THE

HISTORY

Of the REIGN of

Queen ANNE,

Digested into

ANNALS

Year the Eleventh.

BEING THE

PACIFICK YEAR.

CONTAINING,

A Full and Impartial Account of all Affairs Civil and Military, both at Home and Abroad: Particularly the *Negotiation* of PEACE, from the Opening of the Congress at *Utrecht*, to the Signing of the Treaties between *France*, on the one Part, and *Great Britain*, *Portugal*, *Prussia*, the States General and the Duke of *Savoy*, on the other Part.....

TOGETHER

With the Coincident Transactions in all Parts of *EUROPE*; The REMARKABLES of the Year 1712. and a large APPENDIX containing all the Authentick Papers relating to the Peace, with the Treaties between *GREAT BRITAIN* and *FRANCE* at large.

Nunc *genus humanum positis sibi consulat armis,*
Inque Vicem gens omnis amet: PAX missa per Orbem
Ferrea belligeri compescat Limina Jani.
Jam nihil ô Supèri querimur: SCELERA ipsa, NEFAS que
Hac Mercede placent. Lucan. Lib. I.

By the Author of the TEN *preceding* VOLUMES

LONDON:

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V. Musgrave.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



THE

PREFACE.

IT having pleas'd the Almighty to put an End to the War the Queen had declar'd against France and Spain, soon after Her Auspicious Accession to the Throne; and the Arts of Peace, which, 'tis hop'd, will fill the remaining part of Her Majesty's Glorious and Happy Reign, not being like to produce so great a Variety of Memorable Events, as the Eleven preceding Years, I shall here, in all Probability, close this Annual History,

ſtory, *which is already grown but too Voluminous.*

It were now Prepoſterous for me to complain of the Difficulties I have met with in the Proſecution of this Work, ſince I had ſufficiently foreſeen them, from my firſt ſetting out, as the inevitable Attendants of faithful *Relations of Actions and Paſſages, in which Men* Living, *and in* Power, *are concern'd. Nor ſhall I animadvert on the Malice of ſome factious Scriblers: For when the Liberty of the Preſs is moſt ſcandalouſly abus'd, by thoſe very Men, who moſt loudly complain of its* Licentiouſneſs; *When the common Rules of* Truth, Honour, Equity, Decency *and* Good-Manners *are violated and deſpis'd; When* Calumny *and* Defamation *are countenanc'd, as if ſome People deſpair'd of any other Means to ſupport their* Greatneſs; *When the moſt venerable*

nerable and moſt reſpectable Names are branded in the moſt flagitious manner, how is it poſſible for an Impartial Annaliſt *to eſcape the Laſh of Proſtituted Pens? Neither ſhall I take Notice of the ill Treatment I have receiv'd from ſome Perſons, but wait for a better Opportunity to vindicate my* Honeſty, *and expoſe their* Ingratitude. *In the mean Time their Conſciences, if they have any, will do me ſufficient Juſtice.*

The main Deſign of this Preface is to clear My Self of the Imputation of Unſteddineſs *and* Partiality, *which ſome have endeavour'd to fix upon Me, on account of the ſeveral Dedications prefix'd to the preceding Volumes; particularly for my Addreſſing the Two laſt to Two Peers, whoſe Principles, Intereſts and Views ſeem to be diametrically oppoſite. I do therefore ſolemnly proteſt, that in the Proſecution of this Annual Task, my*

my constant Aim and Study have been to get the best Information I could of Matters of Fact, and to relate them with Candor, without any By-Design of currying Favour with private Persons, or a particular Set of Men. I knew long before I begun to write these Annals, *that the Names of* Whigg *and* Tory, High *and* Low Church, *and the like, were only popular Distinctions, industriously kept up and improv'd by* Crafty Men, *in order to lead the unthinking Multitude, and such as are Strangers to the Affairs of the World, and make them subservient to ambitious Designs. I was sensible, at the same Time, That whoever writes* History, *ought to be entirely disingag'd and unprejudic'd, and therefore, as a* Writer, *I never listed under the Banner of either Party, but still lamented the Passion, Fury, Intoxication and Folly, of the Hot-*

Men

Men in both; and took all Occaſi-ons to do every Body Juſtice, with-out Diſtinction. Nor do my ſeve-ral Dedications prove either my Unſteddineſs *or* Partiality; *but rather ſhew I conſtantly maintain'd a perfect Neutrality between the Two Contending Parties, and, at the ſame Time, paid a due Re-ſpect to the Great Men in both. In Truth, my* Dedications only, *and not my* Hiſtory, *were calculated for my Patrons; But as ſome of theſe have, Three or Four Times, chang'd Sides, in the Compaſs of a few Years, ſo, tho' I ſtill continued the ſame, I have had the Mis-fortune to paſs, by Turns, for a* Whigg, *with ſome* Tories, *and for a* Tory *with ſome* Whiggs; *becauſe I never went all the Ex-travagant Lengths of either.*

I might eaſily enlarge upon this Subject, and ſhew that ſome Men who appear'd the moſt forward in the late Revolution, *were the firſt*

that

that ſhew in the Face of their Deliverer; *That others, on the contrary, who were againſt the Prince of* Orange's *Advancement to the Throne, prov'd the ſteddieſt Friends to King* William; *and that ſome Perſons who, for many Years, had profeſs'd* Nonconformity, *and even purſu'd* Republican *Schemes, did afterwards ſet up for the Defenders of the* Church, *and the Aſſertors of the* Prerogatives of the Crown: *But the bringing in particular Inſtances would be thought* invidious *on the one hand, and altogether needleſs on the other; they are ſo Notorious.*

I ſhall conclude with repeating what I ſaid in my Preface to the Firſt Volume *of theſe* Annals, *viz.*

'That they are chiefly written
'for Poſterity, by whom alone,
'They will be eſteem'd accord-
'ing to their Intrinſick Value.

London, May,
27, 1713.

A. Boyer.

THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign.*

Year the Eleventh.

The INTRODUCTION.

THE Tranſactions of the *Eleventh* Year of Her Majeſty's Reign, both at Home and Abroad, ſo vaſtly differ from the Events related before in the Courſe of theſe *Annals*; and the Meaſures lately purſued ſeem ſo contradictory to former Counſels, that when ſucceeeding Generations ſhall peruſe a faithful Hiſtory of both, they will hardly believe it to be the continued Account of the ſame Reign and Nation; but rather judge it to be a Narrative of differant Times and various People. This Conſideration muſt needs render the Proſecution of my Annual Task very uneaſy and difficult; and might tempt another either to ſtop ſhort, or to temper *glaring Oppoſites* by adapting, if not the Groundwork, at leaſt his Colours to the Humour of the Time he writes in. But Hiſtory diſdains ſuch a baſe A. C. 1712.

A. C. 1712.

Condeſcenſion; and for my own part, as I never courted *Fortune* at the Expence of Truth; and, rather than to proſtitute my feeble Pen, have expos'd my ſelf to the *Ungenerous*, and, I may ſay, *Ungrateful* Reſentment of ſome Perſons, of whom I had deſerv'd better Things; ſo, with the help of GOD ALMIGHTY, the Fountain and Aſſertor of TRUTH, whoſe Protection I have hitherto experienc'd, and ſtill humbly implore, I ſhall continue relating Matters of Fact, with my uſual *Sincerity* and *Impartiality*. Theſe, I hope, will blunt and repel the Arrows of Envy and Malice; and, at leaſt, ſecure to Me the main Object of my Ambition, *viz.* the Approbation of all *Candid Readers*, who will readily allow, that an Hiſtorian ought to maintain a *perfect Neutrality* between contending Parties.

Proceedings in Parliament.

WE ſhall begin the Year 1712, where we concluded the laſt, by reſuming the Proceedings in the *Britiſh* Parliament, which were proſecuted in the preceding Volume of theſe *Annals* as far as the 25th of *March*. The next Day, the Commons, in a grand Committee on *Ways and Means* to raiſe the Supply, reſolv'd, *That an additional Duty be laid upon the Importation of all Chequer'd or Strip'd Linnens, and upon the Importation of all Linnens, painted, ſtained or dyed, after the Manufacture, or in the Thread or Yarn, before the Manufacture; That the ſaid additional Duty be after the Rate of Fifteen* per Cent. ad Valorem; *That the ſaid Duty be granted for Thirty Two Years; That one half of the ſaid Duties be charg'd on all the Stocks of the ſaid Linnens for Sale. That the Duties upon Bricks, Tyles, Slate and Lime, and Stone made or brought within the Bills of Mortality, to be uſed in Building or Paving, be granted for Thirty Two Years; and that the ſaid Duties upon Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime and Stones, be extended to all Places within Ten Miles of the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and granted for the ſaid Term of Thirty Two Years*: Which Reſolutions were reported and agreed to the 27th. The ſame Day the Commons

Ways and Means, March 26th 1712.

Duty on Chequer'd or Strip'd Linnens.

A. C. 1712.

Commons reſolv'd to addreſs Her Majeſty, that *an Account of what Money iſſued laſt Year, for the Service of the Navy, when it iſſued, and to what uſes the ſame had been applied*, might be laid before the Houſe; and then, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, they took into Conſideration the Trade to *Africa*: And having heard both the ſeparate Traders and the Royal *African* Company, they came to theſe Reſolves. 'I. That the Trade to *Africa* 'ought to be free to all Her Majeſty's Subjects of 'Great Britain, and the Plantations, in a regulated Company. 2. That for the preſerving, 'better carrying on, and improving the Trade to 'Africa, it is neceſſary that Forts and Settlements 'be maintained, and enlarged on that Coaſt. 3. 'That the Charge of maintaining the ſaid Forts 'and Settlements, be born out of the ſaid Trade: '4. That it is neceſſary the Contracts already 'made with the Natives be maintained, and 'other Alliances, from time to time made, for 'the Enlargement of the Trade to *Africa*. 5. That 'the Plantations ought to be ſupplied with ſufficient Quantities of Negroes at reaſonable Rates. '6. That a conſiderable Stock is neceſſary for the 'carrying on the Trade to *Africa*, to the beſt 'Advantage of Her Majeſty's Subjects, and for 'preſerving and improving the ſame. 7. That 'it is neceſſary an Export of 100000 *l.* at leaſt, 'in Merchantdize, be annually made from *Great* 'Britain to *Africa*. Theſe Reſolutions were, on 'the laſt Day of *March*, reported to the Houſe by Mr. *Farrer*, Chairman of the Grand Committee, and the firſt Six being ſeverally read a ſecond time, were ſeverally agreed to; but the laſt of the ſaid Reſolutions being read a ſecond time, and the Queſtion put that the Houſe do agree with the Committee in the ſaid Reſolution, is paſs'd in the Negative: After which a Bill was order'd to be brought in upon the Six Reſolutions agreed to.

Addreſs for an Account of the Money iſſued for the Navy.

Reſolutions about the Trade to Africa.

A Bill ordered to be brought in thereupon.

Three Days * before, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, on Ways and Means to raiſe the Supply, reſolv'd; 'That a Fund of 168003 *l. per* 'Ann. for Thirty Two Years, be charg'd upon, 'and

* March 28.

Ways and Means.

A Fund for a Lottery fixed.

A. C. 1712.

'and made payable out of the ſeveral Duties 'granted in this Seſſion of Parliament, and to 'be paid upon all Soap, and Paper made in *Great* '*Britain*, or imported into the ſame, and upon 'all Silks, Callicoes, Linnens, and certain Stuffs, 'Printed, Painted, Stained or Dyed, and upon 'Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime, and Stones uſed for 'Building or Paving, for raiſing the Sum of '1800000 *l.* by way of *Lottery*: Which Reſolution was, on the 29th reported and agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill was order'd to be brought on thereupon, and upon the Reſolutions from the Committee of the whole Houſe on *Ways and Means*, agreed to the 11th, 24th and 27th of *March*. The ſame † Day, the Houſe being mov'd, that the ſtanding Order of the Houſe relating to Protections and written Certificates of the Members might be read; the ſame, as entred in the Journal the 31ſt of *March*, in the Second Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, was read accordingly, *viz. That all Protections and written Certificates of the Members of this Houſe be declared void in Law, and be forthwith withdrawn and called in, and that none be granted for the future; and that if any ſhall be granted by any Member, ſuch Member ſhall be liable to the Cenſure of this Houſe; and that the Priviledge of Members for their Menial Servants be obſerv'd according to Law; and that if any Menial Servant ſhall be arreſted or detained contrary to Priviledge, he ſhall (upon Complaint thereof made unto the Speaker) be diſcharg'd by Order from him:* After which it was order'd, 'That this order be publiſh'd, by ſetting up the 'ſame in the Lobby of the Houſe Door, at *Weſt-* '*minſter* Hall Gate, at the ſeveral Courts of '*Weſtminſter* Hall, and at the *Royal Exchange*, '&c. On *Monday* the laſt Day of *March*, the 'Commons in a Grand Committee on the Supply, reſolv'd, That the Sum of 328956*l.* 16 *s.* 7*d.* 'be granted to defray Her Majeſty's Proportions 'of Subſidies payable to the Allies purſuant to 'Treaties, for the Service of the Year 1712. Secondly, 80000 *l.* towards defraying the Charge 'of Tranſporting Land-Forces for the Service of 'the

† March 29.

Order againſt the Members of the Houſe granting Protections to any but their Menial Servants revived.

Reſolutions on the Supply.

'the Year 1712. And 3dly. the Sum of 589839 *l.* A. C.
'17 *s.* 4 *d.* to make good the Deficiencies of the 1712.
'Grants for the Year 1711. Which Reſolutions were on the 1ſt. Day † of *April*, reported and agreed to by the Houſe.

† *Agreed to* April 1ſt.

The ſame Day, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe, went through the Bill, *To reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of Preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant in* Scotland; and made ſeveral Amendments to the ſame, which were reported and agreed to two * Days after; and other Amendments being made by the Houſe to the Bill, the ſame was Order'd to be engroſs'd.

Patronage Bill goes through the Houſe of Commons.

* April 3d.

On the 4th of *April*, the Commons in a Committee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means, 'reſolv'd to lay a Duty on all Wrought Silks, 'and upon all ſuch Stuffs as are made of Silk 'mixt with Incle, Thread, Cotton, or Worſted; 'and all Stuffs made of, or mixt with Groſs-'grain-Yarn or Cotton, and upon all manner 'of Fringes, Tapes, and Wrought Incle, which 'ſhall be imported into *Great Britain*, except 'Wrought Silks, *Bengalls*, and Stuffs of *Perſia*, '*China*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*, and in Thirty diſtinct Reſolutions, ſettled the Rates of the ſaid Duties on the ſeveral Stuffs and Manufactures therein mention'd: Which Reſolutions were the next * Day reported and agreed to.

Reſolutions on Ways and Means.

* *Agreed to* April 5th.

We may here take Notice, That ſome Days before the Prince of *Savoy* left *England*, upon occaſion of ſome Diſorders committed in the Night-time, either by Town-Rakes, or Drunken Soldiers; a Report was ſpread, that there were great Numbers of Perſons diſaffected to Her Majeſty's Government, who, under the Name of MOHOCKS or HAWKUBITES *had combined together to diſturb the Publick Peace; and in an Inhuman Manner, without any Provocation, aſſaulted and wounded thoſe they met with in the Streets; ſlitting or flatting People's Noſes, gagging or diſtending their Mouths with Iron Inſtruments for that purpoſe, running Pins into their Bodies, and committing many other extravigant Cruelties.* This Report was

Account of the Mohocks *and* Hawkubites.

A. C. 1712. so industriously improved, that printed Lists were handed about of many Persons said to have been taken up, and committed to several Prisons upon account of these Barbarities, amongst whom some Men of Figure and Titles were insinuated to be; which gain'd so strong a Belief, and struck such a Terror among the Credulous and Timorous Vulgar, that as soon as Night drew on, many were deterr'd from going about their lawful Occasions in the Streets. Hereupon those who sat at the Helm thought fit to lay this Matter before the Queen, who, *By the Advice of the Privy-Council*, issued out Her Royal Proclamation, *for the Suppressing of Riots, and the Discovery of such as had been guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of* London *and* Westminister, *and Parts adjacent; charging and commanding that the said Offenders be prosecuted with the utmost severity and rigour of the Law, and promising a Reward of One Hundred Pounds for the Discovery and Apprehending of any Person, who, since the* 1st *Day of* February *last, had without any Provocation, wounded, stabb'd, or maim'd, or who should before the* 1st. *Day of* May, *Wound, Stab, or Maim any of Her Majesty's Subjects.* Tho' this Proclamation, at first, fortifi'd the belief of the Barbarities and Riots, for the suppressing of which it was intended; yet, by the consequence of it, it shew'd upon what slight Grounds that Belief had been entertain'd: For when People under the Security of this Proclamation, came to inquire calmly and cooly into the Matter, it was found that no other Disorders had happen'd of late, but such as are usual, and almost unavoidable, in Populous Cities. But 'tis remarkable, that some Agents of Men in Power were shrewdly suspected of having raised and emproved the Report of this pretended Combination of *Mohocks* and *Hawkubites*, in order to throw the Odium of it upon the *Whiggs*; whom by all possible means they endeavour'd to render obnoxious to the People.

Proclamation for the Suppressing of Riots, and the discovery of such as have been Guilty of the late Barbarities within the Cities of London *and* Westminster. *dated* March 17th.

The Report of the Mohocks *and* Hawkubites *found to be ill grounded.*

And raised only to asperse the Whiggs

Many were confirm'd in this Suspicion, when they saw that on the 19th of *April* Publick Notice was given in the *London Gazette, That whereas many Riots and Assaults had been lately committed within*

within the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and ſeveral Perſons, againſt whom there was ſufficient Evidence, were now under Proſecution for the ſame, but the Authors and Abettors of the Facts hereafter mentioned, being not yet diſcovered, Theſe were to require all Perſons who could give Evidence therein, forthwith to appear before any of Her Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, purſuant to Her Majeſty's Proclamation of the Seventeenth of* March *laſt.* A. C. 1712.

Advertiſment about Perſons Aſſaulted in the Streets. Which revives the Belief of Mohocks.

To this Advertiſement were ſubjoyn'd the Particulars of thirteen Aſſaults, committed on different Perſons therein named, between the beginning of *February* and the latter end of *March*. Moreover on the 26th of *April*, at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, *John Goulding*, alias *Mackentoiſh*, and *John Bend*, were Indicted for aſſaulting *John White* and his Wife, without any Provocation, and giving them ſeveral Wounds in the Breaſt, Back and Arms with a Penknife; But tho' it appear'd that the ſaid *Goulding* and *Bend* were notorious Pick-Pockets, yet, being found Guilty, the Bench thought proper, *in Terrorem*, to fine them One hundred Pounds each, and they were to remain in Priſon till it were paid. Nor was this All: For a Young Lord and an Officer of the Army, who, at the Deſire, and in Company of a Conſtable of *Weſtminſter*, went out one Night in queſt of the pretended *Mohocks*, in order to ſuppreſs them; were afterwards arraign'd and try'd as if they had themſelves been Diſturbers of the Publick Peace. But their Innocence appearing manifeſt, the Notion of *Mohocks* and *Hawkubites* was entirely exploded, to the Shame and Confuſion of thoſe who broach'd and endeavour'd to ſupport it.

Two Pick-Pockets try'd and find.

A Young Lord and an Officer of the Army proſecuted as Mohocks.

See trials at the Old Bailey, 6. June 1712. Collect. of trials Vol. III. 105

The Notion of Mohocks *entirely exploded.*

We may here likewiſe take Notice, That purſuant to the Queen's Anſwer * to the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons, in relation to the Duke of *Marlborough*, Orders were given about the beginning of *April*, to the Attorney General to proſecute his Grace, *for the Two and an Half* per Cent. *deducted from the Foreign Troops in Her Majeſty's Pay*, which had been Voted to be *Public*

* *See the laſt Year's Annals* p. 328.

Orders given for Proſecuting the D. of Marlborough

A. C. 1712.

The Duke's Case disper'd.

Money, and that *it ought to be accounted for*. But 'twas the general Opinion of those who had perused the Duke's Case, many written Copies of which were handed about long before it appeared in Print, that there was no Law on which an Action might be grounded against his Grace, upon Account of the said Deduction, for which, and for the Application thereof, he could plead Her Majesty's Warrant. On the other Hand, some Foreign Princes who had Troops in Her Majesty's Pay, did, about this Time, order their Ministers to represent, 'That the said Two and an Half *per* 'Cent, was their own Money, but that they were 'willing to allow it as a *Free-Gift* to the Duke of 'Ormond, as they had done before to the Duke of *Marlborough*: Which was a full Justification of the latter, and prov'd no small Mortification to his Grace's implacable Enemies, who, after a great deal of Noise and Bustle, could fix no Crime upon his Grace.

Some Foreign Princes claim the 2 and Half per Cent. *as their own Money, which they are willing to allow the D. of* Ormond.

Notwithstanding this Disappointment, Endeavours were used to make good the Charge of *Mismanagement* and *of Plundering the Nation*, if not against the Duke himself, at least against the late Lord Treasurer, who, with his Grace, had the greatest share in the Administration of Affairs. In order to that, the Commissioners for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts, did on the 17th of *March* lay before the Commons a *Second Report*, whereby it appear'd, 'That of '20000 *l. Sterling*, lent by the Queen to the Treasury of *Scotland*, to be employ'd for Her Majesty's 'secret Service there in the Year 1706, while the 'Treaty of Union was depending, about 12000 *l.* '*Sterling*, had been repaid to the Earl of *Godolphin*, 'with which he had not charg'd himself, so that, 'tho' his Lordship had affirm'd, to the best of his 'Remembrance, that the Queen's Servants of *Scot*-'*land*, prevail'd with Her Majesty not to require 'the Remainder of the 20000 *l.* yet the Commis-'sioners were of Opinion, that the whole remain'd 'to be accounted for to Her Majesty. This Report took likewise Notice of several other Oversights in the Management of the Crown Revenues and

The Earl of Godolphin *charg'd by the 2d Report of Commissioners of Publick Accounts, laid before the Commons* March 17*th* 1711-12.

and Publick Monies, both in *England* and *Scotland:* But whether it was the Opinion of the Prevailing Party, that the Earl of *Godolphin* might clear himself of all these trivial Accusations, in case he were order'd to be prosecuted thereupon, the Consideration of the said Report was put off from time to time, and no further Notice taken of it during this Session. A. C. 1712.

The Consideration of the said Report put off from Time to Time.

While these Things pass'd in *England*, the States General highly resenting the late * Resolutions of the Commons of *Great Britain* against their Conduct in the present War; drew up a long Memorial to vindicate themselves from that Censure; which their High Mightinesses caus'd to be publish'd both in *French* and *Dutch*. Several Copies of it having been transmitted to *England*, the Writer of a News-Paper call'd the *Daily Courant*, out of mere Zeal for the Common Cause, resolv'd to print it in *English*, and accordingly publish'd about one half of it in his Papers of the 7th and 8th of *April*. The Ministry, and their Friends in the House of Commons, could not but be enraged at the Printing of a Writing, which flatly contradicted their former Assertions against the *Dutch*; and the spreading of which might go near to restore to Sight a great many whose Eyes had been fascinated by false Colours and Misrepresentations of Things. 'Hereupon a Complaint * being made 'to the House Commons, of a printed Pamphlet 'entituled, the *Daily Courant*, *Monday April* 7 '1712. Reflecting upon the Proceedings of this 'House, the same was brought up to the Table, 'and the Title of the *pretended Memorial* there 'inserted, and a Paragraph therein were read: After which it was *Resolved, that the pretended Memorial printed in the said* Daily Courant, *is a False, Scandalous and Malicious Libel, Reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and Address of this House to Her Majesty thereupon, in Breach of the Priviledge of this House.* And a Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publisher of the said Libel, with Power to send for Persons, Papers and Records. On the 11th of *April* Mr. *Hungerford* made his Report from that

See the last Annals, p. 42.

The States General publish'd a Memorial against the Votes of the H. of Commons.

See the Appendick, No. I.

The same highly resented by the Ministry and the House of Commons.

* April 8th] *Complaint against Mr.* S. Buckley, *for Printing the Memorial of the States General.*

Resolutions thereupon,

A. C. 1712.

that Committee, importing in Substance, That *Samuel Buckley* the Writer and Printer of the *Daily Courant*, had own'd the having Translated and Printed the said Memorial. Whereupon the Question was put, 'That it appearing to this House, That *Samuel Buckley* is the Printer of the pretended Memorial in the *Daily Courant* of the 7th Instant (which had been adjudged by this House, to be a false, scandalous, and malicious Libel, reflecting upon the Resolutions of this House, and the Address to Her Majesty thereupon, in Breach of the Privilege of this House) he, for the said Offence, be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House; upon which the House divided, but the same was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 188 Voices against 57. It was then generally reported, that the main Handle for this Censure was a Supposition, that the said Memorial was not Genuine: Which appear'd, not long after, to be but a poor Pretence; the said Memorial having not only been printed at the *Hague* by the Printer to the States in Ordinary, but deliver'd, by their High Mightinesses Envoy Extraordinary, to the Queen of *Great Britain*, by whose Order Mr. Secretary St. *John* wrote the following Answer:

Mr. Buckley order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Mr Secretary St. John's Answer to the Dutch Memorial.

'THE Queen having maturely consider'd the 'Memorials of the 3d of *April*, which were 'presented to Her Majesty by the Sieur *van Borselen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Lords 'the States General, and the Resolution of the 'said States of the 22d of the same Month, which 'was communicated to Her Majesty by the Earl 'of *Strafford*, Her Ambassador Extraordinary and 'Plenipotentiary in *Holland*, has order'd me to 'give this Answer in a few Words.

'That Her Majesty is surpriz'd to find, that 'far from giving the deserved Praises to the 'Efforts which Her Majesty has made in *Spain* 'and *Portugal*, Two Theatres of the War that 'have been abandon'd by the States for so many 'Years, the said Efforts are look'd upon only as

'Quotas

'Quotas which the Queen was obliged to furniſh according to Rule of Propotion, which has not the leaſt Foundation. Her Majeſty agrees that according to the Principles laid down in the Reſolution abovemention'd, *Great Britain* will never contribute Enough, nor the United Provinces too Little. A. C. 1712.

'There it is advanc'd as a Maxim, that the Power of each of the Allies is the only Rule and Meaſure of the Efforts they are to make; and after this, the States ſet up for Jugdes as well of the Power of Her Majeſty's Kingdom, as of that of their own State: 'Tis not difficult to perceive how far this ſort of Logick would carry us; but Her Majeſty, far from being obliged by the Memorial mention'd in the Reſolution of the 22d of *April*, to change Her Sentiments, thinks fit to renew the Declarations which the Earl of *Strafford* made by Her Order, and in Her Name. Theſe are not Points which the Queen propoſes as a ſubject of Negotiation, but a Communication to Her Allies of a Reſolution She has taken, and of a Rule laid down, that they may thereupon concert their Meaſures.

'The Houſe of Commons, which is compos'd of Members ſent from each County of the Kingdom, and who are competent Judges of what Burden the People are able to bear, have only granted Subſidies for the current Year, according to the Proportions, and under the Conditions which have been imparted to the States General.

'Her Majeſty has declared to the Houſe, that She thought thoſe Conditions reaſonable, and has given Her Orders according to the Plan, in which, by conſequence, there is not the leaſt Alteration to be expected.

'The Queen looks upon an Union betwixt Herſelf and the States to be the ſtrongeſt Support of the Common Cauſe, and for that Reaſon has done all that She could to traverſe the Deſigns of thoſe Factious Spirits which tended to break that Union; The Propoſals which have been made

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'made by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries to the 'Ministers of the States General, do uncontrovertibly manifest the Queen's sincere Desire to enter 'into a good Correspondence and strict Union 'with the States. These are all the Steps which 'Her Majesty could take for that End. Her Majesty 'flatters Herself, that they will have the Effect 'which She ought to expect from them, and that 'they will dissipate all those vain Fears and ill 'grounded Jealousies which have been dispers'd 'with so much Industry throughout the Seven 'Provinces. But however that be, Her Majesty will 'have this Comfort, that She has neglected no'thing of what was in Her Power to contribute 'towards the Satisfaction of the States General, 'without abandoning the Interest of Her own 'Kingdoms.

Done at *White-hall*,
May 8—19, 1712. Sign'd,
H. St. *JOHN.*

Nor did the Resentment of the Commons fall only on Mr. *Buckley*; for the Majority of the House were so exasperated at the *Dutch* Memorial being printed in an *English* News-Paper, that they thereupon resolv'd effectually to restrain the Licentiousness of the Press; altho' the reigning Party was chiefly indebted to it for their present Strength and Popularity. Accordingly, on the 12th of *April*, the House being resolv'd into a Committee, to consider of that Part of the Queen's Message to the House, the 17th of *January* last, *which related to the Great License taken in Publishing False and Scandalous Libels*, and Sir *Gilbert Dolben* being the Chairman, they came to the two following Resolutions, 'That the great Liberty taken 'in Printing and Publishing scandalous and impious Libels creates Division among Her Majesty's Subjects; tends to the Disturbance of the 'publick Peace; is highly prejudicial to Her 'Majesty's Government, and is occasioned for 'want of due Regulation of the Press. 2. That the 'Printing Presses be registred with the Names of 'the Owners and Places of Abode; and that the 'Author

Resolutions about the Licentiousness of the Press.

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'Author, Printer or Publisher of every Book, set 'his Name and Place of Abode thereto. These Resolutions were order'd to be reported the *Tuesday* * following; but the said Report was then put off till that Day Sevennight, and afterwards further adjour'd from time to time; some Members having in the Grand Committee on Ways and Means, suggested a more effectual way for suppressing Libels, *viz.* the laying a Duty on all News-Papers and Pamphlets, which was afterwards inserted in a Lottery Bill.

* April 15.

On the 9th of *April* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, 'That 'Two Pence *per* Pound weight (Part of the Duties 'on Tobacco) be retained upon Exportation of 'any Tobacco from *Great Britain* into *Ireland*, 'or the Isles of *Man*, *Jersey*, or *Guernsey*, over 'and above the half Subsidy, which is retained 'by the Laws now in Force: Which Resolution was, two Days † after reported and agreed to. 'On the 12th the House order'd their Speaker to 'write his Circular Letters to the Sheriffs and 'Stewards of the several Countries of *Great Bri-* 'tain, requiring the Attendance of the Members 'of the House, on *Tuesday* Fortnight the 1st of '*May* next following, and that it be signified in 'the Circular Letters, *That the House would pro-* 'ceed with the utmost Severity against all such Mem- 'bers who should then be absent, and whose Excuse 'should not be allow'd. This strict Summons occasioned a Report, and rais'd a general Expectation, that, on the first Day of *May* the Queen would come to the Parliament to communicate to both Houses, the final Proposals of *France* for a General Peace. The Commons having on the 7th of *April* read the third time and pass'd the *Bill to restore Patrons to their ancient Rights in Scotland*, and sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence, the Agents for the Presbyterian Ministers of *North Britain* drew up the following Representation.

Resolution on Ways and Means.

† April 11.

Order for strict Summons to be sent to the Absent Members to attend on the First of May.

The Patronage Bill sent up to the Lords.

To

A. C. 1712.

To the Most Honourable Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled. The humble Representation of William Carstares, Thomas Blackwell *and* Robert Bailie, *Ministers of the Church of* Scotland, *appointed by the Commission of the late General Assembly of the Church of* Scotland, *for preserving the Rights and Priviledges of the aforesaid Church.*

Representation in the Name of the Commission of the Church of Scotland *against the Patronage Bill.*

'IT is with all humble Duty and Submission represented unto your Lordships, that this depending Bill seems to be contrary to the present Constitution of our Church, so well secured by the late Treaty of Union, and solemnly ratified by the Acts of Parliament in both Kingdoms: That this may be more clear, it is to be observed, That from the first Reformation from Popery, the Church of *Scotland* hath always reckon'd Patronages a Grievance and Burden, as is declared by the first and second Books of Discipline published soon after the said Reformation, since which time they were still judged a Grievance, till at length they came by a Law to be abolish'd.

'These Patronages having been restored with Episcopacy, in the Year 1661 and 1662, did continue to the Year 1690 that Episcopacy was abolished, and Presbyterian Government again established; and tho' the Act of Parliament 1690, resettling Presbyterian Church Government, was founded upon the Act of Parliament 1592, which bears a Relation unto Patronages, yet the said Act of Parliament 1690, doth expresly except that Part of the old Act, and refer Patronages to be thereafter consider'd, which accordingly was consider'd in the same Parliament 1690, whereby it is plain, that the Abolition of Patronages was made a Part of our Church Constitution, enacted by the Act 1690, and that this Act 1690, with all other Act relative thereto, being expresly ratified, and for ever confirmed by the Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government, and ingrossed as an essential Condition of the Ratifications of the Treaty of Union past in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms; The said

'ſaid Act aboliſhing Patronages, muſt be under- A. C.
'ſtood to be a Part of our Presbyterian Conſtitu- 1712.
'tion, ſecured to us by the Union Treaty for ever.

'Yet it is to be particularly conſider'd, that the 'ſame Parliament 1690, was ſo tender of the civil 'Rights of Patrons, and ſo ſincerely deſirous only 'to reſtore the Church to its juſt and primitive 'Liberty of calling Miniſters in a Way agreeable 'to the Word of God, that they only diſcharged 'the Patrons Power of preſenting Miniſters to 'vacant Churches, but as to any thing of their 'civil Rights, did make the Conditions of Patrons 'better than before, not only by reſerving unto 'them the Right of Diſpoſal of vacant Stipends, 'for pious Uſes, within the Paroch, but alſo giving 'unto them the heretable Rights of the Tythes, 'reſtricting the Miniſter, who formerly had the 'ſaid Right to Stipends, much below the Value of 'the ſaid Tythes, notwithſtanding which advan-'tageous Conceſſion to the Patrons by the Parlia-'ment, this Bill takes back from the Church the 'Power of Preſentation of Miniſters, without 'reſtoring the Tythes which formerly belong'd to 'her, by which the Patrons come to enjoy both 'the Purchaſe and the Price.

'This being then the true Account of our legal 'Settlement as to this Matter, it appears to be 'evident that the Reſtitution of Patronages, as to 'the Point of Preſentation, can only gratifie a 'few, while on the other Hand it muſt neceſſarily 'diſoblige a far greater Number, that are now 'freed of that Impoſition, and indeed it cannot 'but ſeem ſtrange, that this Bill ſhould be ſo 'much inſiſted upon, when there are ſo many 'Patrons, and thoſe too of the moſt conſiderable 'in *Scotland*, that are againſt ſuch a Reſtitution.

'It is alſo apparent, that Presbyteries muſt come 'under many Difficulties and Hardſhips, as to 'their Compliance with this Innovation, and that 'many Conteſts, Diſorders and Differences, will 'probably inſue betwixt Patrons, Presbyters, 'Heretors and People, beſides the known Abuſes 'wherewith Patronages have been attended even 'in their moſt ſettled Condition; whereof many

'Inſtances

A. C. 1712. ‘ Inſtances might be given; eſpecially, that there-
‘ by a Foundation was laid for Simoniacal Factions,
‘ betwixt Patrons and thoſe preſented by them,
‘ and likewiſe Miniſters were impoſed upon Pa-
‘ roches by Patrons who were utterly Strangers
‘ to their Circumſtances, having neither Property
‘ nor Reſidence therein.

It is therefore with all Submiſſion expected from your Lordſhips Juſtice and mature Deliberation, That a Bill as we humbly conceive ſo nearly affecting the late Treaty of Union in one of its moſt fundamental and eſſential Articles, reſpecting the Preſervation of the Rights and Priviledges, which our Church at that time was poſſeſs'd of by Law, for the Security of which the Parliament of Scotland *was ſo much concern'd, as not to allow their Commiſſioners to make it any Part of their Treaty, but reſerv'd it as a thing unalterable by any Judicature deriving its Conſtitution from the ſaid Treaty, ſhall not be approv'd by your Lordſhip's, eſpecially while the Nature of the Treaty it ſelf ſhews it to be a reciprocal Tranſaction betwixt the two Nations.*

W. Carſtares.
Tho. Blackwell.
Ro. Bailie.

Exception taken to the firſt Title of this Repreſentation.

It is to be obſerv'd, That this Repreſentation was firſt printed and preſented with this Superſcription, *to the moſt Honourable the Peers of Great Britain*; but an Exception being taken to it, becauſe it ſeem'd either to imply that the Biſhops were Peers upon the ſame Foot with the Temporal Lords, or to exclude them from being concern'd in the Addreſs; neither of which would be admitted, the ſaid Repreſentation was thereupon withdrawn, and then printed and preſented as above. It is alſo to be obſerv'd, that notwithſtanding the ſaid Miſtake, which ſome were apt enough to conſtrue as an intended Slight on Epiſcopacy, yet five of the Biſhops who entertain'd more charitable Thoughts, and were apprehenſive of the fatal Conſequences of the *Bill for reſtoring Lay Patronages*, gave their Votes againſt it. But the Majority of

The Bill to reſtore Lay Patronages in Scotland *paſſes both Houſes.*

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the House of Lords were of another Opinion, and so the Bill was on the 14th of *April* sent back to the Commons with a small Amendment, to which the Commons afterwards agreed. A. C. 1712.

The same † Day the Commons, in a Committee of the whole House, on the Supply resolv'd to grant to her Majesty, I. 'The Sum of 4980 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* 'for the extraordinary Allowance of Green and 'Dry Forage for the several Regiments of Dragoons 'quarter'd in *North Britain*, between the 22d of '*December* 1710, and the 23d of *December* 1711. 'II. 23637 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* ½, for the Pay of several 'Officers in *New England*, sent under the Command of Brigadier *Nicholson*, and of other Officers and Soldiers of the Troops form'd there, for 'the taking of *Port Royal*, with the incident 'Charges relating to that Expedition. III. '1473 *l.* 9 *s.* 9 *d.* ¾ for 100 Days Forage Money in 'the Spring 1711, and 100 Days more for the 'Winter 1711, for Colonel *Kerr*'s Regiment of 'Dragoons sent from *North Britain* to *Flanders*. IV. '2460 *l.* for 123 of the *English* Light Horse, kill'd 'and lost in the Service of the last Campaign in '*Flanders*. V. 50000 *l.* upon account for Her 'Majesty's Proportion of the extraordinary Charge 'of Forage to the Troops in their Winter Quarters in *Flanders* 1711-12, and for Magazines of 'Dry Forage, to enable the Troops to take the 'Field early in the Spring. VI. 4285 *l.* 15 *s.* for 'the ordinary and extraordinary Expence of the 'Batallion of *Oxinghen*, taken into the Service 'of Her Majesty in the Year 1712, on account 'of the Neutrality. VII. 2133 *l.* 17 *s.* and 6 *d.* 'for Her Majesty's Share, being a Moiety of the 'Charge of two Regiments formed in *Flanders* out 'of *French* Deserters, from their raising to the '31st of *October* 1711. VIII. 7142 *l.* 17 *s.* and 2 *d.* 'for Her Majesty's Proportion, being a Moiety of '60000 Crowns, to be paid the Elector *Palatine*, 'in Consideration of the Expence in sending his 'Troops into the *Low Countries* in the Campaign '1711. IX. 986 *l.* 1 *s.* towards Her Majesty's 'Proportion of Forage or Bread for the four *Palatine* Batallions of the Corps of *Neutrality*. X.

† April 14. *Resolutions on the Supply.*

A. C. 1712. ‘ 2425 *l.* for the Pay of the Commiſſioners, and their Secretary, to inſpect the Accounts relating to the War in *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, to the 2d of *December* 1711, and for Contingencies of their Office upon Account. XI. 60000 *l.* upon Account, for defraying the Charges incurr'd, or to be incurr'd, for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital of *Chelſea*, and of the Invalids, Out-Penſioners thereunto belonging, over and above the Poundage and Day's Pay applicable to that Uſe, and alſo to defray the Charge of Cloathing, and paying off the Invalid Companies. XII. 6205 *l.* for the Pay of the Commiſſioners for inſpecting the Accounts relating to the War in *Italy*, *Spain* and *Portugal*, and of their Secretary, for the Year 1712. XIII. 5663 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* for the Pay of the ſeveral Officers employed with the Troops in *New England* (ſent thither with Brigadier *Nicholſon* in 1710, and of 30 Lieutenants ſent thither in 1712, upon Enſigns Pay) for the Year 1712. XIV. 13500 *l.* upon Account, for Her Majeſty's Bounty to Volunteers and Impreſt Men, raiſed and to be raiſed, for Recruits, for the Service of the Year 1712. and for the Pay of Commiſſioners Clerks. XV. 1914 *l.* 5 *s.* for Forage, Waggon-Money, and Bread-Waggons, for Colonel *Kerr*'s Regiment of Dragoons, and a Batallion of Foot-Guards ſerving in the *Low Countries*. XVI. 7555 *l.* 10 *s.* for the Pay of two Additional Troops, and Additional Men, to the other Troops of the Earl of *Staire*'s and General *Roſs*'s Regiment of Dragoons, XVII. 8700 *l.* upon Account, for the Pay of ſeveral Officers *en Second*, in *Britain*, and of others ſerving in *Spain* and *Flanders*, for the Year 1712. XVIII. 34000 *l.* upon Account, for Half Pay, to the Officers of ſeveral Regiments of Foot and Dragoons reduc'd and to be reduc'd, upon the Eſtabliſhment of *Spain* and *Portugal* in the Year 1712. And in the XIXth and laſt Place 8417 *l.* 1 *s.* 8 *d.* for Pay of the General and Staff Officers ſerving in *Portugal*, for one Quarter of a Year, from *Chriſtmas* to *Lady-Day* 1712. and for Contingencies for the Army and Hoſ-

A. C. 1712.

'Hospitals, and for Forage and Waggons, and 'Baggage Money for the same time. These Resolutions being on the 15th of *April* reported, and read a second time, were all except the Fourth agreed to by the House. The same Day the Commons read the 3d time, and pass'd the *Bill for more effectually preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires, to serve in Parliament:* And order'd Mr. *Cholmondeley* to carry it up to the Lords.

Agreed to, except the 4th Bill to prevent Multiplying of Votes in Elections for Knights of Shires sent up to the Lords, April 15th.

On *Easter-Monday* (*April* 21st.) The Commons read a second time, *A Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown since the 13th Day of* February 1688-9. *and upon what Considerations such Grants were made*; and committed the same to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the *Bill to raise Money by way of a Lottery*, was committed. It appearing by this, that the Commons design'd to *Tack* those two Bills, notwithstanding a former Resolution of the House of Lords against such a Practice; which made the Court apprehensive that the same might occasion unhappy Differences between both Houses, some of the Commons endeavour'd to prevent it: But the Majority appear'd then to be of a contrary Opinion. The same Day, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, the Commons resolv'd, first, *That certain Stamp Duties shall be laid upon Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, whereupon shall be engrossed, written, registred, or entred, several Matters and Things not heretofore charged with any Stamp Duties, either in* England *or* Scotland. Which Matters and Duties were specified in Seven other Resolutions. Then in the 9th place is was resolv'd, 'That a Duty be laid upon all Pamph-'lets, and News Papers, printed or written. '10th. That the said Duty be One Penny on 'every single half Sheet printed or written. 11*th*, 'That a Duty of Twelve Pence be charged for every 'Advertisement in any printed Paper. 12*th*. That 'a Duty of Two Pence be laid upon every whole 'Sheet of any Pamphlet or News Paper printed 'or written. 13*th*. That the aforesaid Duties

Bill to appoint Commissioners to enquire into the Value of the Grants made by the Crown since 1688. *committed to the Committee of the Lottery Bill.*

Resolutions on Ways and Means.

New Stamp Duties.

Duties on News-Papers and Pamphlets.

A. C. 1712. 'upon all Stampt Vellom, Parchment and Paper, be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years. 14*th*. That a Duty be laid upon all Stock in Hand of Cards and Dice, that has not already paid the former Duty thereon. 15*th*. That the said Duty be Sixpence *per* Pack on Cards, and Five Shillings a Pair for Dice. 16*th*. That a further Duty be laid upon all Pasteboard, Millboards and Scaleboards made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the same. 17*th*. That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of Thirty *per Cent. ad Valorem*, and upon those made in *Great Britain*, after the Rate of Twenty *per Cent. ad Valorem*. 18*th*. That the said farther Duties be granted to Her Majesty for the Term of thirty two Years. These Resolutions were the next * Day reported, and the 1st, and 2d, being severally read a second Time, were agreed to by the House. 'The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th, were re-committed. The 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th, were agreed to. The 15th, was re-committed. The 16th, was agreed to. The 17th was amended and (so amended) agreed to by the House, as followeth, *viz*. That the said farther Duty on the said Commodities imported, be after the Rate of Eight Shillings for every hundred Weight, and upon those made in *Great Britain*, after the Rate of Six Shillings for every hundred Weight. And the last Resolution was agreed to by the House. After this a Motion being made, and a Question being proposed, That it be an Instruction to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill to raise Money by way of a Lottery was committed, That they do leave out of the said Bill, such Clauses as relate to the laying a Duty on Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime and Stone, and to receive such Clauses as are necessary to substitute an Equivalent for the same out of the Duties upon Stamps, agreed to by the House, and a Debate arising in the House thereupon, a Motion was made, and the Question put, That the Debate be adjourned; but it pass'd in the Negative: However,

* April 22.

ever, after ſome farther Debate, a Motion was made for Adjourning the ſame to the next Day, which was carried in the Affirmative. Accordingly, on the 23d. of *April*, the Commons in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, conſider'd of the Reſolutions recommitted the Day before, and alſo the Report of the Committee about the Petitions of the Manufacturers in Copper-Oar, *Lapis Colaminaris*, *wrought Braſs*, *Battery &c.* in *Great Britain*, and of the *Braziers*, and other Artificers in and abont the Town of *Derby*, and reſolv'd, Firſt, 'That the new Duty for every 'Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or 'Piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed, 'or written, any principal or original Inſtru-'ment of Surrender, or Reſignation of any Meſ-'ſuages, Houſes, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Tythes, Mills, Fiſhings, and other here-'table Rights, or any of them, to be made to 'any of Her Majeſty's Subjects, who are, or ſhall 'be the Superiors thereof, or to any City, Town, 'Burgh, or Corporation, or to any Magiſtrates, 'or others, who have Power to receive ſuch Sur-'renders, or Reſignations in *Scotland*, be the Sum 'of Two Shillings and Three Pence. 2d. That 'the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, or Parch-'ment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon which 'ſhall be engroſſed, or written, any Charter of Re-'ſignation, Confirmation, Novodamus, or Char-'ter, upon Apprizing or Adjudication made or 'granted by ſuch Superior, or others, as aforeſaid, 'in *Scotland*, be the Sum of Two Shillings and 'Three pence. 3d. That the Duty of every Piece 'of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of 'Paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed, or writ-'ten any principal or original Retour of any 'Service of Heirs, or any Precept of Clare con-'ſtat in *Scotland*, be the Sum of Two Shillings 'and Three pence. 4th. That the Duty for 'every Piece of Vellom, or Parchment, or Sheet, 'or Piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed, 'or written, any principal or original Saiſine 'taken, or followed upon any Mortgage, Wad-'ſet, heretable Bond, Alienation, or Diſpoſition,

A. C. 1712.

Further Reſolutions on Ways and Means.

A. C. 1712. 'or upon any Charter, Precept of Clare conſtat, 'Retours, Apprizing, or Adjudications in *Scotland*, 'be the Sum of Two Shillings and Three pence. '5th. That the Duty for every Piece of Vellom, 'or Parchment, or Sheet, or Piece of Paper, upon 'which ſhall be engroſſed, or written, any princi-'pal or original Inſtrument of Surrender, or Reſig-'nation, Services, or Cognitions of Heirs, Charter, 'Saiſines of any Houſes, Lands, Tenements, or 'Hereditaments, holding Burgage, or of Burgage 'Tenure in *Scotland*, be the Sum of Two Shil-'lings and Three pence. 6. That where more 'than one of any of the Matters, or Things afore-'ſaid, ſhall be engroſſed, written, entred, or 'regiſtred, upon one Piece of Vellom, Parchment, 'or Paper, that then the ſaid reſpective Duties 'be charged on every one of ſuch Matters and 'Things. 7. That the Duty upon Stock in Hand 'of Cards and Dice, that have not already paid 'the former Duty, be an Half-penny *per* Pack, 'for Cards, and Six Pence a Pair for Dice. 8. 'That a certain Time be limited for the bring-'ing into the Office for Stamp Duties all the 'Stock in Hand of Cards and Dice that have 'not already paid the former Duty, to be ſtamp't. '9. That the ſaid Duties be granted to Her Ma-'jeſty for the Term of thirty two Years. 10. That 'a farther Duty be laid on all wrought Braſs, 'call'd *Black Lattin*, and *Metal* prepared, im-'ported into *Great Britain*. 11. That the ſaid 'farther Duty upon *Black Lattin* imported, be 'Eleven Shillings *per* Hundred. 12. That the 'ſaid farther Duty upon *Metal* prepared, import-'ed, be Eight Shillings and Four pence *per* 'Hundred: Which Reſolutions were on the 24th of *April* reported, and agreed to by Houſe; and order'd, 'That a Bill or Bills be brought in upon 'the ſaid Reſolutions, and the Reſolutions from 'the Committee, who were to conſider of Ways 'and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to 'Her Majeſty, that were agreed unto by the Houſe 'the 23d of *February* laſt, and the 22d Inſtant; 'And that Mr. *Conyers*, Sir *Thomas Powys*, Mr. Attorney

Clauſe for Draw Backs on Soap and Learned Books exported &c

'torney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, and Mr 'Lowndes, do prepare and bring in the same. A. C. 1712.

On the 25th of *April*, the Commons *Order'd*, That the Committee of the whole House to whom the *Lottery Bill*, &c. was committed, have Power to receive Four Clauses, *viz.* One *for Allowing a Draw-back for Soap used in the Woollen Manufacture exported*; another for *Relief of such Persons as had neglected to bring and prove their Benefit Lottery Tickets in due Time, upon the Lottery Acts for* 1710. and 1711. *or any of them*; a third, *For Relief of such Persons as were entituled to any Monies due, and unpaid, upon any* Exchequer-*Bills or Lottery Bills, which had been lost, burnt, or otherwise destroy'd*; And a fourth, *For a Draw-back to be allow'd for the Duties laid upon all Paper used in the Printing any Books in the Learned Languages, upon the Exportation thereof.* Then the House having resolv'd it self into the said Committee, made some Progress in the said Bill, and put off that Matter till the *Monday* * following, when in a Grand Committee, they made some further Progress in it.

* April 28th

The next Day (*April* 29th) a *Bill for laying several Duties upon such Stampt Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, therein mentioned; and for Licensing an Additional Number of Hackney Chairs, and for charging certain Stocks of Cards, and Dice, in the Hands of the Dealers therein, was read a second time*, and committed to the Committee of the whole House, to whom the Bill *for laying several Duties upon Soap and Paper made in* Great Britain, or *imported into the same; and upon checquered and stained Linnens imported; and upon certain Silks, Callicoes, Linens, and Stuffs, printed, painted, or stained; and upon Bricks, and other Things therein mentioned, to raise Money by way of a Lottery towards Her Majesty's Supply*: And also to whom the *Bill to appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands, and other Interests granted by the Crown since the* 13th. *Day of* February 1688, *and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, were committed.* And it was order'd, 'That it be an Instruction 'to the said Committee, That they do leave out 'of the Bill for laying several Duties on Soap

The intended Tax on Building materials laid aside.

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and Paper made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the ſame, *&c.* ſuch Clauſes therein, as related to the laying a Duty on Bricks, Tyles, Slate, Lime, and Stones, and inſert in lieu thereof, the Duties on Stampt Vellom, Parchment, and Paper, and that they do alter and make the ſaid Bills into one. Then a Bill for laying Duties on *Black Latten*, and Metal prepared, was read a ſecond time. And a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the Bill be committed, it paſſed in the Negative.

The Principal Congregations of the *French* Proteſtant Refugees in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, having appointed a Committee of Twelve Perſons to concert ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought proper to engage the Crown of *Great Britain* powerfully to ſupport their Intereſt in the preſent Negotiation of Peace; and this Committee being inform'd, that ſome unlucky Doubts had been ſtarted, and an Odious Parallel made between the *French* Refugees and the Subjects of *Great Britain*, who had been in open Rebellion and were Refugees in *France*: They did thereupon draw up a *Petition* and *Repreſentation*, which, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, was by the Secretary of State laid before Her Majeſty in Council as follows:

To the QUEEN's *Moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

MADAM,

Petition and Repreſentation of the French Refugees.

'YOUR MAJESTY's Moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the *French* Proteſtant Refugees, having before had the Honour to approach Your Royal Perſon with a Petition, moſt humbly to beſeech Your MAJESTY to procure the Reſtoration of the Proteſtant Religion in *France*, according to the Edicts, and the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of ſuch as have taken Sanctuary in Your Dominions, Your MAJESTY, in Your wonted Clemency and Charity, was graciouſly pleas'd favourably to receive their ſaid Petition, and to give thereupon Your Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at the Conferences at *Utrecht*.

'But whereas there has been ſpread about an Odious and Unjuſt Compariſon between the

'*French*,

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'*French* Proteſtant Refugees in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, and the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Rebels who have retired into *France*, as if their Caſe were the ſame: Your Petitioners beg once more leave to throw themſelves at Your Royal Feet, moſt humbly to beſeech Your MAJESTY to conſider, that no manner of Parallel can be made between them.

'*In the firſt Place*, the Publick Exerciſe of the *Romiſh* Religion is forbidden by the Laws of Your MAJESTY's Kingdoms; whereas that of the Proteſtant Religion was allow'd by Authority in *France*, and founded upon perpetual and irrevocable Edicts, of which the Kings, Your MAJESTY's Predeceſſors of Glorious Memory, were become GUARANTEES; and which had been executed, in a continued Poſſeſſion for above a Hundred Years.

'*Secondly*, the Eſtates of the ſaid *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* were confiſcated upon account of their Rebellion, whereas the *French* Proteſtants were never wanting in their Duty and Loyalty to their Sovereign.

'*Thirdly*, the withdrawing of the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* was Voluntary; whereas the *French* Proteſtants were forc'd to fly: The former might, after their Rebellion, have enjoy'd the Benefit of the General Pardon, and remain'd undiſturb'd in their own Country, with full Liberty of Conſcience; but the latter, altho' they never had been Rebels, could not ſtay in *France* without either abjuring their Religion, or being expos'd to a Cruel Perſecution.

'Theſe Diſparities are ſo evident, that the Court of *France*, who at the beginning of the preſent War pretended to exchange Rebels Priſoners, with Your MAJESTY's *French* Refugee Subjects, were obliged to wave that unjuſt Pretenſion, and to acknowledge that Repriſals cannot take Place between Perſons in ſo different Circumſtances.

'Permit, MADAM, Your Petitioners moſt humbly to repreſent to Your MAJESTY, that the King of *Pruſſia and the States General having* de-

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'*demanded, that the Eſtates of ſuch as are Refugees in their Dominions be reſtor'd to them*; if they who have the Happineſs to be Refugees in Yours, were depriv'd of the ſame Advantages, it would occaſion a ſad inequality in their Condition; and Your MAJESTY's Refugee Subjects, who have a ſtrong Inclination to Live and Dye in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, would, in that Particular, be upon a worſe Foot than ſuch of their Brethren who are Refugees in other States.

'Wherefore Your Petitioners, who have received ſo many Proofs of Your MAJESTY's Generoſity and Favour, hope ſtill that Your Zeal and Piety will incline Your Royal Heart to give Orders to Your Miniſters to inſiſt, not only on the Reſtoration of the Edicts in their behalf, particularly that of *Nantes*, with the Enlargement of ſuch at are confin'd in the Galleys, Goals, or elſewhere on account of their Religion, but alſo on the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of which the Refugees have ſo unjuſtly been depriv'd; and as in Duty bound, they will continue putting up to Heaven their moſt fervent Prayers for the Preſervation of Your MAJESTY's Sacred Perſon, and the Proſperity of Your Reign.

‡April 23d. Two Days ‡ after, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, wrote a Letter directed to the Reverend Meſſieurs *du Bourdieu* and *Graverol*, two *French* Miniſters, of the Committee before mentioned, as follows:

White Hall, April 23d. 1712.

Gentlemen,

The Earl of Dartmouth's Anſwer, by Her Majeſty's Command.

I Have laid before Her Majeſty the Repreſentation You left with me, upon which I am commanded to acquaint You, that my Lord *Privy-Seal* and the Earl of *Strafford* are already under the *ſtricteſt Orders* to *ſupport* Your Intereſts at the Negotiations of Peace. Her Majeſty has ſo much Conſideration of your Sufferings, that ſhe is willing to give any further Directions that may be of Advantage to you;

and

'and has therefore commanded me, to enquire 'into that part of Your Repreſentation, wherein 'You ſay Her Majeſty's Predeceſſors were GUA-'RANTEES of the Edicts for *Toleration of the* '*Proteſtant Religion in France*, which I muſt de-'ſire Your Aſſiſtance in, it being of great uſe to 'the ſupport of Your Intereſts, that that matter 'ſhould be fully explained. I am,

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Gentlemen, Your Humble Servant,

DARTMOUTH.

Memorial proving the Guaranty of the Crown of England *for the Reformed Churches of* France. *See the* Appendix, No. II.

In Obedience to this Letter, the Committee appointed by the *French* Refugees in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, did on the 12th of *May* lay before his Lordſhip a *Memorial to prove the Guaranty of the Crown of* England, *for the Edicts in Favour of the Reformed Churches of* France; which the Reader will find at length in the Appendix to this Volume. That Memorial was in outward appearance ſo favourably received, that the Queen was pleaſed to appoint *Armand de Bourbon*, Marquis *de Miremont*, Nephew to the late Earl of *Feverſham*, to go to *Utrecht*, to take care, in a particular manner, and in Her Majeſty's Name, of the Intereſts of the *French* Refugees, with which extraordinary Commiſſion that Noble-man ſet out for *Holland*, about the middle of *June*. On the other Hand, the *French* Refugees in *London* made choice of a Miniſter and a Gentleman to go to *Holland* to ſollicit their Affairs there; but finding afterwards, both by the Courſe of the Negotiations at *Utrecht*, and by the renewing of the Perſecution of their Brethren in *France*, that they were either but faintly ſupported by *Great Britain*, or that the Court of *France* ſhew'd no Regard to Her Majeſty's Interceſſion, that Deputation was laid aſide. However, the *French* Refugees in *Swiſſerland*, being big with Hopes from the Protection of the moſt Powerful Proteſtant State, did by their Brethren in *England* put up the following Petition to Her *Britannick* Majeſty.

The Marquis de Miremont *appointed to go to* Utrecht.

Deputation of the French *Refugees in* London *laid aſide.*

To

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To the QUEEN's *Most Excellent* MAJESTY.

Petition of the French *Refugees in* Switzerland *to the Queen.*

MADAM,

'YOur Majesty's Most Humble and Most Obedient Servants, the *French* Protestants Refugees in *Swisserland*, most humbly beg leave to approach Your Throne, to implore Your Royal Protection, and represent with a most profound Respect, that the Laudable Cantons having no Ministers at the Congress of *Utrecht*, there is no Body there that can take a Particular Care of the Concerns of Your Petitioners: But as God has been pleased to raise Your MAJESTY to be the Universal Benefactor of Mankind, and the Protector of all who suffer for his Cause, and bless'd Your Reign with so many Victories and Glorious Successes, that Your Majesty may the better be able to assert Your Glorious Title of the Defender of the Faith, and restore Peace and Tranquility to his Church wherever it is oppress'd; so the said *French* Protestants hope that Your Majesty will have a most Particular Regard to that part of the Church of Christ, which a violent Persecution in *France*, has dispers'd throughout the World.

'And altho' Your Petitioners have not the Honour and Happiness to live in Your MAJESTY's Dominions, and consequently to partake of the many Blessings Your Subjects enjoy, under Your MAJESTY's Auspicious Reign, they humbly presume and hope, that Your MAJESTY's gracious Compassion and Favours, will not be confined within the Bounds of Your Kingdoms, and limited only to those of their Brethren, who are Refugees therein; and therefore they take the Liberty, humbly to beseech Your Majesty to extend Your Favour unto them, and take them under Your Royal and Powerful Protection; and to be pleased to give Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to insist, that Your Humble Petitioners, the *French* Refugees in *Switzerland*, be included in the Demands, that Your MAJESTY shall think fit, in Her great Wisdom and

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'and Charity, to make in behalf of the *French* Refugees ſettled in Your MAJEST's Dominions for the Re-eſtabliſhment of our Common Rights and Liberties; the Releaſement of our Confeſſors on Board the Gallies, or in Priſons; and the Reſtitution of our Eſtates. This great Favour, MADAM, will raiſe in our Hearts, a moſt profound Gratitude, which ſhall be tranſmited to our lateſt Poſterity, and will redouble the Ardour and Fervency of the Prayers which our Churches do continually ſend up to God for the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's Perſon, and the Proſperity of Your Glorious Reign.

This Petition was alſo very graciouſly receiv'd, and the Preſenters were aſſured in Her Majeſty's Name, That the ſame Care ſhould be taken of the *French* Proteſtant Refugees in *Switzerland*, as of their Brethren in *England*.

To reſume the Proceedings in Parliament, We muſt again take Notice of what was mention'd before, *viz.* That the ſtrict Summons ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons to the ſeveral Counties of *Great Britain*, requiring the Attendance of the Members of the Houſe on the 1ſt. of *May*, raiſed a general Expectation, that the Queen would then communicate to Her Parliament the Terms of a General Peace; but many look'd upon it as a Political Amuſement to keep the Members of the Houſe who were not in the Secret, and the Bulk of the Nation in good Humour. And, indeed, when that Day came, the Call of the Houſe was farther adjourn'd to the 8th of *May*; then to the 15th; and then again to the 22d: The Miniſtry not thinking it proper to lay the Reſult of their Negotiation with *France* before the Parliament, till the Commons had entirely diſpatch'd the Buſineſs of the Supply.

The Call of the Houſe of Commons put off from time to time.

On the 3d of *May* the Speaker of the Commons *acquainted the Houſe, That by the laſt Poſt from* Holland, *he received a Letter from the* Hague, *dated the 6th inſtant*, N. S. *Signed* A. de Mulemeeſter Terlooven; *wherein was incloſed a Packet dir-*

A fooliſh and impertinent Paper ſent to the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

A. C. 1712. *directed to this Houſe, which he deſired might be laid before this Houſe, it containing Matters for the Service of the* Queen *and the* Common Cauſe; *And Mr.* Speaker *deſired to know the Pleaſure of the Houſe, how the ſame ſhould be diſpoſed of*: Whereupon it was order'd, That a Committee be appointed to open the ſaid Pacquet, and report whether there was any Thing therein fit to be laid before the Houſe. Which Committee being appointed accordingly, and order'd immediately to withdraw into the Speaker's Chamber, Mr *Shuttleworth* reported ſoon after, *That they had open'd the Pacquet, and read ſeveral of the Papers contain'd therein, and found the ſame ſo trifling, that they did not think it worth while to trouble the Houſe with them.*

Drawback of the Duty on Paper uſed in the Univerſities.

The ſame Day, the Commons order'd that it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whome the *Bill for laying ſeveral Duties on Soap and Paper, &c.* was refer'd to receive Two Clauſes, one, 'That for the Encouragement of 'Learning, there be a Draw-back of the Duty 'upon Paper uſed in the two Univerſities in the 'printing Books in the *Latin, Greek, Oriental,* and '*Northern* Languages; The other to reduce the 'Rates of Brocage for Transfers upon the ſelling 'of Publick Stocks, ſo as not to exceed Two Shil-'lings and Nine-pence upon every hundred 'Pounds.

It was hinted before, That ſome Courtiers in the Houſe of Commons did on the 21ſt of *April*, endeavour to prevent the *Tacking of the Bill to appoint Commiſſioners to examine the Value of all Lands, &c. granted by the Crown ſince the 13th of* Feb. 1688-9, *to the Lottery Bill*: But tho' they then fail'd therein, yet (as the Report was then current) upon a Promiſe made by a Great Miniſter to ſeveral leading Men, That he would uſe all his Intereſt to procure the Paſſing of the firſt of theſe Bills, Single, in the Houſe of Lords, on the 6th of *May*, the Commons reſolv'd *That the Committee of the whole Houſe be diſcharged from the Inſtruction to alter and make thoſe two Bills into one*: Which was carried by a Majority of 300 Voices againſt 81. Four Days † after, the *Grants-Bill*, with the

The Grants Bill untack'd from the Lottery Bill, May 6th.

† May 10th.

Amend-

Amendments made to it, both by the Committee of the whole Houſe, and the Houſe it ſelf, was order'd to be engroſs'd; after which the Commons reſolv'd, 1. 'That the Commiſſioners for 'putting in Execution the Truſts and Powers in 'the ſaid Bill be Seven. 2. That no Perſon 'ſhould be a Commiſſioner who had any Office 'of Profit, or was accountable to Her Majeſty, or 'had, or held under any Grant from the Crown, 'ſince the 13th of *February* 1688 9, 3. That the 'Commiſſioners might be Members of the Houſe. '4. That they be choſen by Ballotting: Which, according to Order was done on *Tueſday* the 13th of *May*; and the Majority of Voices fell upon *John Hind Cotton* Eſq; the Honourable *James Murray* Eſq; the Right Honourable *Henry* Viſcount *Down*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; *Charles Cholmondley* Eſq; *James Bulteel* Eſq; *William Levinz* Eſq; and Sir *Edmond Bacon*, Bart. The next * Day, the Commiſſioners Names were inſerted in the Blank left for them in the Bill, which being engroſs'd, was read the third time, paſs'd, and ſent up to the Houſe of Peers for their Lordſhips concurrence.

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Commiſſioners to execute the Grants Bill *choſen* May *the* 13th.

† May 14.

The Bill ſent up the Lords.

On *Saturday* the 17th of *May*, their Lordſhips read the ſaid Bill the firſt Time; and the Queſtion being put, that the Bill be read a ſecond Time, it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of two Voices. Accordingly, on the 19th the Bill was read the ſecond time and committed to a Grand Committee, into which the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf immediately; and wherein the Duke of *Argyle*, the Earl of *Wharton*, the Lords *Cooper* and *Halifax*, and ſeveral other Peers made Speeches againſt the Bill; But tho' there were ſix or ſeven Diviſions in the Committee, yet the Affirmative ſtill carried it by one Voice. The next * Day upon the third Reading of the Bill, there aroſe a warm and long Debate, in which the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Earl of *Ilay* his Brother, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, and ſpoke very much in Praiſe of the late King *William*; from whence it was eaſie to conjecture that they did not go ſo entirely with the preſent Miniſtry, as they ſeem'd

Who read it three times.

* May 20th. *Debated about it.*

to

A. C. 1712.

to do the preceding Session. However that be, the first said, 'That if for the Ease of the Publick 'it was found proper to resume the Grants of the 'Crown, he would readily give his Vote for it, 'provided they would go so far back as the 'Restoration of King *Charles* II. But that he 'could never agree to limit the Bill to the Grants 'of King *William*; because such an Act would be 'injurious to the Memory of the Deliverer of '*Great Britain* and all *Europe*; which ought to 'be had in Reverence by all Honest Men. The Peers above mention'd, and some others, spoke likewise against the Partial Distinction between Grants since the *Revolution*, and those before it; Adding, that such a Distinction gave too much Credit to a Ministry, who by the Passing of the said Bill would have the Means in their Hands to ruin and oppress those who had not the good Luck to please them. To this the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treasurer answer'd, *That no one had reason to be alarm'd at the Bill, since the intent of it was only to examine the value of the Grants made by King* William, *and upon what Considerations they were given; but that, as it was presumed, those that enjoy'd them had render'd every Signal Service to their Country, so it was not to be doubted, but the Parliament would confirm them.* The Earl of *Wharton* reply'd, 'That it was also to be 'presum'd, that those who enjoy'd the Grants of 'King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. might have 'likewise done important Service to the Nation: 'Wherefore it would be very proper to look into 'the Motives of all those Grants, in order to con-'firm them to those who had deserv'd them. The Lords of the opposite side waved this shrew'd Suggestion; and the Earl of *Oxford* only obsery'd, *That he had been inform'd, that the Commons had no Design absolutely to resume the Grants of King* William, *but only to make the Possessors pay the Value of four or five Years Rent, for which they would have the said Grants confirm'd to them for ever*: To which the Earl of *Wharton* again smartly reply'd, 'That he would not at all call in Question what 'a Lord of such known Probity and Sincetity 'had

The Duke of Argyle's Speech.

The Lord Treasurers Speech.

A. C. 1712.

'had advanc'd; but that the Reſumption of all 'the Grants of *Ireland* ſufficiently ſhew'd, that 'the Commons had not been content with a part. Several other Speeches that were made on both ſides, prolong'd the Debate till between ſix and ſeven in the Evening, when the Queſtion being put, that the Bill do paſs, it appear'd upon the gathering of the Votes, that there were 78, Voices on each ſide, *viz.* 53 preſent and 25 Proxies for the Affirmative; and 52 preſent and 26 Proxies for the Negative; ſo that the latter carried it, according to the Uſage of Parliament; to the great Diſappointment and Mortification of the Enemies of the Revolution. It was obſerv'd, that the Loſs of this Bill was in great meaſure owing to the Vigilance of a Noble † Peer, who was moſt concern'd in that Affair; and who being inform'd, that the Lord *Colepepper* had ſent his Proxy to the Earl of *Sunderland*, who, by reaſon of his Indiſpoſition, could not produce it, immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs, who riding Poſt all Night, return'd ſoon enough to deliver the ſaid Proxy to another Lord. On the other hand many were of Opinion, that had not a certain Duke and Marquis abſented themſelves from the Houſe, the Bill had actually paſs'd.

† *The Earl of* Portland.

On the 16th of *May* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, on Ways and Means, came to ſeveral Reſolutions, which the next Day were reported, as follows:

Reſolutions on Ways and Means, for laying the Duties on Eaſt India *Goods.*

'1. That towards raiſing the Supply granted 'to Her Majeſty, farther Duties be laid upon all '*Callicoes* and *Muſlins*, and all *Dimities*, and o-'ther white Manufactures of *Cotton*, and upon all '*Coffee*, *Tea*, and *Drugs* (dying *Drugs* excepted) 'which ſhall be imported into *Great Britain*, over 'and above all Duties already chargeable on the 'ſaid Commodities, or any of them.

'2. That the ſaid farther Duties upon *Callicoes*, '*Muſlins*, *Dimities*, and other white Manufa-'ctures of *Cotton* imported, be after the Rate of 'Ten *per Cent. ad valorem*, to be aſcertained by 'the Sale at the Candle.

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'3. That the ſaid farther Duty upon *Coffee* imported, be after the Rate of Twelve-pence *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz.*

'4. That the ſaid farther Duty upon *Tea* imported, be after the Rate of Two Shillings for every ſuch Pound Weight imported from any Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the *Eaſt India* Company, and Five Shillings for every ſuch Pound Weight of *Tea* imported from any other Places.

'5. That the ſaid farther Duties upon *Drugs* imported (except as aforeſaid) be after the Rate of Twenty *per Cent.* as they are valued in the Book of Rates.

Recommitted '6. That the ſaid farther Duties be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

The firſt Reſolution being read a ſecond time, and a Debate ariſing thereupon, the ſame was adjourn'd till *Tueſday* the 20th of *May*, when the Houſe having reſumed the ſaid Debate, it was reſolv'd, 'That the ſaid Reſolutions be re-committed to the Committee of the whole Houſe. The United Company of Merchants trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, uſed all poſſible means to prevent the laying of the farther Duties before mention'd, ſuggeſting that it would amount to an utter Prohibition of their Trade, whereby the great Duties now payable to Her Majeſty, would be ſunk; 2d. That it would encourage the Clandeſtine bringing in of theſe Goods from *Holland*, which would pay no Cuſtom. 3d. That it would prevent the Company's ſending out *Woollen* Goods, and other *Engliſh* Product, and thereby the Employment of large Defenſible Ships. 4th. And on the whole, would effectually give up this valuable Trade to the *Dutch*, and other *Europeans*. But notwithſtanding theſe Reaſons, and others, which were laid before the Commons, the Committee of the whole Houſe on Ways and Means came to the following Reſolutions:

Reaſons offer'd by the East India *Company.*

1. That towards raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, a Duty be laid upon all Starch made in *Great Britain*, or imported into the ſame.

2. That

2. That the ſaid Duty upon all Foreign Starch imported, be after the Rate of Two Pence *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz*, over and above the preſent Duties payable upon the Importation thereof. A. C. 1712.

3. That the ſaid Duty upon all Starch made in *Great Britain*, be after the Rate of One Penny *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz*.

4. That the ſaid Duties be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

5. That all Stock of Starch in the Hands of any Perſons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be charged with the like Duties.

6. That farther Duties be laid upon all Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, (Dying Drugs excepted) which ſhall be imported into *Great Britain*, over and above all Duties chargeable on the ſaid Commodities or any of them.

7. That the ſaid farther Duties upon Coffee imported, be after the Rate of Twelve Pence *per* Pound Weight *Averdupoiz*.

8. That the ſaid further Duty upon Tea imported, be after the Rate of Two Shillings for every ſuch Pound Weight, imported from any Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the *Eaſt India* Company, and Five Shillings for every ſuch Pound Weight of Tea imported from any other Places.

9. That the ſaid farther Duties upon Drugs imported, (except Dying Drugs) be after the Rate of Twenty *per Cent.* as they are valued in the Book of Rates.

10. That the ſaid farther Duties upon Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

11. That all Stock of Coffee, Tea, and Drugs, (except as aforeſaid) in the Hands of Perſons trading or dealing therein for Sale, be chargeable with the like Duties.

12. That towards raiſing the Supply, certain additional Rates or Duties be laid upon all Hides and Skins, and Pieces of Hides and Skins, and upon all Vellom and Parchment to be imported into *Great Britain*, or to be tanned, tawed, or dreſſed

A. C. 1712. dreſſed within the ſame; to be paid over and above all Duties already chargeable, upon the ſame Commodities reſpectively: The Rates of which Duties were aſcertain'd in 37 other Reſolutions.

50. That all the ſaid new or additional Rates and Duties be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

51. That all Stocks of ſuch Hides and Skins, and all Stocks of ſuch Vellom and Parchment within the Realm of *Great Britain* for Sale, be charged with ſo much Money as one fourth Part of the additional Rates intended to be impoſed after the Commencement of the Term upon the like Commodities as aforeſaid ſhall amount unto.

52. That a farther Duty be laid on all Gilt and Silver Wire.

53. That the ſaid farther Duty on Gilt Wire imported, be after the Rate of One Shilling *per* Ounce; and on Gilt Wire made in *Great Britain*, Eight Pence *per* Ounce.

54. That the ſaid farther Duty upon Silver Wire imported, be Nine Pence *per* Ounce; and upon Silver Wire made in *Great Britain*, Six Pence *per* Ounce.

55. That the ſaid Duties be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

56. That all Stock of Gold and Silver Wire in the Hands of any of the Dealers therein for Sale, be charged with one half of the like Duties.

57. That towards raiſing the Supply granted to Her Majeſty, a Duty be laid upon all Policies of Aſſurance, to be made or enter'd into within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or in any Places within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, over and above all ſuch Duties as are already chargeable upon them, or any of them, by any Act or Acts of Parliament formerly made in that Behalf.

58. That the ſaid Duty ſo to be laid, be the Sum of Two Shillings and Four Pence for every ſuch Policy.

59. That the ſaid Duty be granted to Her Majeſty for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

60. That

60. That for better ſecuring the ſaid Duty, the ſaid Policies of Aſſurance ſhall be written or printed upon Paper, to be ſtampt with Stamps, denoting the Payment, or charging of the Duty aforeſaid. A. C. 1712.

61. That a Fund of One Hundred Sixty Eight Thouſand and Three Pounds *per Annum*, be charged upon the ſeveral Duties aforeſaid, for raiſing the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds by Contribution for *Exchequer* Orders payable in Courſe, with certain Increaſe of Principal and Intereſt, according to the ſeveral Claſſes, with the Addition of Chances.

Theſe Reſolutions being the next * day reported, were agreed to by the Houſe, and a Bill was order'd to be brought in thereupon. The ſame Day the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers, with the uſual State and Solemnity, and the Commons being ſent for up and attending, Her Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to the following Publick Bills, *viz.* * May 22*d.* *Bill for a Lottery by Claſſes.*

1. *AN Act for laying ſeveral Duties upon all Soap and Paper made in* Great Britain, *or imported into the ſame; and upon Chequer'd and Strip'd Linnens, and Stuffs Printed, Painted or Stained; and upon ſeveral Kinds of Stampt Vellom, Parchment and Paper; and upon certain printed Papers, Pamphlets and Advertiſements, for raiſing the Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by way of a Lottery, towards Her Majeſty's Supply; and for licenſing an additional Number of Hackney Chairs; and for charging certain Stocks of Cards and Dice; and for better ſecuring Her Majeſty's Duties to ariſe in the Office for Stampt Duties, by Licenſes for Marriages, and otherwiſe; and for Relief of Perſons who have not claimed their Lottery-Tickets in due time, or have loſt* Exchequer *Bills, or Lottery-Tickets; and for borrowing Money upon Stock (part of the Capital of the* South-Sea *Company) for the uſe of the Publick.* *Acts paſs'd* May 22*d.*

2. *An Act for enlarging the Time given to the Commiſſioners, appointed by Her Majeſty, purſuant to an Act* for granting to Her Majeſty ſeveral Du-

A. C. 1712. ties on Coals, for building Fifty new Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and other Purpoſes therein mentioned, *&c.*

3. *An Act for better collecting and recovering the Duties granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital of* Greenwich, *&c.*

4. *An Act to reſtore the Patrons to their ancient Rights of preſenting Miniſters to the Churches vacant, in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland.

5. *An Act for repealing part of an Act paſſed in the Parliament of* Scotland, *entituled,* Act for diſcharging the Yule Vacancy.

6. *An Act for repealing a Clauſe in the Statute made in the 21ſt Year of the Reign of King* James I. *entituled,* An Act for the further Deſcription of a Bankrupt, and for Relief of Creditors, *&c.*

7. *An Act for raiſing the Militia for the Year* 1712, &c. *And for rectifying a Miſtake in an Act paſſed this Seſſion of Parliament, entituled,* An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, *&c.*

8. *An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for electing Knights of Shires to ſerve in Parliament.*

9. *An Act for regulating, improving, and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of Mixt or Medley Broad Cloath, and for the better Payment of the Poor employed therein.*

10. *An Act for erecting a Work-houſe in the City and County of the City of* Norwich, &c.

11. *An Act for prolonging the Term for Payment of certain Duties granted by an Act made in the 12th and 13th Years of King* William, *entituled,* An Act for Recovering, Securing, and Keeping in Repair the Harbour of *Minehead*, &c.

12. *An Act for repairing the Highway between* Kilburn-Bridge, *and* Sparrows Hern, *&c.*

13. *An Act for making the River* Avon *in the Counties of* Somerſet *and* Glouceſter *Navigable, from the City of* Bath, *to or near* Hanham's *Mills.*

14. *An Act to give further Time for enrolling ſuch Leaſes granted from the Crown, as have not been enrolled*, &c.

A. C. 1712.

15. *An Act for compleating a Chappel of Eaſe in the lower Town of* Deal, *in the County of* Kent, *by a Duty on Water-born Coals to be brought into the ſaid Town,*

16. *An Act for reviving and continuing ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, for the preventing Miſchiefs which may happen by Fire, for building and repairing Country Goals, for exempting Apothecaries from ſerving Pariſh and Ward Offices, and ſerving upon Juries, and relating to the returning of Jurors.*

17. *An Act for the Relief of Merchants importing Prize Goods from* America.

18. *An Act for the better ſupplying the Town of* Boſton, *in the County of* Lincoln, *with freſh Water.*

19. *An Act for the better repairing and amending the Road leading from* Ipſwich *to* Cleydon; *and the Road called the* Pye-Road, *in the County of* Suffolk.

20. *An Act to prevent Abuſes in making Linnen Cloth, and regulating the Lengths, and equal ſorting of Yarn for each Piece made in* Scotland, *and for whitening the ſame.*

21. *An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, by obliging their Creditors to accept the utmoſt Satisfaction they are capable to make, and reſtoring them to their Liberty.*

Notwithſtanding the former Diſapointment, it was by many expected, That the Queen would on the 22d of *May*, have laid the State of the Negotiation of Peace before the Parliament, the rather becauſe the Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, arrived in *London* ſome Days * before: But it ſeems ſome Points were not yet fully ſettled between the *Britiſh* Court and that of *France*; ſo that Her Majeſty did not think fit to make a Speech to Her Parliament. It was obſerv'd, that at the preſenting of the Money Bill, the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, inſinuated in his Compliment to the Queen, 'That Her Faithful Commons were 'in Hopes, that what they had ſo cheerfully 'given for *Her Majeſty's Occaſions*, would enable 'Her Majeſty to put an End to the preſent War 'by a Safe and Honourable Peace. But however,

The Earl of Strafford *comes over.*

* May 13*th.*

A. C. 1712. those Hopes were so far abated by Her Majesty's Silence, that as soon as the Commons were return'd to their House, Mr. *Benson*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, having moved, That the Call of the House might be adjourn'd till the 4th of *June* next, by which time he did not doubt but the Queen would lay before them the Result of the present Negotiation of Peace: Mr. *Hambden*, one of the leading Members of the Moderate Party complain'd, 'That notwithstanding all the Promises 'given from Time to Time to the Commons we 'had an *Unactive and Lazy Campaign*, and a '*trifling Negotiation of Peace*; so that we were '*amused* by our *M*——*s* at Home, and *trick'd* 'by our *Enemies* Abroad. Mr. Secretary St. *John* had too great a Share in the Management of Affairs not to be piqu'd at, and resent that Expression; and thereupon he said, with some Vehemence, 'That it highly reflected on Her Ma-'jesty and Her Ministers; But tho' some Mem-'bers had been sent to the *Tower* for less Of-'fences, and that he who Spoke last might be 'fond of the same Punishment, yet he hoped the 'House would be of another Opinion: Sir *Richard Onslow* reply'd, *That to suppose Her Majesty or Her Ministers to have any Influence on the Deliberations of that House, was to do an Injury to Her Majesty, and to violate the Privileges of that House:* In which he was seconded by Mr. *Lechmere*; But the Debate went no further, in Consideration (as the Friends of the prevailing Party suggested) that the Session drawing to an End, the Commitment of a Member, at that time, would rather be a Pride than a Mortification to him. According to the Motion made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer the Call of the House was put off till the 4th of *June*.

Bold Speech of Mr. Hambden.

Answer'd by Mr Secretary St. John.

To whom Sir Rich. Onflow *replies.*

The Call of the House of Commons further adjourn'd.

What pass'd about this time in *Flanders* and at *Utrecht*, made, some Days after, a great Noise in both Houses of Parliament, and throughout all *Europe*: But before we give an Account of it, we must attend the Negotiation of Peace, which in our last * Volume We referr'd to another Opportunity; and what was done in the *Netherlands*

* Pag. 355.

lands previous to the Opening of the Campaign. On *Friday* the 28th of *December* 1711. the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Lord Privy-Seal, Her Majeſty's Firſt Plenipotentiary, and Monſieur *Buys*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, ſail'd in their reſpective Yachts from *Graveſend*, and having reach'd the Coaſt of *Holland* on *Tueſday* the 1ſt. of *January*, O. S. or 12th N. S, Monſieur *Buys* went the ſame Day to the *Hague*. The next Day the Lord Privy-Seal came to *Rotterdam*, from whence he proceeded to *Delft*, and was there met by the Earl of *Strafford* one of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries. After a Conference of ſome Hours, the Earl of *Strafford* return'd to the *Hague*, and the Lord Privy-Seal to *Rotterdam*; and on the 14th the latter went to the *Hague*, where, together with the Earl of *Strafford*, he was in Conference with the Grand Penſionary, and then went back to *Rotterdam*, from whence he proceeded the 15th to *Utrecht*, ſo that He was the Firſt Miniſter that appear'd at the Place of Treaty: The Earl of *Strafford* went thither on the 17th, and on the 18th Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Renſwoude*, Two of the Plenipotentiaries of the States General, arrived there alſo, and immediately paid a Viſit to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries. The next Morning about Eleven, the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, the Abbot *Poliguac*, and Monſieur *Meſnager* the *French* Plenipotentiaries arriv'd at *Utrecht*, and the two *Britiſh* Miniſters, after having been with the Plenipotentiaries of the States to return their Viſits, went to ſee thoſe of *France*, at the Mareſchal *d'Huxelles*'s Houſe, where they were all three together. They receiv'd their Lordſhips at their Coaches, and conducted them thither again; And about Four in the Afternoon the *French* Plenipotentiaries return'd their Lordſhips Viſit; and were receiv'd in the like manner. We may here take Notice that the Plenipotentiaries nominated by the States General, for the Conferences of Peace were the following Perſons; Monſiuer *Randwick*, for the Province of *Gelderland*; Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Vander-Duſſen* for that of *Holland*; Monſieur *de Moermont* for *Zealand*; Monſieur *de Renſwoude* for *Utrecht*; Monſieur

A. C. 1712.

Account of the Negotiation of Peace.

The Lord Privy-Seal, and Mr. Buys arrive in Holland. Jan. 12. *N.S*

The Lord Privy-Seal is the 1ſt. Plenipotentiary that appears at Utrecht, Jan. 15*th.*

The Dutch *and* French *Plenipotentiaries arrive there.*

Viſits between them and the Britiſh *Plenipotentiaries interchang'd.*

Eight Plenipotentiaries named by the States.

A. C. 1712.

sieur *de Goslinga* for *Friesland*; the Count *de Rechteren* for *Over-Issel*; and the Count *de Tu* and *Kniphugsen* for *Groningen*. We may likewise observe, That Monsieur *Buys*'s dextrous Compliance in *England*, in order to discover the Secret of Monsieur *Mesnager*'s Negotiation, occasion'd a Report, That his Conduct was not approved by the States; which was altogether false and groundless: For on the contrary, upon hearing the Report of his Embassy, their High Mightinesses highly applauded his Address and Penetration. This at first gave occasion to the * *Paris* Gazetteer, and after him to a Party News-Writer † in *London*, to say, That the *Dutch* attributed *the Warmth that had appear'd in the* British *House of Lords, to the Management and Nocturnal Negotiations of Monsieur* Buys: *Which*, adds the *English* Libeller, *if true, may convince any considerate* English-man, *who they are that labour to divide Us.* As if the concerting Measures with the Soundest and Strongest Party in the Nation, for its Honour and Welfare, were dividing it?

Mr Buys's *Conduct in* England *approved by the States.*

Paris-Gazette *of the* 9th Jan. *N.S.*

† Post Boy *of* Jan. 10*th.*

To proceed, the *British* Plenipotentiaries having given Notice of their Arrival to the Magistrates of *Utrecht*, four of their Deputies waited upon them on the 20th of *January* N. S. in their respective Houses, and afterwards paid the same Compliment to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, having had the like notice of their Arrival. In the Afternoon, a Conference was held between the *British* and *Dutch* Ministers at Monsieur *Buys*'s House; and the same Evening the Marquis *del Borgo*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Plenipotentiaries, arrived at *Utrecht*, accompanyed by Monsieur *de Salis*, Minister of the *Grisons*. The next † Day, the *British*, *Dutch* and *Savoy* Ministers met together at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, to consider of the Manner of Opening the General Conferences, and the Method of carrying them on; and on the 22d. the Ministers of the Allies went to the Town-house, to examine and give Directions about the Place of Conference, and the Apartments appointed by the Magistrates for the Ministers on both sides. On the 23d they had a Conference to-

The Magistrates of Utrecht *pay their Respects to the* British *and* French *Ministers.*

Other Plenipotentiaries arrive at Uthrecht.

† Jan. 21st. N. S.

together at which they drew up and agreed to the *Project* of a *Regulation*, to be obſerv'd by all the Miniſters during the Congreſs which being afterwards communicated to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, they made ſome Alterations to it, which were agreed to; and the ſaid Regulation was as follows: A. C. 1712.

A Project for regulating the Opening and Method of the Conferences in the Congreſs at Utrecht, *and whatſoever relates thereunto,*

'THE Plenipotentiaries ſhall come to the Conferences each in a Coach with two Horſes, and very ſlender Retinue. *A Regulation for Opening and Holding the Congreſs.*

'Thoſe of the High Allies ſhall go into the Town-Houſe where the Conferences are to be held, at the Door which leads to their Apartment.

'Thoſe of *France* ſhall go in at the Door which is on the ſide of their Apartment.

'All the Conferences ſhall be held without Ceremony or Diſtinction. Quarrels ſhall be hinder'd on both ſides between the Coachmen and Footmen, who ſhall moreover be order'd to treat each other with good Nature and Civility, and to be ready on all Occaſions, to do one another all the Kindneſs and Service they can.

'When Two Coaches meet in ſuch narrow Places, that they cannot both paſs at the ſame time; far from diſputing which ſhall have the upper-Hand, or which of the two ſhall go firſt, and from creating Trouble by this means, the Coachmen ſhall be obliged, on the contrary, to make room for each other, and to forward the Paſſing, as much as lies in their Power; and he who is firſt inform'd of the Difficulty, ſhall ſtop, and make room for the other, if it appears, that he can do it the moſt eaſily on his ſide.

'In the Common Walks, as well within as without the Town, the Cuſtom of keeping each the Right on his ſide, as has been agreed upon by

A. C. 1712.

'by thoſe who meet there, ſhall be obſerved; 'and ſo likewiſe in the Streets and Highways, 'and generally every where that it can conveni- 'ently be done; without the leaſt Diſpute, or 'Affectation of Precedence.

'The Pages, Footmen, and generally all ſuch 'as are in Liveries, ſhall neither carry Sticks, nor 'Arms; as Swords, Knives, Pocket-Piſtols, nor 'any others of what kind ſoever, whether openly 'or ſecretly, in the Town or in the Walks. 'Pages may, however, if they pleaſe, carry lit- 'tle Wands. Moreover, all Domeſticks ſhall be 'forbid going out after Ten a-Clock at Night, un- 'leſs it be by expreſs Order, or for the Service of 'their Maſter; ſo that none ſhall otherwiſe be 'found Abroad at unſeaſonable Hours; and ſuch 'as ſhall act contrary hereto, ſhall be ſeverely 'puniſh'd, and diſcarded immediately.

'When a Domeſtick of the Plenipotentiaries 'is convicted of any Crime capable of diſturbing 'the Publick Tranquility, the Plenipotentiary to 'whom he belongs, ſhall renounce his Right of 'puniſhing him himſelf, and having deprived him 'of all manner of Protection and Priviledge, ſhall 'cauſe him to be deliver'd up into the Hands 'of the ordinary Judge of the Place where the 'Fault is committed, be it in the Town or elſe- 'where, and ſhall even demand the Laws to be 'put in Execution againſt the Criminal: And in 'the ſame caſe, the Criminal Officer, commonly 'call'd the *Schout*, ſhall catch any one in the 'Commiſſion of a flagrant Crime, either by 'himſelf, or by his Officers, or others, they ſhall 'be permitted to ſeize him, and even to impriſon 'him, tho' they know him to be a Domeſtick of 'the Plenipotentiaries, till ſuch time as they can 'ſend his Maſter word, which they ſhall be obli- 'ged to do immediately, and without Delay. 'The ſame ſhall be done, (and of this the *Schout* 'is to take notice) in caſe any of the ſaid Dome- 'ſticks are found in the Cabarets or Places ſuſpected 'after the great Bell has done ringing; after 'which, whatever the Plenipotentiary orders, 'ſhall be punctually executed, whether he de-

'ſires

'ſires that his Domeſtick be kept in Priſon, or re- A. G.
'leas'd from it. 1712.

'If any Plenipotentiary's Domeſtick inſults 'or quarrels with the Domeſtick of another Pleni- 'potentiary, the Aggreſſor ſhall be immediately 'deliver'd up to the Maſter of him who is inſul- 'ted, who ſhall do him Juſtice as he thinks fit.

'All the Plenipotentiaries ſhall very ſtrictly 'forbid their Domeſticks, as well Gentlemen as 'others, having any Quarrels or Janglings among 'themſelves: And if it happen, contrary to this 'Order, that there ſhould be Quarrelling, and that 'any one has the Boldneſs to pretend to clear him- 'ſelf by way of Arms, he ſhall be inſtantly turn'd 'out of the Plenipotentiary's Houſe, and indeed 'expell'd the Town, without the leaſt Regard to 'what he may alledge in his own Vindication, as, 'that he was in Drink, or receiv'd the Affront, or 'was firſt attack'd; but he ſhall even be obliged 'to anſwer to the Complaint which may be 'made againſt him in any of the Courts of Judi- 'cature of his Natural Prince, upon this ſcore, 'where he ſhall be puniſh'd according to Law.

'The Miniſters on both ſides make a mutual 'Promiſe not to receive into their Service any 'Domeſtick who is diſcarded by his Maſter.

'If any Miniſter has a mind to puniſh his Foot- 'man by Impriſonment, the Magiſtrates ſhall be 'deſired to commit him to the Town Goal for a 'Time, at the Miniſter's Charge.

'It is agreed, that the Coaches ſhall be ranged 'before the Town-Houſe, according as they come, 'always leaving room enough for thoſe which 'follow, to ſet down the Miniſters conveniently, 'and then to range behind, ſo that there may ſtill 'remain a ſufficient Space between the Coaches 'and the Town Houſe.

'All that is above unanimouſly agreed upon, 'for the Order and good Government of this 'Aſſembly, ſhall not be brought for an Example, 'nor drawn into Conſequence, at any other Place, 'Time, or Juncture; and none ſhall take Advan- 'tage of it, no more than receive Prejudice by 'it, upon any other Occaſion. *Done at* Utrecht, 'January 23. 1712.

Beſides

A. C. 1712.

Days for the General Conference agreed on.

Beſides this Regulation, it was agreed, That the General Conferences ſhould begin on *Friday*, the 29th of *January*, N. S. and that they ſhould afterwards be held on *Wedneſdays* and *Saturdays*, at Ten in the Morning. On the 27th the *Britiſh* Miniſters viſited Meſſieurs *Vander Duſſen* and *Goſſinga*, Two of the States Plenipotentiaries, and Monſieur *de Mellarede*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s, who came to *Utrecht* the Morning before, and immediately notified their Arrival to their Lordſhips, whoſe Viſits they return'd the ſame Day. The States of the Province of *Utrecht* being aſſembled there the 28th, the Regulation agreed to by the Miniſters to be obſerv'd during the Congreſs, was communicated to them, and to the Magiſtrates of that City, who both promiſed to contribute what belong'd to them towards putting it in Execution; as likewiſe to keep ſuch Guards at the Town-Houſe, as ſhould be neceſſary to preſerve good Order during the Conferences.

Theſe Preliminary Points being ſettled, on the 29th of *January*, at Ten in the Morning, the firſt Conference was open'd, by Eight Miniſters of the Allies, *viz.* the two *Britiſh*, four of the States Generals, and two of the Duke of *Savoy*'s before mention'd, and the three Plenipotentiaries of *France*, and laſted till near one in the Afternoon. The Lord Privy-Seal appear'd in a black Velvet Gown, adorn'd with Gold Loops, with a long Train born up by two Pages in Aſh-colour'd Coats lac'd with Silver Orris, and Waſtcoats of green Velvet. When the Plenipotentiaries were aſſembled, his Excellency addreſs'd himſelf to thoſe of *France* in the following Speech:

Gentlemen,

'WE are this Day met together, in the Name of GOD, to lay the Foundation of a 'General Peace between the High Allies and 'the King your Maſter. We bring Sincere 'Intentions, and alſo Poſitive Orders from Our 'Principals, to concur in every thing on their 'Part, which may tend to the Furtherance and 'happy

'happy Concluſion of ſo Beneficial and Chriſtian 'like a Work. A. C. 1712.

'On the other hand, We are in hopes, *Gentle-* 'men, that You are of the ſame Mind, and 'that your Inſtructions are ſo full, as to enable 'You to anſwer, without Loſs of Time, the Ex- 'pectation of the High Allies, in explaining 'yourſelves clearly and roundly upon the Points 'which are to be ſettled in theſe Conferences; 'and that You will do it in ſo plain and par- 'ticular a manner, that all and every of the Con- 'federate Princes and States may find a juſt 'and a reaſonable Satisfaction upon their re- 'ſpective Pretenſions.

Speeches of the French Plenipotentiaries.

The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*, Firſt Plenipotentiary of *France* anſwer'd, 'That it could not be 'doubted, but his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had a 'Sincere and Ardent Deſire to give Peace to *Europe*, 'adding, 'That with this View, his Majeſty had 'furniſh'd his Plenipotentiaries with ample In- 'ſtructions, and a Full-Power to come to the 'Concluſion of ſo Beneficial a Work, which was 'ſo earneſtly deſired by all *Europe*. After this the Abbot *de Polignac* made an elaborate Speech, wherein, among other Remarkables, he declared, on the Part of the King his Maſter, 'That the 'Seven Propoſitions which his Colleague Mon- 'ſieur *Meſnager* ſigned at *London* were obliga- 'tory to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty only, and not 'to any of the Allies. Adding, That upon this Foot, 'the Miniſters of the ſaid Allies might repair to *U-* 'trecht, aſſiſt at the Conferences, and produce their 'Demands and Pretenſions; And that Endeavours 'ſhould be uſed to give them a Reaſonable Satis- 'faction. The Earl of *Strafford* and the Pleni-

The other Plenipotentiaries made alſo Speeches.

potentiaries of the States and Duke of *Savoy*, made alſo Speeches ſuitable to that Solemn Occaſion, after which the Aſſembly broke up. The next * Day, the Miniſters of the Allies had a Conference together at the Town-Houſe, and agreed to meet there in like manner twice a Week, during the Congreſs, in order to preſerve Union amongſt them, and to take the neceſſary Meaſures for promoting the Intereſt of the reſpective Princes and States they repreſented. Accordingly,

* Jan. 30th.

Private Conferences between the Miniſters of the Allies agreed on.

they

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they met again at the Town-House the 1st of *February N. S.* and in the Afternoon the *British* and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries had another Conference at Monsieur *Goslinga*'s Lodgings: And because the *French* Ministers had in their Speeches promised to deliver up a Scheme or Plan of the Intentions of their Court, it was resolved to deliver them in the next Conference, a Declaration to the following effect.

Declaration delivered by the Allies to the French *Ministers.*

'The Ministers of the High Allies, who are already here, will expect according to the Offers of the Ministers of *France*, the Plan or Scheme they have promised, and will not fail to return a particular Answer thereunto for what concerns the particular Interest of their Principals. And as to the Ministers of such of the Allies, who are still absent, the Ministers aforesaid have reason to believe, that they will forthwith repair hither to concur with them in their Answer.

Second general Conference held Feb. 3*d. N. S.*

This Paper was delivered to the *French* Ministers in the second Conference held the 3d. and they promised to deliver their Offers for a General Peace; but declared that they wish'd that all the Ministers of the Allies were present, that they might at the same time receive a Counter-Project or Answer from all the Members of the Grand Alliance. The 4th, the Count *de Metternich*, Plenipotentiary of the King of *Prussia* came to *Utrecht*; and having notified his arrival, was complimented and visited by the other Ministers; for tho' the *French* has not yet owned the Title of his *Prussian* Majesty, it was agreed as an Expedient, that in the Visits between the Ministers of that Prince and those of *France*, they should use sometimes the Word *Master*, and sometimes that of *King*, without the Addition of *France* or *Prussia*.

Count Metternich *arrives at* Utrecht, Feb. 4*th.*

Third general Conference, Feb. 6. N, S.

On *Saturday* the 6th of *February* N. S. was held the third General Conference, at which Count *Metternich* assisted; but it did not last above an Hour, the Plenipotentiaries on both sides having agreed to defer the most material Business till the next General Conference; and allow so much

time

time to the other Miniſters of the Allies to repair to the Congreſs. Meſſieurs *Buys* and *Goſlinga* being the next Day in the Evening return'd from the *Hague*, aſſiſted the 8th in the Morning at a Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies, and in the Evening, together with their Colleagues, were in a private Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries. The ſame Morning Monſieur *d' Elorme*, Miniſter of the King of *Poland*, Elector of *Saxony*, arrived at *Utrecht*; as did in the Evening Monſieur *de Randwyck*, and Count *Knipbuyſen*, Two more of the States Plenipotentiaries. Before we proceed, we ought to take Notice, that the Concourſe of *Britiſh* Gentlemen, and other Perſons reſiding at *Utrecht*, who were deſirous to join in the Divine Worſhip, after the manner of the Church of *England*, was ſo great at the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, that the Magiſtrates of *Utrecht*, with a great deal of Civility, made an Offer of St. *John*'s Church for their better Accommodation, which their Lordſhips having accepted, Divine Service was celebrated there on *Sunday* the 7th of *February* N. S. at which time Mr. *Ayres*, Chaplain to the Earl of *Strafford*, preach'd a Sermon.

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Febrnary 7. N. S.

Other Miniſter, arrive at Utrecht, Feb. 8. N. S.

St. John's Church in Utrecht *given for the Divine Service of the Church of* England.

The Difficulty the Emperor made of ſending his Plenipotentiaries to the Congreſs, having at laſt, been removed, by the poſitive Declaration made to them by the Earl of *Strafford*, and confirm'd to Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* at the *Britiſh* Court, that the ſeven Preliminary Articles offer'd by *France*, and ſigned by Monſieur *Meſnager*, were only bare Propoſals, and ſhou'd not be admitted as the Baſis of the enſuing Treaty; Count *Sinzendorf* and Monſieur *Consbruck*, Two of his Imperial Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries, came to *Utrecht* on the 9th of *February*, in the Evening; and immediately went to a Conference, at which the other Miniſters of the Allies were then aſſembled:

The Imperial Miniſters come to Utrecht, Feb. 9. N. S.

The next Day, the Fourth General Conference was held, between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and thoſe of *France*, which laſted from Ten in the Morning till two in the Afternoon. It

Fourth General Conference held Feb. 10. N. S.

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begun with reciprocal Compliments, but soon turn'd into a warm Dispute between the Imperial and *French* Ministers. The Mareschal *d' Huxelles* made a Speech, importing, *That the King his Master had most sincere Intentions to end this War to the Satisfaction of the Allies; That in order to that, they ought to deal* roundly * and fairly; *that he hoped a good success of this Negotiation, since the Ambassadors of the House of* Austria *had, at last, resolv'd to come to the Congress; and thereupon desired the Ministers of the Allies to deliver the Proposals they had to make. Count* Sinzendorf *very readily answer'd, that the Emperor, his Master, had no less sincere Intentions to contribute all that lay in his Power, towards so desirable a Blessing as a General Peace: But that it seem'd Monsieur* d' Huxelles, *instead of dealing roundly and fairly, begun on the contrary, with a* † Fetch, *since he could not be a Stranger to the Demands of the Allies, nor have forgot where the Conferences at* Gertruydenberg *broke off; that there was nothing for them to do now, than to find out Ways and Means to remove the Difficulties that obstructed that Negotiation; and since the King their Master had desired this Congress of the Allies, the latter had Reasons to expect, that he had given his Ministers the necessary Instructions for that End:* Thereby insinuating, that the Allies insisted on the First Preliminaries signed at the *Hague* in the Year 1709. Count *Sinsendorf* likewise took notice of this Expression, *the Ambassadors of the* House *of* Austria; as derogatory to his Imperial Majesty. The Abbot *de Polignac* reply'd, *That they ought to talk no more of the Affair of* Gertruydenberg; *since the King had fix'd a time for the Allies to accept his Proposals, which they not having done, he was under no Engagement,* This occasion'd a high Debate; and the Mareschal *d' Huxelles* having in relation to the Affairs of *Spain,* adventured to say, *That they ought to wait the Arrival of the Ambassadors of that Crown:* Count *Sinzendorf* briskly reply'd, *He was present, and himself was the Person.* Monsieur *d' Huxelles* return'd, *He acknowledg'd none but King* Philip's, which inflam'd the Dispute. The Mareschal *d' Huxelles* having likewise made bold

Dispute between the Imperial *and* French *Ministers.*

* *He said in* French, Sans Detour & Rondement.

† *In* French Detour.

to

to advance, in relation to a Point in Debate, *that the Queen of England had engaged Her Promiſe:* The Lord Privy-Seal took him ſhort, and ſaid, *there was no ſuch thing in his Inſtructions.* At laſt, the *French* Plenipotentiaries conſented to deliver their Propoſals in Writing; which they did accordingly the next Day, at an Extraordinary General Conference, being as follows:

A Specifick Explanation of the Offers of *France* for a General Peace; to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned in the preſent War.

Extraordinary General Conference, Feb 11, N.S. *Specifick Explanation of the Offers of* France, *delivered by the* French *Miniſters.*

THE *King will acknowledge, at the Signing of the Peace, the Queen of* Great Britain *in that Quality, as alſo the Succeſſion of that Crown according to the preſent Settlement, and in the manner her Britannick Majeſty ſhall pleaſe.*

His Majeſty will cauſe all the Fortifications of Dunkirk *to be demoliſhed immediately after the Peace, provided an Equivalent be given him to his Satisfaction.*

The Iſland of St. Chriſtopher, Hudſon's *Bay, and Strait of that Name, ſhall be yielded up entire to* Great Britain; *and* Acadia, *with* Port Royal *and the Fort, ſhall be reſtored entire to his Majeſty.*

As to the Iſland of Newfoundland, *the King offers to yield up that alſo to* Great Britain, *reſerving only to himſelf the Fort of* Placentia, *and the Right of Catching and Drying Fiſh, as before the War.*

It ſhall be agreed to make a Treaty of Commerce before or after the Peace, as England *ſhall chuſe, the Conditions of which ſhall be made as equal, between the two Nations, as they can poſſibly.*

The King will conſent, at the ſigning of the Peace, that the Spaniſh Netherlands, *which are made over and given to the Elector of* Bavaria *by the King of* Spain, *ſhall ſerve for a Barrier to the United Provinces; and to augment it he will joyn thereto* Furnes *and the* Furner-Ambaght, *or* Diſtrict, Knoque, Ypres, *and the* Caſtellany *of* Menin *with its* Verge: *In Exchange, his Majeſty demands, to*

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form the Barrier of France, Aire, *St.* Venant, Bethune, Doway, *and their Dependencies.*

If the States General are desirous to keep Garrisons in the fortify'd Places of the Barrier, so formed of the Dominions transferred to his Electoral Highness, and of what France *adds thereto of its own, His Majesty consents, that they shall put their Troops into them in as great Number as they please; and besides, that they shall be maintained at the Expence of the Country.*

In Consideration of this Cession and of this Consent, the King on his Side demands, as an Equivalent for the Demolishing of Dunkirk, *the Towns and Cittadels of* Lille *and* Tournay, *with the Castellanies and Dependencies.*

The Barrier thus regulated between France *and the States General, the King will grant, for augmenting the Commerce of their Subjects, what is stipulated by the Treaty of* Ryswick *and the advantageous Tariff of* 1664. *with an Exception only of Six Sorts of Merchandize which shall be agreed on, and which shall remain charged with the same Duties that are paid at this time; as also the Exemption of* 50 *Sols* per *Tun on the* Dutch *Shipping, that come into* France *from the United Provinces and Foreign Countries.*

As to the Commerce of Spain *and the* Indies, *the King will engage, not only to the States General, but likewise to Her* Britannick *Majesty, and to all the other Potentates, by Virtue of the Power he has in this Particular, that the said Commerce shall be allowed exactly, and carried on in the very same manner as it was under the Reign, and till the Death of* Charles II. *and will promise, that the* French *shall submit, as all the other Nations, to the ancient Laws and Regulations made by the Kings his Catholick Majesty's Predecessors, with respect to the Commerce and Navigation of the* Spanish Indies.

His Majesty further consents, That all the Potentates of Europe *may enter into the Guaranty of this Promise. His Majesty promises, that the King his Grandson shall renounce, for the sake of the Peace, all Pretensions to the Kingdom of* Naples *and* Sardinia, *as well as to the Dutchy of* Milan; *in whose Name he will consent, That the Part of that Dutchy which*

is

is made over to the Duke of Savoy, *ſhall remain to his Royal Highneſs: Provided, that in Conſideration of this Ceſſion, the Houſe of* Auſtria *do, in the like Manner, deſiſt from all Pretenſions to the other Parts of the Monarchy of* Spain, *from whence that Houſe ſhall withdraw their Troops immediately after the Peace.* A. C. 1712.

The Frontiers on both ſides, upon the Rhine, *ſhall be ſettled in the ſame Condition as they were before the preſent War.*

In Conſideration of all the Terms above ſpecify'd, the King demands, That the Electors of Cologn *and* Bavaria *ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in the full and entire Poſſeſſion of their Dominions, Dignities, Prerogatives, Goods moveable and immoveable, which they enjoyed before the preſent War: And reciprocally, his Majeſty will recognize in* Germany *and in* Pruſſia, *all the Titles which he has not yet acknowledged.*

The King will reſtore to the Duke of Savoy *what he has taken from him during this War; as in like manner his Royal Highneſs ſhall reſtore to him what he has taken from* France; *ſo that the Limits on both ſides ſhall be the ſame they were before the Declaration of War.*

All things as to Portugal *ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed, and remain on the ſame Foot in* Europe, *that they were before the preſent War, as well with regard to* France *as to* Spain; *and as to the Dominions that Crown has in* America, *if there be any Differences to ſettle, Endeavours ſhall be uſed to agree them amicably.*

The King will conſent freely, and Bona Fide, *to take in concert with the Allies, all the moſt juſt Meaſures, for hindring the Crowns of* France *and* Spain *from being ever united on the ſame Head; that is to ſay, that one and the ſame Prince ſhall never be at once King of both.*

All preceding Treaties, that is, thoſe of Munſter *and others that have been made ſince, ſhall be repeated and confirmed, to remain in their Force and Virtue; excepting only ſuch Articles from which the*

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Treaty of Peace now to be made ſhall derogate, or alter ſomething.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES.

The Reading of theſe Offers occaſions a great Surpriſe, and many ſhrew'd Reflections.

It may eaſily be gueſs'd what Surprize the Reading of this *Specifick Explanation* occaſion'd among the Confederate Miniſters, particularly thoſe of the Emperor and the States General, whoſe Creatures ſuggeſted, That if the *French* had gain'd as many Victories and Conqueſts as the Allies had won over them for Ten Years paſt, they could hardly have offer'd more unreaſonable Conditions, or rather have made more extravagant Demands. But paſſing over the various Reflections that were made on this Occaſion, we muſt take Notice, that Copies of theſe Offers were taken by the Secretaries of all the Miniſters of the Allies, who diſpatch'd Expreſſes with them to their reſpective Principals. The Count *de Tarouca*, the King of *Portugal*'s Firſt Plenipotentiary; and Count *Maffey*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters, order'd to the Congreſs from *England*, arrived at *Utrecht* the 11th, as did the next Day Count *Stadian* for the Elector of *Mentz*; Baron *Dalwich* from the Landgrave of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, and ſeveral other Miniſters. On the 12th of *February* the Two firſt aſſiſted at a Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies: And the next * Day was held the Sixth General Conference, which the Earl of *Strafford* open'd with acquainting the Miniſters of *France*, in Purſuance of what was agreed the Day before between the Confederate Plenipotentiaries, *That they had found it neceſſary to take Time till the Fifth of* March *N. S. to give the* Specifick Demands *of the reſpective Parties engaged in the preſent War*; To which the Miniſters of *France* agreed. As during that Interval the Subjects of the general Conferences were to be leſs Material, than at other Times, it was likewiſe agreed on all Sides, that they ſhould be held only on the *Saturdays*; But, on the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies reſolv'd to

Count Tarouca, and Count Maffey arrive at Utrecht.

† Feb. 11th *N. S.*

* Feb. 13th *Sixth general Conference held; in which it is agreed that the Allies ſhall give in their Demands on the 5th of* March *N. S.*

to meet more frequently. On *Sunday* the 14th in the Evening, the Count de *Sinzendorf*, and Monſieur *Conſbruck* viſited each the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; and the next Morning ſet out for the *Hague*, where they immediately repaired to the Congreſs of the Confederate Miniſters of *France*. The ſame Evening Count *Denhoff*, the King of *Pruſſia*'s Firſt Plenipotentiary arriv'd at *Utrecht*, ſo that by this time the Congreſs was almoſt compleat. A. C. 1712.

The Imperial Miniſters Proteſt againſt the Offers of France. *February* 15, N. S.

The Propoſitions of *France* were ſoon diſpers'd in Print through the United Provinces; and it is hard to expreſs with what Indignation they were receiv'd by People of all Ranks. The wiſeſt and better bred among the *Duch*, either kept their Thoughts to themſelves, or communicated them only to particular Friends; but the giddy Multitude could not forbear venting their bitter Reproaches againſt thoſe from whom they ſuppos'd the *French* Court had receiv'd Encouragement. Theſe unſatisfactory, if not impolitick Offers, had however this good Effect, that they knitted faſter than ever the Band of Union which began to grow looſe among ſome of the Confederates; And thoſe among the *Duch* who before were moſt eager for Peace, particularly the Regency of *Utrecht*, reſolv'd to ſpend their laſt Penny to carry on the War. The People of *Amſterdam* were on this occaſion, ſo enraged, that a Menial Servant of one of the *French* Plenipotentiaries having on the 12th of *February*, offer'd to force his Entrance into the *Exchange*, without paying the uſual Fee, after a certain Hour, the Town Bailies diſarm'd him, broke his Sword, and laid him on ſo ſeverely, that he had much ado to eſcape with his Life.

The 1ſt Plenipotentiary of Pruſſia arrives at Utrecht.

The Offers of France *receiv'd with Univerſal Indignation in* Holland.

They Unite more ſtrongly ſome of the Confederates.

A Servant of the French *Plenipotentiaries abuſed at* Amſterdam.

How the Specifick Offers of *France* were entertain'd in *England*, was related in the preceding Volume of this Hiſtory *; to which I ſhall only add, that on the 3d of *March* O. S. the Lord High Treaſurer acquainted ſome of the Peers, as Mr. Secretary St. *John* did ſeveral Members of the Houſe of Commons, with the Death of the Duke of *Bretagne*, who upon the Deceaſe of his Father.

* page 355, 356.

Three Dauphins of France *Di in One Year.*

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some time before, had been declared Dauphin of *France*. Thus in less than One Year, Three Dauphins were laid in their Graves, to the extream Grief of the Most Christian King, whose chief Comfort, of late, lay in his Numerous Posterity; and to the great Consternation of the *French* Court and Nation; who were justly apprehensive, that the Death of the Two last Dauphins would occasion great Alterations in the Affairs of *Europe*, and make the Allies stiffer in their Demands. Nor were these Apprehensions ill grounded: For the Foundation on which the *British* Ministry had mainly built their Scheme for a General Peace, viz. *that the Kingdom of* France *and* Spain *should never be united under one Head*, was now become very precarious; as depending only on the Life of the *French* King, who was in a very advanc'd Age; and on that of the Young Duke of *Anjou*, now declared Dauphin, who, at this Juncture, lay Sick of the same Distemper that carried off his Two Brothers; and who was observ'd to be of a very tender Constitution. But whatever was the Reason, the Death of those *French* Princes caus'd no Visible Alteration in the Councils and Measures of *Great Britain*; whose Ministry pursued their Plan with unparellel'd Steddiness and Resolutions, notwithstanding the Contradiction and Obstacles they met in their way.

Which however occasions no Alteration in the Measures of the British Ministry.

To return to *Utrecht*: According to what had been agreed the 13th of *February* between the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies and those of *France*, they met again on the 20th of the same Month, at the Seventh General Conference; at which a Method was agreed upon for the delivering to each other Authentick Papers, containing such things as should be thought necessary to be put in Writing at the General Conferences, *viz.* That one signed by one of the Ministers of the Allies, should be delivered to those of *France*; one of which having in like manner, signed another of the same Tenor, should give it to the Allies. At the same Conference, the manner of granting Passports mutually was settled, excepting only the Couriers

Seventh General Conference Feb. 20th.

to

to and from *Portugal*, who were to paſs through *France* and *Spain*; for which an Expedient was afterwards found: The 22d. in the Morning, the Miniſters of the Allies had a Conference among themſelves at the Town-Houſe, wherein all that were preſent communicated mutually their ſeveral Powers, and agreed to give in Authentick Copies of them to Monſieur *Buys*, in order to be regiſtred by him, who, by common conſent, was appointed to keep all ſuch Acts and Inſtruments as ſhould paſs in Writing during the Congreſs; to which the other Miniſters were to have recourſe, as there might be occaſion. The 25th, the Miniſters of the Allies met again at the ſame Place, at which Conference the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, who returned the Evening before from the *Hague*, were preſent. All the ſaid Miniſters held the uſual Conference on the laſt Day of *February*, N. S. at which the Miniſters of *Triers*, *Munſter*, and *Heſſe* aſſiſted for the firſt time; and exhibited their full Powers; as did likewiſe the Imperial and *Portugueze* Miniſters, who were at the *Hague* when a former Conference was held on this occaſion. The Miniſters of the Allies did likewiſe in this Conference, agree upon the manner in which they were to deliver in their Demands to thoſe of *France*, after they had been mutally communicated to each other; and the ſame Morning a Conference was held at Count *Sinzendorf*'s of all the Miniſters of the Empire, about Matters relating to the Intereſts of their reſpective Maſters, Members of that great Body. On the 3d. of *March* another Conference of the Miniſters of the Allies was held at the Town Houſe, at which Meſſieurs *Buys*, *Goſlinga*, and the Count *de Rechteren*, who, ſome Hours before, return'd from the *Hague*, aſſiſted. At this Conference a *Clauſe of mutual Guaranty, or general Claim*, was propos'd to be inſerted among the Demands each particular Ally ſhould make upon *France*, importing, *That a juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhould be given to all the Allies, according to Treaties, Engagements, and other Conventions*; which Claim was agreed to and made part of the reſpective Demands. Moreover, it is remarkable, that upon the earneſt Inſtances of the Imperial Miniſters, the

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Conferences between the Miniſters of the Allies, Feb. 22. 25. and 28, and March 3 and 4.

A General Claim agreed on.

Britiſh

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Remarkable Declaration of the British *and* Dutch *Miniſters.*

British and *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries made ſome Days after a Declaration, (which was inſerted in the Protocol, kept by Monſieur *Buys*) importing, *That by the aforementioned Clauſe inſerted in their reſpective Demands, they underſtood the Reſtitution of* Spain *and the* Indies *to the Houſe of* Auſtria.

Conferences among the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies.

The Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies were ſeveral times in Conference together, to concert ſuch Meaſures as might be proper to be taken, during the Courſe of this Congreſs, for the Security of their Religion, and particularly the Abolition of a Clauſe in the Fourth Article in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, prejudicial to the ſame: As likewiſe the making ſome Proviſions in their Negotiations with the Miniſters of *France*, for the Relief of the Proteſtants of that Kingdom. But tho' theſe Particulars were mention'd in the Demands of the Proteſtant Allies, yet they were afterwads but faintly inſiſted on; and it was obſerv'd that in this Negotiation, as in moſt former Treaties, the Proteſtants ſhew'd not an equal Zeal for their Religious Concerns, as they did for their private Worldly Intereſts. The Elector of *Hanover* having not yet any Plenipotentiary at the Congreſs, Monſieur *Nebour*, one of his Counſellers and Secretary at the *Hague*, went to *Utrecht*, by Order of his Electoral Highneſs, to deſire of the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, that what the ſaid Elector had to demand, might be inſerted among the Demands to be made for the Queen; which Deſire their Excellencies comply'd with. The next * Morning, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies had an extraordinary Conference, wherein they communicated mutually their reſpective Specifick *Demands*, which at a General Conference held the 5th of *March*, N. S. in the Morning, they deliver'd to the Miniſters of *France*. Thoſe deliver'd on the part of the Emperor were as follows:

* March 4. *Eighth general Conference* March 5, *in which the Miniſters of the Allies deliver their Specifick Demands.*

The

The Demands made in the Name of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty and the Empire.

'THat the Decrees and Conventions concerning the Constitution and Internal State of the Empire, made or to be made amongst themselves, remaining unalterable and in their vigour, *France* shall entirely restore to the Emperor and the Empire for their Satisfaction and future Security, whatever was yielded to that Crown by the Empire and the House of *Austria*, by the Treaties of *Munster*, *Nimeghen* and *Ryswick*, or has been otherwise kept or retained by the Crown aforesaid. *France* shall likewise, according to the Instances and Desires of the Associated Circles of the Empire, and for their necessary Security, restore to the most Serene Duke of *Lorrain*, all the Dominions, Fortresses, and Places, which were yielded to that Crown in several Treaties by *Charles* IV. Duke of *Lorrain*, renouncing all manner of Pretensions of Vassalage, Homage, *&c.* upon that account; his Sacred Imperial Majesty and the Empire reserving to themselves to make a further and more ample Declaration. I. *Demands of the Emperor.*

'His Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty insists, that besides the Kingdoms and Provinces he is already in Possession of in *Spain*, *Italy* and the *Netherlands*, the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, such as it was possessed by King *Charles* II. be entirely restored to him (saving however the Conventions already made, or that shall be made, by the said most Serene House of *Austria* with the most Serene King of *Portugal*, and his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, as also with the most Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Lords States General of the *United Netherlands*) to remain for ever, and without any Interruption to the Princes of the said House of *Austria*, their Heirs and Successors, according to the Order and Disposition made in the last Will and Testament of *Philip* IV.

'How-

A. C. 1712.

'However his Imperial and Catholick Majesty will not refuse to enter upon further Negotiations, in concert with his Allies, if the Plenipotentiaries of the Most Christian King, offer hereafter in his Name more reasonable Propositions than their former.

'All Satisfaction shall be given to all the Allies of his said Imperial and Catholick Majesty, and the Empire, according to the Tenor of the Alliances and Conventions whereby they have respectively bound themselves to each other, as to what they may pretend from *France*, and now demand or shall demand hereafter.

'Sufficient Reparation shall be made to the other Friends and States of the Empire, their Vassals and Subjects, for the Damages they have received on the part of *France*, or their Adherents, both before and after the breaking out of this War.

'As to the rest, his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majesty, reserves to himself the Power and Faculty of enlarging, interpreting, and also of altering the present Demands, as it shall be thought fit for the Good of the Peace, and the Publick Security. Done at *Utrecht*, *March* 5: 1712.

The Specifick Demands of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, *for what relates to* France.

II. *Demands of* Great Britain.

'THE Most Christian King shall acknowledge in the clearest and strongest Terms the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, according as it is limitted by Acts of Parliament (made during the Reign of the late King *William* III. of Glorious Memory, and of Her Majesty now reigning) to the Protestant Line in the House of *Hanover*.

'The Most Christian King shall likewise promise besides, as well for himself as for his Heirs and Successors, never to acknowledge any Person for King or Queen of *Great Britain*, other than Her Majesty now reigning, and those Kings or Queens who

'who ſhall ſucceed Her by virtue of the aboveſaid Acts of Parliament. A. C. 1712.

'The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall likewiſe oblige himſelf to cauſe the Perſon who pretends to the aforeſaid Crown of *Great Britain*, to depart forthwith the Territories of *France*.

'The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall promiſe for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, never to diſturb the ſaid Queen of *Great Britain*, Her Heirs and Succeſſors of the aforeſaid Proteſtant Line, in the Peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Crown of *Great Britain*, and of all depending thereon, as alſo never to grant any Aid or Aſſiſtance, directly or indirectly, by Sea or Land, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Ships, Marriners, Soldiers, or otherwiſe, to any Perſon or Perſons, who hereafter would attempt, under any Pretext or any Cauſe whatſoever, to oppoſe the aforeſaid Succeſſion, or to favour thoſe who ſhould oppoſe it, directly or indirectly by open War, or by fomenting Seditions and Conſpiracies, againſt ſuch Prince or Princeſs who ſhall be on the Throne of *Great Britain*, by virtue of the aforementioned Acts, or againſt Her or Him, on whom the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall devolve conformably to the aforeſaid Acts.

'The Plenipotentiaries of *France*, ſhall forthwith enter into Negotiation with thoſe of *Great Britain*, to make a Treaty of Commerce between the two Kingdoms.

'The Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall cauſe all the Fortifications of *Dunkirk* to be demoliſhed, as alſo that Port to be filled up, and the Sluices which ſerve to cleanſe it to be deſtroyed; the whole at his Expence, and within two Months after the ſigning of the Peace: And his ſaid Majeſty ſhall likewiſe be obliged never to cauſe the ſaid Fortifications, Port or Sluices to be repaired.

'His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall remit to Her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the Day of exchanging the Ratifications of the Peace to be made, Authentick Acts and Formularies of Ceſſion of the Iſlands of S^t. *Chriſtopher*, and of *Newfoundland*, with the Town of *Placentia*, and

'the

A. C. 1712.

'the other Islands situate in the Sea round the 'same: As also *Acadia*, with the Town of *Port-* '*Royal*, otherwise called *Annapolis-Royal*, and 'such part of the said Country as depends there- 'on.

'The Most Christian King shall restore to the 'Queen and Kingdom of *Great Britain*, *Hudson's* '*Bay*, and *Straits*, together with all the Countries, 'Seas, Coasts, Rivers, Places and Forts belonging 'thereto; and shall consent that the Limits be- 'twixt the said *Hudson's Bay* and the Possessions 'of the *French* on the Sides of the River of St. *Lau-* '*rence*, shall be regulated, and the Subjects of '*Great Britain* and *France*, prohibited from ever 'passing the said Limits, or going by Land or Sea, 'one to the other.

'The Most Christian King shall likewise cause 'just and reasonable Reimbursements to be made 'to the *English Hudson's Bay* Company, of all the 'Losses which the said Company has suffered by 'the Invasion and Depredation made by the *French* 'in Time of Peace, to their Colonies, Ships, Per- 'sons and Effects.

'The Subjects of *France*, who are Inhabitants of '*Canada*, and others, shall for the future forbear to 'hinder the Reciprocal Traffick between the Sub- 'jects of *Great Britain*, and the Natives of the 'Country of *America*; as also to disturb the Five '*Indian* Nations or Cantons, or others who are 'under Obedience.

'Her Majesty, conformably to Her Alliances, in- 'sists, That the Most Christian King shall cause just 'and reasonable Satisfaction to be given to all and 'every one of the High Allies, upon what they 'demand of *France*.

'Although it be found convenient, that every one 'of the High Allies should make their own particu- 'lar Demands, yet because the Ministers of his 'Electoral Highness of *Hanover* are not yet arriv'd, 'and for other Considerations, Her Majesty's Ple- 'nipotentiaries insist, that *France* shall own the 'Electoral Dignity of his said Highness, with all 'the Rights and Prerogatives thereto appertaining.

'He

A. C. 1712.

'Her Majeſty the Queen, reſerves to all the Allies whoſe Miniſters could not yet come to the Congreſs, the Priviledge of delivering in hereafter, their Pretenſions and Demands, which ſhall be received and conſidered in the ſame manner, as if they were now preſented; it being Her Majeſty's Intention, That the ſame regard ſhould be had thereto, and juſt Satisfaction given them.

'The Queen demands likewiſe, that the better to preſerve Tranquility in the Empire, the Clauſe added to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, ſhall be aboliſhed, and that *France* ſhall not in any manner oppoſe the ſettling of all Affairs of Religion in the Empire, conformably to the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*.

'What Her Majeſty thinks Herſelf obliged to demand in favour of the Reformed Proteſtants of *France*, of thoſe who are in, or are Condem'd to the Gallies, detained in Priſons or other Places, or are Refugees, ſhall be explained in the Courſe of the Negotiation, in concert with thoſe of the Allies, who concern themſelves therein.

'Her *Britannick* Majeſty Demands further, That the Moſt Chriſtian King cauſe good and ſpeedy Juſtice to be done to the Houſe of *Hamilton*, for the Dutchy of *Chaſtellerault*, to Collonel *Charles Douglas*, for the Lands taken from him by *France*, and others of Her *Subjects*.

'Her Majeſty demands beſides, That *France* cauſe juſt and equitable Satisfaction to be given to Her Friends, who ſhall be named in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, for the Loſſes and Damages which they have ſuffer'd by *France*, with the Re-eſtabliſhment of the Liberties and Priviledges which they have Right to claim.

The

The Specifick Demands of the most Serene and most Potent King of Portugal.

III. *Demands of the King of* Portugal.

'HIS Sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* judging, that the Interest of *Portugal* would not be sufficiently secured, unless all and singular the Dominions of which the *Spanish* Monarchy was formerly composed when possessed by the Catholick K. *Charles* II. be restored to the House of *Austria*: Demands that the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, including the *West Indies*, be yielded to the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Charles* VI. Emperor of the *Romans*, except those Cities, Towns, Fortresses, Villages, Territories, Lands, and Rights as well in *Europe* as *America*, which by Agreement between the most Serene and most Potent Prince *Leopold*, Emperor of the *Romans*, and the most Serene and Potent Prince *Peter* II. King of *Portugal*, and the other Allies, are to be made over and given for ever to His sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal*, or promised to the other Allies.

II. That *France* yield to Him and to the succeeding Kings of *Portugal* for ever, all the Right which that Crown pretends to have to the Countries about the North Promontory, commonly called the *North Cape* belonging to the Territories of the State of *Maranon*, and situate between the River of *Amazons* and that of *Vincent Piso*; notwithstanding any Treaty either provisional or decisive, made concerning the Possession of, and Right to those Countries: As also that *France* yield (or renounce) whatever other Right, which that Crown pretends to have to any other Territories of the Monarchy of *Portugal*.

III. His said sacred Royal Majesty of *Portugal* reserves besides to himself the Right of making a more ample Explanation of the aforesaid Demands, during the Course of these Conferences.

IV. He insists likewise, that pursuant to the Alliances just and equitable Satisfaction be given by

'by *France* to all and each of the Allies, upon 'their Demands. A. C. 1712.

V. Laſtly, that the like juſt and equal Satis- 'faction be given by *France* to the Friends of the 'ſaid moſt Serene and Potent King, who ſhall be 'named when the Negotiation of Peace is more 'advanced, for the Loſſes and Damages they have 'ſuſtained from *France*. Sign'd,

Utrecht, March 5. 1712. I. *Count de* TAROUCA.

The Specifick Demands of His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia.

'HIS Majeſty the King of *Pruſſia* ſhall be ac- 'knowledged in that Quality, without Re- 'ſtriction or Condition. IV. *Demands of the King of* Pruſſia.

II. 'His ſaid Majeſty ſhall be acknowledged 'for the natural and lawful Sovereign Prince of 'the City and Principality of *Orange*, and that 'City and Principality ſhall be reſtored to him, 'with all the Rights, Appurtenances and Depen- 'dencies thereof, in the Quality of lawful Suc- 'ceſſor of the Houſe of *Chalon-Orange*.

III. 'All the Eſtates of the Houſe of *Chalon-* 'Orange and *Chatel-Belin*, ſituate in the *Franche-* 'Comtè, *Burgundy*, and other Provinces under the 'Dominion of *France*, ſhall be reſtored to his 'ſaid *Pruſſian* Majeſty by Virtue of the aforeſaid 'Rights of Succeſſion and others, conformable to 'the Treaties of Peace between the Princes of 'Orange, and the Kings of *France* and *Spain*, to 'the laſt of which Princes his *Pruſſian* Majeſty 'ſucceeded; together with all the Rights, Appur- 'tenances and Dependencies, which ſhall be re- 'ſtored to him with the Incomes, Rents and Reve- 'nues of the ſaid Principality, and the Revenues 'of the other Eſtates ſituate in *Franche-Comtè*, and 'others under the Dominion of *France*, receiv'd 'ſince the Death of his late *Britannick* Majeſty.

IV. 'That his ſaid *Pruſſian* Majeſty ſhall likewiſe 'be acknowledged for the lawful Sovereign 'Prince of the Counties of *Neufchatel* and *Valen-* 'gin, with all their Rights, Appurtenances and 'Dependencies, by Virtue of the Sentence of the

A. C. 1712.

'Three States of the Country the 3d of *November* 1707. and the ſaid Country of *Neufchatel* and '*Valengin* ſhall be for ever and in all Reſpects 'acknowledged and reputed a Member of the 'laudable Helvetick Body.

V. 'That all the Arreſts, Judgments, Declarations, Deeds of Exchange, and others of what 'Nature ſoever they be, contrary to the Sovereignity and Propriety of the Principalities of '*Neufchatel* and *Valengin*, as alſo of the Eſtates of 'the Succeſſions of *Chalon* and *Chatel-Belin*, wherever they are Situate, ſhall be entirely revoked, 'annulled and annihilated.

VI. 'That the Arreſts, Ordinances and Judgments given againſt the Proteſtants of *Orange*, 'iſſued in 1703. and ſince, ſhall be likewiſe revoked, annulled and annihilated.

'VII. *Swiſſerland* their Allies and Confederates, and particularly the Cantons of *Zurich*, 'Bern, *Glaris*, *Bazil*, *Schaffouze* and *Appenzel*, 'the Sovereignty and the Town of *Neufchatel*, 'and *Valengin*, the City of *Geneva*, and that of 'St. *Gall*, *Mulhauſen* and *Bienne*, with all 'their Appurtenances and Dependencies, ſhall 'be comprehended in the Treaty, as a Condition 'of the Peace, nor ſhall any Part of the laudable Helvetick Body, particularly of the laudable Proteſtant Cantons, and their Confederates, 'be attack'd, nor their Tranquility diſturbed 'under any Pretext whatſoever.

VIII. 'To the State of *Neufchatel* ſhall be united in all Sovereignty, the ſmall Part or Tract 'of the County of the *Franche-Comté*, which is on 'this Side of the River *Doux*, the Caſtle of *Joux* 'and its Dependencies therein included: And 'this ſhall be done by way of Satisfaction and 'Reparation to his Majeſty, for the Waſte and 'Havock made in different Parts of his Lands, 'Eſtates and Provinces.

IX. 'His Majeſty's Subjects every where, ſhall 'enjoy all the Advantages for Commerce that 'ſhall be enjoyed by the Subjects of Her Majeſty 'the Queen of *Gr. Britain* and of their High Mightineſſes, nor ſhall his ſaid Subjects be obliged to

'pay

'pay higher, or other Duties, Gabels, or Impoſts 'whatſoever, on Account of their Perſons, Goods, 'Ships, or their Lading, directly or indirectly, 'than what ſhall be paid by the Subjects of the 'ſaid Potentates. A. C. 1712.

X. 'The Town of *Gelder*, with the Canton of 'that Province, and the Town and Country of '*Erkelens*, which his *Pruſſian* Majeſty poſſeſſes, 'ſhall remain to him in full Sovereignty and 'Propriety, as taken from *France* by his Ma-'jeſty's Arms, and for other conſiderable Preten-'ſions, for which His Majeſty is not yet ſatisfy'd 'by *Spain*.

XI. 'Whereas many *French* of the Reformed 'Religion having been obliged to quit *France*, 'have ſettled themſelves as Refugees under the 'Obedience of his Majeſty, and are become his 'Subjects by Right of Naturalization, Burgher-'ſhip, or other Right; and whereas among thoſe 'Refugees ſome have left in *France* their Hus-'bands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, and 'other near Relations, and ſeveral of them have 'likewiſe left their Goods or Eſtates, or have ac-'quired Goods or Eſtates there ſince, by Suc-'ceſſion, Inheritance, or otherwiſe, without ha-'ving been able to withdraw or enjoy the ſame, 'His Majeſty in Conſequence of the Protection 'which he owes to his Subjects, demands, Firſt, 'That it may be permitted to thoſe Husbands, 'Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other 'near Kindred of the ſaid Refugees, to depart 'freely out of *France*, and to come to live with 'their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, 'Mothers, or other near Relations, who are ſet-'tled under the Obedience of his ſaid Majeſty. 'Secondly, the Reſtitution of all the Goods or 'Eſtates, movable or immovable, by Right ap-'pertaining as well to the ſaid *French* Refugees, 'as to their Deſcendants born under the Obedi-'ence of his Majeſty, or to their Heirs in his Do-'minions. Thirdly, That the ſaid Refugees or 'their Deſcendants, born Subjects of his Majeſty, 'ſhall enjoy as well in *France* as in any part of 'its Dominions, all the Rights, Privileges, Fran-'chiſes,

A. C. 1712.

'chiſes, Immunities, Liberties and Advantages 'which his Majeſty's other Subjects ought to en, 'joy there, without any Exception or Reſerve. 'His Majeſty is deſirous beſides, that it may pleaſe 'his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to grant, in Conſi- 'deration of the Friendſhip which is to be re-e- 'ſtabliſhed by the Peace, Liberty of Conſcience 'to thoſe of the Reformed Religion, who ſhall 'remain in *France*, as alſo to releaſe and ſet at 'Liberty all thoſe who for the ſake of the Re- 'formed Religion are detained in Priſons, Con- 'vents, Galleys, and other places.

XII. 'The Clauſe to the 4th Article of the 'Peace of *Ryſwick* ſhall be aboliſhed, and the Af- 'fairs of Religion in the Empire, and particular- 'ly in the places reſtored by the Peace of *Ryſwick*, 'and to be reſtored by the Peace now to be made, 'ſhall be put into the Condition they ought to 'be according to the Tenor of the Peace of *Weſt- 'phalia*.

XIII. 'One or more Articles ſhall be made of 'what is mentioned above, with Clauſes neceſſa- 'ry for the Explication or Security of what ſhall 'be agreed.

XIV. 'His Majeſty's High Allies ſhall have 'Satisfaction conformably to his Alliances.

XV. 'His Friends, who ſhall be mentioned 'in the Progreſs of the Negotiation, ſhall have 'juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, for the Loſſes, 'and Damages which they have ſuffered by '*France*, as likewiſe the Re-eſtabliſhment of the 'Liberties and Privileges which they have Right 'to Claim.

XVI. 'His Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the 'Right and Liberty of making other Demands, 'according as the Courſe of the Negotiation for a 'general Peace ſhall require. *Done at* Utrecht *the 5th of March*, 1712.

Sign'd,

O. M. C. de Denhof, C. de Metternich.

The

The Specifick Demands of their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty the King of France, *for the General Peace.* A. C. 1712.

The ſaid Lords States demand in order thereunto.

V. *Demands of the States General.*

'I. THat his ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well for himſelf as for the Prince or Princes his 'Allies, and all others who might have any Pre-'tenſions, ſhall renounce, and will cauſe to be 'renounced, in the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt manner 'that can be, all the Rights He or the Prince or 'Princes, His Allies or others might pretend to 'have on the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, ſuch as they 'were poſſeſſed or ſhould have been poſſeſſed by 'his late Catholick Majeſty *Charles* II, according 'to the Treaty of *Ryſwick*. And becauſe the 'Dutchy, Town and Fortreſs of *Luxemburgh*, 'with the County of *Chiny*, the County, City 'and Caſtle of *Namur*, as alſo the Towns of '*Charleroy* and *Newport* are ſtill in the Power of '*France* or her Allies, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty 'ſhall procure that that Dutchy, Counties, Towns 'and Fortreſſes, with their Appurtenances and 'Dependencies, and every thing elſe which be-'ſides may belong to the ſaid *Spaniſh* Provinces 'determined as aboveſaid in the ſtate they are at 'preſent, with the Fortifications; as alſo the 'Cannon, Artillery and Ammunition, which are 'therein at preſent, with all the Papers, Letters, 'Documents and Archives, concerning the ſaid '*Spaniſh Netherlands*, or any part of them, be 'immediately after the Peace, and within Fifteen 'Days at the furtheſt, after the Exchange of the 'Ratifications, put and delivered up into the 'Hands of the ſaid Lords the States General, to 'reſtore them with the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Low 'Countries already recovered, to his Imperial 'and Catholick Majeſty, as ſoon as the ſaid Lords 'the States General have agreed with him, about 'the Manner in which the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands* 'are to ſerve them for a Barrier and Security; and 'as ſoon as his Imperial and Catholick Majeſty 'ſhall have, according to the Treaty of *Munſter*, 'yielded to them in full Property and Sovereign-

A. C. 1712. ‘ty, the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, for an ‘Equivalent that ſhall be agreed upon.

II. ‘That the Towns and Places of *Menin*, with ‘its Verge; *Lille* with its Cittadel; *Douay*, with ‘the Fort of the *Scarpe* and *Orchies*, and with the ‘whole Chatelnie of *Lille*, their reſpective Baily-‘wicks and Diſtricts, including the Country of ‘*La Loeu*, and the Borough of *LaGorgue*; *Tour-‘nay*, with the Cittadel and the Tourneſis; *Aire*, ‘with its Bailywick or Dependencies, and the Fort ‘*Francis Therouanne*; *Lilliers* with its Bailywick; ‘St. *Venant*, with its Diſtrict; *Bethune*, with its ‘Dependencies or Bailywick; and *Bouchain*, with ‘its Diſtrict, ſhall remain to the Lords States ‘General, with the whole Extent of their Ver-‘ges, Chatellanies, Territories, Governances, Bai-‘lywicks, Appurtenances, and Dependencies, ‘and whatever is annexed to the ſame, or inclu-‘ded therein, without any Exception, the whole ‘in the ſame manner as the Moſt Chriſtian King ‘has poſſeſſed the aforeſaid Towns, Places, Forts ‘and Countries, with all their Appurtenances, ‘Dependencies, *&c.* before the preſent War; and ‘that the Moſt Chriſtian King, as well for him-‘ſelf, as for the Princes his Succeſſors, born or to ‘be born, ſhall renounce to the Benefit of the ſaid ‘Lords States General, in the fulleſt and ſtrongeſt ‘Terms, all his Pretenſions to the ſaid Towns, ‘Places, Verges, Bailywicks, *&c.*

III. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, as well ‘for himſelf as for the Princes his Heirs and Suc-‘ceſſors, born or to be born, ſhall yield by the ‘Treaty of Peace to be made in the fulleſt and ‘ſtrongeſt Terms, and ſhall cauſe immediate-‘ly after the Peace, and fifteen Days after the ‘Exchange of the Ratifications at the furtheſt, to ‘be evacuated and delivered up to the ſaid Lords ‘States. *Furner* and the *Furnes Ambachy* or ‘Diſtrict, including therein the 8 Pariſhes, and ‘Fort *Knoque*, the Towns of *Loo* and *Dixmuyden*, ‘with their Dependencies, *Ypres* with its Cha-‘tellany and its Dependencies, and the Towns ‘and Chatellanies of *Balieul* or *Belle*, *Merville*, ‘*Warneton*, *Comines*, *Werwick*, *Poperingen*, *Caſſel*, ‘and whatever depends or belongs to the Places ‘aboveſaid *Valenciennes* with its Provoſtſhip, *Conde*,

'*Condè*, *Maubeuge* with its Provoſtſhip, and A. C.
'all their Dependencies and Appurtenances 1712.
'whatever, annexed or included therein, with-
'out any Exception, all in the ſame manner as the
'Moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſes at preſent the ſaid
'Towns, Places, Forts, and Countries and their
'Dependencies, *&c.* with their Fortifications,
'Artillery and Ammunition, which are theirs at
'preſent, and all Papers, Letters, Archives and
'Documents concerning the ſaid Towns, Forts,
'and their Dependencies. It ſhall be however
'lawful for the ſaid Lords States, to enter into an
'Agreement, as well in relation to the ſaid *Spaniſh*
'*Netherlands*, as to the ſaid Towns and Places
'which they are to keep, and the others they De-
'mand from *France* for their Security, with his Im-
'perial and Catholick Majeſty and Succeſſors, and
'to make thereupon ſuch Conventions from time
'to time with his ſaid Majeſty or Succeſſors, as
'the ſaid Lord States ſhall think fit. Provided
'however that none of the Provinces, Towns,
'Forts or Places of the ſaid *Spaniſh Netherlands*,
'nor any of thoſe which are to be yielded by the
'Moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall ever be yielded, gran-
'ted, made over or otherwiſe devolve to the
'Crown of *France*, nor to any Prince or Princeſs of
'the Houſe or Line of *France*, either by virtue of
'any Gift, Sale, Exchange, Matrimonial Conven-
'tion, Succeſſion by Teſtament or *ab Inteſtat*, or
'under any other Title whatſoever, nor be put in-
'to the Power or under the Authority of the Moſt
'Chriſtian King, or any Prince or Princeſs of
'the Houſe or Line of *France*.

'IV. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall not
'oppoſe in any manner whatſoever, the Garriſons
'which are, or ſhall be hereafter on the part of the
'Lords States, in the Town, Caſtle, and Forts of
'*Huy*, the Cittadel of *Liege*, and the Town of
'*Bon*, to continue therein, till it is otherwiſe a-
'greed on with the Emperor and the Empire.

V. 'That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall grant
'to the ſaid Lords States and their Subjects, all
'the Advantages of Commerce and Navigation,
'mentioned in the Treaties of Peace and Com-
'merce of *Ryſwick*, and conſequently the Exem-
'tion of the Impoſition of 50 *Sols per* Tun on

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'Shipping belonging to Foreigners, as that Exemption was explained in the ſeparate Article of the ſaid Treaty of Commerce. Furthermore, That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall abſolutely and fully grant them the Tariff of the Year 1664, without excepting any kind of Merchandize, or any other Exception: That no Tariff, Edict, Declaration, Order, or Arreſt, made ſince that time, ſhall have any Force againſt them, but that the ſaid Tariffs, Edicts, Orders or Arreſts, and all other Grievances introduced ſince the Year 1664, to the Prejudice of the Commerce and Navigation of the Subjects of the States; as alſo the Tariff ſettled the 29th of *May*, 1699, between the Commiſſaries of *France* and the States, ſhall be made null and void in their reſpect, and that no Alteration ſhall be made in this Article, as to them for the future, directly or indirectly, under what Name or Pretext whatſoever.

VI. 'Whereas many *Frenchmen* of the Reformed Religion, having been obliged to quit *France*, have taken Refuge under the Protection, and in the Territories of the ſaid Lords States General, and are become their Subjects by Right of Naturalization, Burgherſhip, or otherwiſe, and amongſt the ſaid Refugees, ſome have left in *France* their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations, and whereas many have left there their Eſtates, or have ſince acquitted Eſtates therein, by Succeſſion, Inheritance, or otherwiſe, without being allow'd to enjoy or withdraw the ſame, the ſaid Lords States General, in Conſequence of the Protection they owe to their Subjects, demand,

Primo, That it may be lawful for the ſaid Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations of the ſaid Refugees, freely to come out of *France*, to rejoin their Husbands, Wives, Children, Fathers, Mothers, or other near Relations, ſettled under the Obedience of the ſaid Lords States.

'*Secundo*, The Reſtitution of all the Goods, movable and immovable belonging by Right, as well to the ſaid Refugees, as to their Deſcendants

A. C. 1712.

'dants, born Subjects to the States, or their Heirs. *Tertio*, That the ſaid Refugees as well as their 'Deſcendants, born Subjects of the States, be con-'ſidered, deem'd and reputed in every reſpect, as 'true Subjects of the States, and that as ſuch they 'may enjoy in *France* and the whole Extent of 'her Dominions, all Rights, Privileges, Franchi-'ſes, Immunities, Liberties and Advantages which 'the other Subjects of the States ought to enjoy 'by virtue of the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, 'without any Exception or Reſervation.

'The ſaid Lords States deſire furthermore, That 'his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty be pleaſed to grant in 'conſideration of the Friendſhip which is to be 're-eſtabliſhed by the Peace, Liberty of Conſci-'ence to thoſe of the Reformed Religion, who ſhall 'remain in *France*, as alſo to cauſe all ſuch who 'upon account of the Reformed Religion are de-'tained in Priſons, Convents and other Places to 'be releaſed and ſet at Liberty.

VII. 'That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall 'likewiſe, immediately after the Peace, reſtore to 'the ſaid Lords States, as Executors of the Teſta-'ment of the late King of *Great Britain*, and of the 'late Prince *Frederick Henry*, the Principality of '*Orange*, and all the other Lordſhips and Territo-'ries which did belong to the ſaid King of *Great* '*Britain*, and are ſituate within *France*, or other 'Countries under the Dominion of the Moſt 'Chriſtian King, with all the Revenues receiv'd, 'or become due, and with all the Rights, Actions, 'Priviledges, Cuſtoms, and Prerogatives, in the 'ſame State, and in the ſame manner they were 'enjoy'd or ought to have been enjoy'd by the K. 'of *Great Britain*, before the preſent War, to be 'afterwards reſtored by the ſaid Lords States, to 'him or them who ſhall have a Right thereunto.

VIII. That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall 'cauſe all the Fortifications of the Town of *Dun-'kirk*, all the Forts of the Port and Rixbanks, and 'other depending on the ſame, without any 'Exception, to be demoliſh'd, and the Harbour 'to be filled up, the whole at his own Charges, and 'without any Equivalent, ſo that the half of the

'ſaid

A. C. 1712. ‘ said Fortifications be razed, and the half of the Har-
‘ bour fill'd up within 2 Months after the Exchange
‘ of the Ratifications, and the other half within two
‘ other Months without ever being allow'd to re-
‘ eſtabliſh the ſaid Fortifications; or render that
‘ Harbour Navigable, directly or indirectly.

IX. ‘ As the Clauſe added to the 4th Article of
‘ the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, concluded between the
‘ Emperor and the Empire on one Part, and the
‘ Moſt Chriſtian King on the other, (importing,
‘ That the Roman Catholick Religion ſhould re-
‘ main in the Places reſtored) has been a manifeſt
‘ Contravention to the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, and
‘ has already occaſion'd ſeveral others which have
‘ diſturbed the Repoſe of the Empire, and that
‘ the Tranquility thereof cannot be well preſer-
‘ ved, unleſs the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs are re-eſta-
‘ bliſhed, and preſerved on the Foot of the ſaid
‘ Treaties; the ſaid Lords States being highly con-
‘ cerned, that the Publick Tranquility (after it
‘ ſhall have been reſtored within the Empire by a
‘ good Peace) may not be diſturbed for any Cauſe
‘ whatſoever, demand, That the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian
‘ King conſent as far as he is concerned therein,
‘ that the ſaid Clauſe be aboliſhed in the Treaty
‘ of Peace to be made, and conſequently, that his
‘ ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall not oppoſe in
‘ any manner whatſoever, that in the Countries,
‘ Towns, and other Places already reſtor'd, and
‘ that ſhall be reſtor'd to the Emperor, and the
‘ Empire, the Eccleſiaſtical Affairs ſhall be intire-
‘ ly re-eſtabliſhed, and remain in the State and
‘ Condition as they ought to be by virtue of the
‘ ſaid Treaties of *Weſtphalia*.

‘ The ſaid Lords States demand further, and a-
‘ bove what has been ſpecify'd, Satisfaction for
‘ all their High Allies, and every one of them,
‘ according to Reciprocal Treaties and Alliances
‘ made on the occaſion of this War, and this in a
‘ manner that by virtue of the ſame Treaties, the
‘ ſaid Lords States obtain alſo the Security of their
‘ Republick, and the Intereſt of their Trade.

‘ Reſerving on the other hand to themſelves, the
‘ Faculty to explain, and enlarge the Contents of
‘ theſe

'those Articles, as they shall think fit, in the Course of this Negotiation. The said Lords States reserve likewise to such of their High Allies whose Ministers and Plenipotentiaries could not yet repair to the Congress, the Power and Faculty to make and exhibit their Demands, and that they shall be receiv'd and consider'd, as if they had been deliver'd at present. Their High Mightinesses reserve further to themselves the Power and Faculty to support, and second, during the Progress of the Negotiation, the other Demands and Interests of their Allies, as also the Interests of the Kings, Princes and States in Amity with them, and those of their own Subjects.

Done at Utrecht, March 5, 1712. A. C. 1712.

Demands of his Royal Highness of Savoy *for the General Peace to be made*

VI. *Demands of the Duke of* Savoy.

'AS the just Satisfaction of his Royal Highness of *Savoy* cannot better be regulated, than by his Treaties of Alliance, and by a reasonable Security of his Territories, his said Royal Highness demands,

That in the Treaty of Peace to be made, the known and indisputable Right, which belongs to his Royal Highness, and which has been declared by the Will of *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*, to the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, immediately after the most August House of *Austria*, be maintain'd entirely, without the least Prejudice; and, That no third Prince be introduc'd or establish'd preferably to his said Royal Highness, in any of the Territories of the said *Spanish* Monarchy.

That his said Royal Highness be immediately restored to the Possession of the Dutchy of *Savoy* and the Provinces depending, of the County of *Nice* and its Dependencies, and of all the Places and Countries which belong to his said Royal Highness, and which have been kept by the Arms of his Most Christian Majesty during the Course of this War without any Reserve.

That his Most Christian Majesty shall forego, in favour of his Royal Highness, and yield to him

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'him all Rights of Property and Sovereignty o-
'ver the Forts of *Exilles* and *Feneſtrelles*, and o-
'ver all the Valleys beyond Mount *Genevre* and
'other *Alps*, including therein the Valley of
'*Chateau Dauphiné*; and, that to form the Bar-
'rier of the Territories of his ſaid Royal High-
'neſs, who ſhall receive it at the ſame time, to
'make him amends for the Places of his Territo-
'ries which have been demoliſhed, his Moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall yield to him, on the
'ſide of *Piedmont*, the Fortreſſes of *Mount Dau-
'phin* and *Brianſon*, with the *Brianſonnois*, and
'the Valley of *Queiraſq*; on the ſide of *Savoy*, the
'Place of *Barraux*, with its Fort and Territory,
'and the little Ground from thence to the Con-
'fines of *Savoy* on one ſide of the River *Iſere*;
'and on the other ſide, *Gonſelin*, and thence
'drawing a Line to the *Col de Vaugrant*, with all
'that ſhall be between the ſaid Line and *La Rochette*,
'and other Lands of *Savoy*: Together with the
'Grounds, Places, and Villages, which are on the
'other ſide of the *Rhone* on the ſide of *Savoy*; the
'Uſe of the *Rhone* remaining common between the
'King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy*, from
'*Geneva* to S. *Genis d' Aoſta*; and on the ſide of
'*Nice*, the Fort of *Monaco*; the Moſt Chriſtian
'King remaining obliged to indemnify the Prince
'of that Name.

The Ceſſions made by the Emperor *Leopold*, of
'Glorious Memory, to his Royal Highneſs, by
'their Treaty of Alliance, and Secret Article of
'the ſame, of the 8th of *November* 1703. ſhall re-
'main in their Force, and Valid, and ſhall have
'their entire Effect; and for that end, his Moſt
'Chriſtian Majeſty ſhall acknowledge them for
'ſuch, and ſhall not act contrary thereto direct-
'ly or indirectly, at any time, or upon any Ac-
'count whatever, nor hinder, by way of Right,
'or by Violence, his Royal Highneſs from enjoy-
'ing all the Countries, Territories, Places, Lands,
'Rights, and Uſe of thoſe which are comprized
'in the ſaid Ceſſion.

'That it may be lawful for his Royal Highneſs
'to make ſuch Fortifications as he ſhall find

'moſt

'most convenient in all Places, which have been 'acquired to him by his former Treaties. A. C. 1712.

That the Prince of *Monaco* ſhall acknowledge 'his Royal Highneſs's Superiority, and direct 'Dominion over the Places of *Menton* and *Roccabruna*, and ſhall receive the Inveſtitures of him, 'as his Predeceſſors have done.

That the Commerce of *France* to *Italy*, and *vice verſa*, ſhall be carry'd on in the Manner ſtipu-'lated by the 6th Article of the Treaty of *Turin*; 'and the Letters and ordinary Mails ſhall conti-'nue to be ſent by the ſame Route, obſerving, as 'to this Particular, in the Territories of his Roy-'al Highneſs, what has been practis'd in *France* 'for the Mails from *Italy* to *Spain*, and *vice verſa*, 'in the time of *Charles* II. without altering the 'Routes: The *French* Ships ſhall pay the ancient 'Duty (commonly call'd, *The Duty of Villa-fran-'ca*) conformable to what was done in the time 'of former Dukes of *Savoy*; nor ſhall any Oppo-'ſition be hereafter made thereto, on the part of 'his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his Subjects.

'That his Royal Highneſs may freely ſell the 'Barony of *Eſſarts*, and other Eſtates, and Effects, 'which he has in *France*, without any Impedi-'ment given on the part of his Majeſty, who ſhall 'forego, in favour of his ſaid Royal Highneſs, 'and of his Succeſſors, or of their Purchaſers, all 'the Right which he might pretend in time to 'come, to Lands which are in *Bugey*, and which 'at preſent belong to his ſaid Royal Highneſs, to 'whom, upon Occaſion, the Moſt Chriſtian King 'yields irrevocable Property of them, for him, 'and his Succeſſors, Dukes of *Savoy*, or their Pur-'chaſers.

The Treaty of *Turin*, of 1696, ſhall be kept, and 'punctually obſerv'd ſo far as it is not alter'd by 'the preſent.

'His ſaid Royal Highneſs reſerves to himſelf to 'explain and ſpecify more at large the aboveſaid 'Demands, and to augment them according as 'the Negotiation ſhall give him Occaſion, and as 'to him ſhall ſeem fit and reaſonable.

His ſaid Royal Highneſs inſiſts, moreover, That purſuant

A. C. 1712.

'pursuant to the Treaties of Alliance, all the 'High Allies, and each of them, may find and 'have their Satisfaction; and, That that the Trea- 'ties of Peace which they shall make with *France* 'shall be renewed, and stipulated respectively in 'those which the other High Allies shall make 'with his Most Christian Majesty, as if they were 'inserted therein Word for Word, reserving to 'the absent Allies, and to such whose Ministers 'could not yet come, to make their Demands:

'He Demands further, That *France* shall give 'Satisfaction to his Friends and Subjects, which 'shall be named in the Sequel of the Negotiation, 'for the Losses and Damages which *France* has 'done and caus'd them, and upon the Demands 'which they have Right to make.

Done at Utrecht, *the* 5*th of* March, 1712.

Sign'd, *Count* de Maffey,
Marquis de Bourg:
Mellarede.

Demands of the Associated Circles:

VII. *Demands of the Associated Circles.*

'SAD Experience having shewn that the Cir- 'cles adjoining to *France*, have not from the 'Time of the Treaty of *Munster* been suffered by 'the Most Christian King to enjoy the Fruits of 'Peace; but have been continually molested by 'him, as well in time of Peace as in time of War, 'either by Re-unions, or by open Hostilities; the 'Security of those Circles does therefore absolute- 'ly require, That the most Christian King do re- 'store, with Reimbursement or Reparation of the 'Damages occasion'd by the present War, all that 'was yielded up to him by the Peace of *Munster* 'and the subsequent Treaties, by the Circles and 'by the House of *Austria*; as also that He restore 'those Parts of the Two *Lorrains* and of the 'Dutchy of *Bar*, which were wrested from them 'either by Treaties or by Force of Arms, and that 'all Obligation of Fealty for the same be abso- 'lutely annulled: That so the Peace now to be 'made may be a Bar against such Ills as have al- 'ready been sustained and might be apprehended 'for the future; and publick Tranquility between

the

the Kingdom of *France* and the adjacent Circles of the Empire may be eſtabliſhed and hold firm: *Done at* Utrecht, March 5, 1712. *Stadian.* A. C. 1712.

The Specifick Demands of the moſt Reverend and moſt Serene Prince Elector of Trier, &c.

VIII. Demands of the Elector of Trier.

THE moſt Reverend and moſt Serene Elector of *Trier* demands that the City of *Trier* be reſtored to him, and its Fort called St. *Martin*, as alſo the Town and Caſtle of *Scarbrug* in the Condition they are at preſent, without demoliſhing any thing more, and without deſtroying in them any Publick or Private Buildings, with the Cannon found in them at the time they were taken; alſo that he be put into Poſſeſſion and intire Enjoyment for ever, without any trouble or hindrance for the future on the part of *France*, of the Village of *Feppin*, and of all the other Places, Fees, Revenues, Rights Eccleſiaſtical and Secular, that himſelf or his Predeceſſors have had for poſſeſſed, or ought to have had or poſſeſſed as well before as ſince the Peace of *Munſter*, with reſpect to the Archbiſhoprick and the Electorate and the Abbey of *Prumes*; reſerving to himſelf to ſet forth in Particular the Loſſes ſuffered on Occaſion of this War.

'His Electoral Highneſs further demands to be re-eſtabliſhed in the Peaceable Poſſeſſion of the grand *Priory* of *Caſtile* and the Abbey of *Palermo*, and of all Revenues and Rights depending thereon with the Perquiſites and Emoluments, which have been unjuſtly detained from him during this War.

'Moreover the moſt Serene Elector demands, that according to the Tenour of the Treaties, juſt and fit Satisfaction be given to his Allies on the part of the moſt Serene King of *France*. *Done at* Utrecht *the 5th of* March, 1712.

Sign'd,

J. W. V. B. d' El. De Kayſersfelds.

The

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The Elector Palatine's *Demands.*

IX. *Demands of the Elector* Palatine.

'THE moſt Serene *Elector* Palatine being informed that the Miniſters of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſent to the preſent Conferences for Peace, have therein made ſome Propoſitions; and that the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies have thought it convenient that each of them ſhould give in their particular Demands; his Electoral Serenity deſires above all things, that all and every one of the Allies ſhould obtain juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction.

'He Demands to be maintained in the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Upper *Palatinate* and the County of *Chamb*, in which he was reinſtated by the deceaſed Emperor, with the Conſent and Approbation of the whole Electoral College, with all the Dependencies, Rights, Privileges, Emoluments, and the antient Pre-eminence of his Electoral Dignity, conformable to the Tenour of the Inveſtiture and Patents which have been granted to him: As likewiſe to be re-eſtabliſhed in the Places, Territories, Towns, Villages, and Caſtles which have been taken from him by the Arms of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under Pretext of a Right of Superiority, Sovereignty, Confiſcation or otherwiſe; and that he receive due Satisfaction for the Damages and Injuries ſuffered; and for the Contribution extorted without Meaſure Done at *Utrecht March* 5 1712. *MUNDHEIM.*

The Specifick Demands of the moſt Reverend Lord the Biſhop and Prince of Munſter *and* Paderborn.

X. *Demands of the Biſhop of* Munſter.

'HIS Highneſs having been neceſſitated to employ immenſe Sums during the preſent War undertaken for the Liberty and Safety of all *Europe*, to be at great Expence for maintaining his Troops, and for that End to burthen his good Subjects with exceſſive Contributions; and his Country having ſuffered great Damage by the continual Marches of Auxiliary Troops: On this Account his Highneſs demands, in Right of Sa-

'tis a-

'tisfaction and Indemnity, that those Expences and Damages be made good and repaired by the Most Christian King; and this with so much the more Justice, because in a like Case the Bishopricks of *Munster* and *Paderborn* were obliged, by the Treaty of Peace of *Westphalia*, to pay a great Sum of Money, under the denomination of Satisfaction, to the Allies of *France* at that time. Done at *Utrecht* the 5th of *March*, 1712. A. C. 1712.

Sign'd,

De DUCKER.

The Demands of his Most Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

XI. *Demands of the Prince of* Hesse Cassel.

'HIS Most Serene Highness having the Honour to be of the Grand Alliance, and of being engaged to it by other particular Treaties, he neither can nor ought to desire any thing in the World more, than that the said Alliance should be executed in all its Points and Articles, and that each of the Allies should enjoy by the General Peace the Benefits it contains.

'Conformably to this his Most Serene Highness demands in the first Place, Intire Satisfaction for all the High Allies in general, and for each of them in particular.

'He demands secondly, The Conservation and Re-establishment of the Protestant Religion in the Countries belonging to the Empire, on the Foot of the Peace of *Westphalia*, and that the Clause added to the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick* be abolished.

'Thirdly, He demands, for his own Security and Satisfaction, To keep for ever the Fortress of *Rhinfels*, the Town of St. *Goar*, *Fort Katz*, and the little Bailliage depending thereon; and that the Forty Fifth Article of the Peace of *Ryswick* so far as it is contrary to this Demand, be abolished.

'And it being just that Reparation be made him for the Damages he has suffered by this War, and that he be reimbursed the Expence it

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'has engaged him in, he demands fourthly, That 'just and full Satisfaction be given him.

'Fifthly, That the Most Serene House of *Lor-* 'rain have just and reasonable Satisfaction.

'And Sixthly, That all the Estates and Effects 'belonging to the Succession of the House of *O-* 'range, and now in the Hands of *France*, be re- 'stored, with the Revenues received, and 'whatever is become due since the last War, to 'their High Mightinesses as Executors of the last 'Will of his Majesty the late King of *Great Bri-* 'tain, of Glorious Memory, for the use of those 'who shall appear to have Right thereto.

'For the rest, his Most Serene Highness reserves 'to himself the Liberty and Power of declaring 'and explaining hereafter more amply, and ad- 'ding what he shall think to be for the Security 'and Indemnity as well of all the High Allies 'Condfederates and Friends, as of himself and of 'his Most Serene House. Done at *Utrecht*, *March* 5, 1712.

B. de DALWICH.

The Specifick Demands of the Most Serene Prince of Wirtemberg.

XII. *Demands of the Prince of* VVirtemberg.

'THIS demanded for the Most Serene Prince 'and Lord *Eberhard Lewis*, Duke of *Wir-* 'temberg and *Tecce*, Count of *Montbeliard*, Lord 'of *Heidenheim*, *&c.* and his Most Serene House.

'1. Equitable Satisfaction, conformable to the 'Treaties, for Cost and Expence in this War, 'and for the Damages suffered therein, a parti- 'cular Deduction of which is reserved to be pro- 'duced, as also Means to repair them in some 'Measure.

2. 'Confirmation of the Possession already ob- 'tained of that Part of the Lordship of *Wisensberg*, 'which is included in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, 'and which formerly belong'd to the House of 'Bavaria, in the Manner it has been given and 'made over to the Most Serene Duke.

3. 'Intire Restitution of the Principality of 'Montbeliard to the Most Serene Duke and Lord

'Leopold

'*Leopold Eberhard*, with what belongs thereto, A. C.
'*viz.* the County of *Horbourg*, and the Lordſhips 1712.
'of *Reinchenwecher*, *Granges Clewal* and *Paſſavant*,
'to be held immediately of the *Roman* Empire,
'as well as the Principality; as alſo the free Ba-
'ronies (enobled with all Territorial Juriſdiction)
'of *Hericourt*, *Chatelot*, *Blamont* and *Hemont*, in
'their antient and aforeſaid State of Independency,
'as well with reſpect to Spirituals as Temporals,
'and in all the Rights, Immunities, Preroga-
'tives, and Revenues, without any Exception
'of whatever belonged formerly thereto, or in
'whatever Manner the ſame ought to have be-
'longed, with Abolition of all that has been
'done or pretended to be done to the contrary.
'Moreover, juſt Satisfaction to the aboveſaid
'Lord Duke for the Town of *New Briſac* and its
'Fortifications, as being built on the Territory
'of *Horbourg*. Done at *Utrecht*, *March* 5, 1712.

A. G. V. HESPEN.

After the Delivery of theſe reſpective Demands, the *French* Plenipotentiaries promiſed to explain themſelves further at the next General Conference, which was agreed to be held on *Wedneſday* the 9th of *March* N. S. When they were met, the *Portugueze* Miniſter complain'd, that the Correſpondence with his Court lay under greater Difficulties than any other for want of Paſsports: To which the *French* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, They had writ upon that Subject to *Madrid*, and hoped they ſhould ſoon be able to give the Miniſters of *Portugal* Satisfaction. They likewiſe took occaſion to ſay, That for want of Paſsports they *had not been able to ſend the Demands of the Allies to their Court*: Whereupon the Miniſters of the States General deliver'd them ſix Couriers Paſsports, for one Month only, as they had been deſired.

A General Conference March 9.

'Then the *French* Plenipotentiaries declared,
'That they could not give in the *Specifick Expla-*
'*nation* they had promiſed upon ſo many De-
'mands of the Allies, till they had received new
'Inſtructions from the Courts of *Verſailles* and

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The French Demand Three Weeks to give in their Specifick Answer to the Demands of the Allies.

'*Madird*; and therefore desired a further Time 'of Three Weeks.' Which none of the Ministers of the Allies thought fit to object against, and thereupon the *French* Plenipotentiaries promis'd to deliver their *Specifick Answer*, or *Explanation* on the 30th of *March* N. S. The Grand Negotiation being, in the mean Time at a stand, several Ministers went to the *Hague*, and among others those of the Emperor, and *Portugal*; notwithstanding which the Ministers of the Allies held private Conferences among themselves on the usual Days. The 17th of *March*, being the Anniversary of the Foundation of the University of *Utrecht*, Monsieur *Burman*, according to Custom, made an Oration upon laying down the Annual Office of *Rector Magnificus*, in which he was succeeded by Monsieur *Serrurier*. My Lord Privy Seal, who was present at this Ceremony, took that Occasion to invite several of the Professors to Dinner.

The French exclaim against the Demands of the Allies.

The *French* Ministers and their Partisans, exclaim'd very much against the Demands of the Allies, which they call'd in general *Unreasonable* and *Exorbitant*: But they excepted in a particular manner against the Pretensions of the Allies, in Favour of the *French* Protestants. The Abbot *de Polignac*, who was thought to have a Cardinal's Cap in view, and therefore could not fail on all occations, to shew his Zeal for the *Romish* Church, appeared the most stiffest on that Article: And discoursing one Day with Monsieur *Vanderduſſen*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries about the Demands, *That the French Protestants on board the Gallies or detained in Prisons should be set at Liberty*, ask'd him, Whether *the States would set at Liberty the People detained in their Spinhuises and Raſphuises*, that is, *the Houses of Correction*, if the *French* King should demand it? Monsieur *Vanderduſſen* justly resenting that odious Comparison, told him, 'That if the *French* Court 'would own the People detained in the said Houses for their Brethren, as the States owned for 'such the Protestants in the Gallies they interceded for, he did not question but their High 'Mightinesses would set at Liberty those Male-

Witty and Sharp Repartee of Monsieur Vanderduſſen in relation to the French Protestants.

factors,

'factors. The *French* Abbot was ab. sh d and confoun- A. C.
ded; and turn'd off the Discourse to other Matters. 1712.

On the 30th of *March* all the Plenipotentiaries in *Utrecht* held a General Conference; and such of the Ministers of the Allies as were not in the Secret were full of expectation, that those of *France* would give in their *Specifick Answer* to the *Spefick Demands* of the Confederates; but they were not a little surpris'd, when instead of communicating any such Writing, the Mareschal *d' Huxelles*, after a long Speech, wherein he made fresh Protestations of the King his Master's sincere Dispositions for Peace, he concluded with this Declaration: 'Reciprocal Propositions having 'been deliver'd in Writing on both sides, We 'think We are now able to enter into Negotia-'tion with all the Allies, according to the Me-'thod used in former Treaties.' Count *Sinzendorf* answer'd the Mareschal *d' Huxelles*'s Speech, and endeavour'd to shew, *That the Method of Treating by Word of Mouth was loose and uncertain, and therefore more apt to multiply and prolong, than to end Dsputes*: After which the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies took down in writing the Verbal Answer of the *French* Ministers, to which having reply'd, *That they must have an Answer in Writing*, the Abbot *de Polignac* said, *The same was useless, and that they were not obliged thereto, but that they were always ready to enter into Negotiation.* Hereupon the Ministers of the High Allies being withdrawn into an Apartment by themselves, consulted together what Answer they should return, which Mr. *de Mellarede*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of the Duke of *Savoy*, at the desire of the Assembly, drew up in the following Words: *We expected that after having deliver'd to you our Specifick Demands in Writing, as you desired, you would also have deliver'd to us your Specifick Demands in Writing, which we still expect.* Having communicated this Answer to the *French* Ministers, Mr. *de Polignac* reply'd, *That such an expectation would be vain, for they would not Answer in Writing, their Instructions being only to treat verbally:* Whereupon one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States Genel said, *That then the better way*

General Conference in which the French *refuse to deliver their Specifick Answer in Writing.*

The Allies insist upon it.

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was to break up the Congress: (as the *Post-Boy** term'd it) They were soon TAKEN DOWN by the British Ministers, who could not agree with the Dutch in that Particular, but argued on the contrary, That they might enter into Negotiation by way of Dictating, as was done at the Hague in the Conferences with the Deputies of their High Mightinesses. Notwithstanding this ominous Wrangling, after the General Conference was at an end, the Ministers of the High Allies resolved to meet that Evening at the Lord Privy-Seal's, and the next Morning at the Town-House, to concert among themselves what was proper for them to do on this Critical Point; and after a *certain Minister* had been earnestly entreated by the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries, *to be once, at least, on the side of the Allies*, they unanimously agreed upon the following Declaration, to be deliver'd to the Ministers of *France*.

* See Post-Boy of March 27, O.S.

Declaration of the Ministers of the Allies.

'Gentlemen, You know that on *Wednesday* in 'Answer to what You then dictated, We declared, That we had expected on Your Part a *Specifick Answer* in Writing to Our *Specifick Demands* deliver'd to You in Writing; and that 'We continued in that expectation of an Answer 'in Writing. We have since conferr'd together 'on that Subject, and are still Unanimous in 'the same Opinion; and consequently insist, 'that an Answer be delivered to us in Writing.

General Conference April 2d, *N. S.* *The* French *still refuse to answer in Writing, which occasions a warm Debate.*

This Declaration was in the General Conference held on *Saturday* the 2d of *April* N.S. delivered by Monsieur *Buys* to the *French* Plenipotentiaries, who answer'd as they had done before, *That as they had reciprocally given each other their Pretensions in Writing, they cou'd not perceive how they were obliged to give any further Answer in Writing; but declar'd themselves ready to enter into a Negotiation with all the Allies in the usual Form observ'd in other Treaties.*

This Refusal of the *French* rais'd a very great Heat in the Assembly; and some Ministers gave it as their Opinion, That such Trifling was a sufficient Ground to dissolve the Congress; for the *French* Plenipotentiaries refusing to answer in the Method all the Allies had agreed on, it wou'd

wou'd be Fruitleſs as well as Diſhonourable for thoſe of the Allies to remain at *Utrecht*. It was alledg'd beſides, That they had promiſed to give a Satisfactory Anſwer, and no Anſwer cou'd be eſteem'd ſo, that was contrary to the Method the Allies had unanimouſly reſolv'd to proceed in. And this was urg'd with ſo great Strength of Reaſon and Judgment, that it drew the Mareſchal d' *Huxelles* to a plain Confeſſion, *That if any ſuch Promiſe had been made, it wou'd be but juſt to perform it; but then a very doubtful Queſtion wou'd ariſe, whether any Promiſe of that Nature cou'd be prov'd?* Monſieur *Meſnager*, or Count *De St John* ſeconded him, and pretended to ſhew out of the Protocol of the former Conferences that there was no ſuch Promiſe; which Argument was ſoon overthrown by ſome of the Miniſters of the Allies, who ſhew'd by undeniable Inſtances, and among others, by the Reſolutions taken in the Firſt Conferences, and incerted in the Protocol, *That all Propoſals on both Sides ſhou'd be ſign'd by one of the Plenipotentiaries*; which Reſolution wou'd have been uſeleſs, not to ſay ridiculous, if both Parties had not intended then to treat in Writing. The Reply made to this was very weak, being only a Pretence, that the Reſolutions ſo enter'd, were in relation only to the *Specifick Offers* they had made and the *Specifick Demands* they had receiv'd from the Allies. In ſhort, thoſe who ſought to allay the Ferment, found no way ſo effectual as propoſing to break up the Aſſembly for that Time, and referring the Diſpute till the next General Conference on the 6th of *April*. A. C. 1712.

Before that Day came, the Miniſters of the Allies had a very long Conference among themſelves, and perſiſted in their former Reſolution *Of obliging the* French *to anſwer in Writing*. Yet there were ſome, who ſeem'd to expreſs themſelves of the Opinion, that the Negotiations might be carried on on the Foot propos'd by *France*; but when they obſerv'd that the Tide ran too ſtrong againſt them, and that the Generality were of contrary Sentiments, they concur'd with the reſt, and declar'd, That they had poſitive Inſtruc- *Private Conference between the Miniſters of the Allies.*

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ions from their Principals to conform themſelves to the General Opinion of the Miniſters of the Congreſs. According to this Reſolution the next Day Mr *Buys* deliver'd a Second Declaration in the Name of all the Allies, in theſe Words.

General Conference April 6th, *N. S.* to as little purpoſe as the former.

'Gentlemen, You know that on *Saturday* laſt we perſiſted to demand an Anſwer in Writing to our *Specifick Demands*; We have conſulted again among ourſelves, and have all unanimouſly agreed to inſiſt upon a *Specifick Anſwer* in Writing, to our *Specifick Demands* in Writing.

In Anſwer to this the *French* Miniſters declar'd, *That as they had poſitive Inſtructions not to engage themſelves into a Negotiation in Writing, they cou'd not do it without new Orders from the King their Maſter, to which end they wou'd immediately diſpatch a Courier to acquaint him with this laſt Reſolution of the Allies.* Some of the Miniſters of the Allies reply'd, *That they had Reaſon to have expected they had not now wanted ſuch Inſtructions, but however, they were willing a longer Time might be taken, if it were deſigned with Purpoſe to anſwer effectually.* The *French* Miniſters reply'd, *That they cou'd promiſe no more than to follow the Inſtructions they ſhou'd receive, ſince they did not expect the Allies wou'd have dealt with them in ſo Tyrannical a Manner.* The *French* added, *That they pleaded for no more than what was practiſed at the Treaties of* Munſter, Nimeguen, *and* Ryſwick: But their Aſſertion was prov'd to be wrong, with reſpect to thoſe Treaties, where every thing was not altogether tranſacted by Word of Mouth without Writing. Beſides, there were Mediators at thoſe Treaties, whereas there was none at *Utrecht*, which made this an irregular ſort of a Congreſs. The Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* anſwer'd, *That they had no Reaſon to deliver any Thing in Writing, ſince the Confederates made a bad Uſe of the laſt, to irritate the People againſt them.* To which one of the Imperial Miniſters reply'd, *That the French had no more to do but to give in juſt and reaſonable Propoſals in Writing, and then it wou'd irritate the People againſt the Allies if they refuſed to accept them.* Another of the Confederate

rate Miniſters was ſo plain, as to tell the Marſchal *d' Huxelles*, that the *French* Court wou'd be deceived if they expected a Peace by tampering with ſome of the Allies, in Order to divide them from the reſt: To which the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* is ſaid to have reply'd, *That not only the preſent King of* France, *but even the* whole Royal Family *would enter into a Vow to take a ſevere Revenge on the* Dutch, *if they obſtructed the Peace.* To this one of the Confederate Miniſters anſwer'd, *That ſuch, menacing Diſcourſes, would only ſerve to keep the* Dutch *on their Guard, and arm them againſt all future Revenge, by inducing them to lay hold on this Opportunity to cruſh the Power that now threatned them.*——It was likewiſe ſtrongly reported, That either in this Conference, or upon occaſion of what paſs'd in it, there happen'd ſome high Words between the Two Miniſters of the Firſt Maritime Potentate; one of which, tho' Second in Character, appear'd afterwards to be more in the Secret of the Negotiation than his Colleague: Be that as it will, the *French* Miniſters promis'd again to write to the King their Maſter, in order to know his Pleaſure on the Subject in Hand, in which the Miniſters of the Allies were obliged to acquieſce; but it was agreed, That unleſs ſome extraordinary occaſion required it, no General Conference ſhou'd be held the 9th of *April*. On the 13th another General Conference was held, in which nothing Material was done, and the *French* Miniſters, whoſe only Buſineſs, it ſeems, was to gain time, propos'd that the next General Conference, which was to be held the 16th, might be put off, as had been done before, unleſs the Allies had ſomething particular to offer. This Propoſal not being agreed to, the General Conference was held as uſual on the 16th, and the Miniſters of the Allies enquiring again of thoſe of *France*, whether they were ready to give *Specifick Anſwers* in Writing, the *French* Plenipotentiaries ſtill excuſed themſelves on pretence of their not being as yet fully inſtructed from the King their Maſter on that Subject. Two Days after, it being agreed that no Conference ſhould be held in the Town-Houſe between the

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General Conference on the 13th and 16th.

Private Conference April 18, *N. S.*

A: C. 1712. the Miniſters of the Allies; thoſe of the Proteſtant Princes met at the Houſe of the Plenipotentiaries of *Savoy*, in order to confer with them about ſettling Matters of Religion in that Country. This Conference ended much to the Satisfaction of the former, his Royal Highneſs's Miniſters having given them good Aſſurances, That a due Regard would be had to what they had offer'd in relation to thoſe Affairs.

Pr. Eugene *has ſeveral Conferences at the* Hague.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who, on the laſt Day of *March* arrived from *England* at the *Hague*, having had ſeveral Conferences with the Great Penſionary, and the Deputies of the States, both on the Operations of the next Campaign and the Tranſactions at the Congreſs of *Utrecht*,

He goes to Utrecht April 16*th*, *N. S. And goes back to the* Hague.

repair'd to this laſt Place on *Saturday* the 16th of *April*, N. S. in the Evening. His Highneſs receiv'd Viſits from all the Miniſters reſiding there, and having return'd them, ſet out the 18th in the Evening, together with Count *Sinzendorf* for the *Hague*, where he ſtill impatiently waited the Arrival of the Duke of *Ormond*; but in the mean time his Highneſs gave ſome neceſſary Directions to Lieutenant General *Cadogan* and other Officers.

Faſt in Holland April 20*th*.

The 20th of *April*, N. S. being appointed by the States General for a ſolemn Faſt to be obſerv'd in the United Provinces, to implore the Bleſſing of God on their Arms, and thoſe of their Allies, during the enſuing Campaign, no General Conference was held that Day.

The Earl of Straffrd's *Conferences at the* Hague.

Four Days before the Earl of *Strafford* went from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, and beſides ſeveral Conferences he had with the Penſionary and other Miniſters of the States, a Deputation from their Body, came the 18th to his Houſe, where a Conference was held that laſted near an Hour. The ſame Evening his Excellency had another long Conference with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, Count *Sinzendorf*, the States Deputies, and the Council of State; and on the 21ſt of *April* in the Evening return'd to *Utrecht*.

General Conference April 23*d N. S.*

General Conferences ſuſpended.

Several other Miniſters that went to the *Hague* to confer with Prince *Eugene*, return'd alſo to the Place of Congreſs in order to aſſiſt at the General Con-

Conference which was held there the 23d of the same Month. The Ministers of the Allies having again inquired of those of *France*, whether they were yet ready to give their Answers in Writing? They answered, They were not. It was thereupon propos'd and agreed to, that the General Meetings should for some time be suspended, till the *French* Plenipotentiaries should give Notice that they were prepared. In the mean time the Confederate Ministers held some intermediate Conferences among themselves, and made frequent Journeys from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, and back again from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*; not without well-grounded Jealousy of the intimacy and close Correspondence which appear'd to be between the Ministers of *France* and those of *Great Britain*; the Effects of which were soon after manifested to the Amazement of all *Christendom*.

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Great intimacy between the Ministers of France *and* Great Britain.

The Confederate Troops having, according to their Orders, begun about the middle of *April* to march into the Field, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* set out from the *Hague* on the 22d of *April* N. S. in order to put himself at the head of the Army. Two Days before, *viz.* *April* 9th O. S. the Duke of *Ormond* set out from *White-hall* to embark at *Harwich*, from whence having sailed the 23d N. S. with a Convoy of Seven Men of War, Two Yachts and about Forty Transports with Recruit-Horses and Cloathing, he arrived at the Mouth of the *Maeze* the 25th in the Morning, and there meeting with a contrary Tide, his Grace took the Boat, went directly to *Rotterdam*, and about Ten in the Evening arrived at the *Hague*, accompany'd by several General Officers, and other Persons of Quality. His Grace went the next Morning to Visit the President of the Week, and the Great Pensionary; after which he was complimented on his Arrival by the chief Persons of Distinction residing there; and the Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd advice at *Utrecht*, that his Grace was landed, his Excellency sent him a Compliment by an Express, and on the 27th of *April* N. S. met his Grace at the *Hague*; from whence the Duke set

Fr. Eugene sets out from the Hague, April 22d.

The Duke of Ormond *arrives at the* Hague April 25th N. S.

Sets out for the Army April 30. N. S.

A. C. 1712. set out for *Tournay* on the last Day of that Month. Some time before the Queen thought fit to nominate and appoint the following General Officers to serve in *Flanders* under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*, viz.

General Officers appointed by the Queen to serve under his Grace.

Henry Lumley, *Esq*, *General of the Horse.*
Earl of Orkney, *General of the Foot.*

Lieutenants General of Horse.

Cornelius Wood, *Esq*;
Charles Ross, *Esq*; *General of the Dragoons.*
Earl of Stair.

Lieutenants General of Foot.

Henry Withers, *Esq*;
Lord North *and* Grey.

Majors General of Horse.

——Kellum, *Esq*;
Charles Sybourgh, *Esq*;

Majors General of Foot.

Gilbert Primrose, *Esq*,
Joseph Sabine, *Esq*;
William Evans, *Esq*;
Earl of Orrery.

Brigadiers of Horse.

——Knappier, *Esq*;
——Panton, *Esq*;
George Preston, *Esq*;

Brigadiers of Foot.

Richard Sutton, *Esq*;
Henay Durell, *Esq*;
——Russel, *Esq*;
Henry Moryson, *Esq*;
John Corbett, *Esq*;

We may here observe, That tho' Lieutenant General *Cadogan* was not mentioned in this List which

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which was publiſh'd in the *London*-Gazette, yet he ſerv'd this Campaign under the Duke of *Ormond*; but whether with the ſame intimacy and good liking, as before with the Duke of *Marlborough*, is not my preſent Buſineſs to relate.

Gen. Cadogon *ſerves alſo under the Duke of* Ormond.

The Secret Steps that were taken to hinder the States of *Brabant* from ſupplying the Imperial Troops that were marching into the *Netherlands*, with Bread and Forage, did not a little encreaſe the Jealouſies and Suſpicions of the Imperial Miniſters and the States General. The Letter, which about this time, their High Mightineſſes receiv'd from the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the Declaration the Earl of *Strafford* made in the Conference of the 18th of *April*, viz. *That Her Majeſty deſigned that Her Troops ſhould act with the ſame Vigour againſt* France, *as if there were no Negotiaon on Foot*, did, indeed, in ſome Meaſure, remove thoſe Jealouſies, and occaſion a great Joy in *Holland*, eſpecially among the Vulgar; but Men of Speculation, beſides other Obſervations, took Notice that the Duke of *Ormond* was accompanied by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, an Eminent Member of the Houſe of Commons, who was known to have had a great ſhare in the late pacifick Meaſures; which occaſioned various Reflections both at Home and Abroad. Baron *Bothmar*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, not being very much ſatisfied with the Reception and Negotiation in *England*, took the Opportunity of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Convoy to go back to *Holland*.

Remarkable Declaration of the Earl of Strafford.

Sir Thomas Hanmer *accompanies the Duke of* Ormond, *which occaſions deep Speculations.*

Baron de Bothmar *goes back to* Holland.

Before we enter into the Detail of what paſs'd in the Field, this Summer in the *Netherlands*, we muſt take Notice that while the Plenipotentiaries were buſy, and treating of Peace at *Utrecht*, the Earl of *Albemarle*, Governor of *Tournay*, and Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, ſignalized their Vigilance, Activity and good Conduct, in an Expedition which ſeem'd to promiſe the Allies a very proſperous Campaign: I mean the burning the great Magazines of Forage the *French* had laid up in *Arras*; of which Monſieur *Vegelin van Claerbergen*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States

The Earl of Albemarle *and General* Cadogan *burn the* French *Magazines in* Arras.

A. C. 1712. States gave the following Account to their High Mightinesses:

High and Mighty Lords,

Account of it sent to the States General.

'THE Earl of *Albemarle*, General, arriving here Post from *Mons* on *Sunday* Night last, the Garrison of this Place marched out at three in the Afternoon on *Monday*, with a Train of Artillery of twenty Cannon or Mortars, and three hundred Waggons with Ammunition. We passed the *Scarpe* at *Vitri*, the Morasses of the *Senset* at *Sailly*, and arrived at Day-break near the *Cense de Courteboy*, where we were join'd by the Garrisons of *Lille* and *Bethune*, and afterwards by that of *Tournay*. The Dispositions were immediately made for opening the Trenches before *Arras*, and in less than three Hours after Day-light, they were finished. The Enemy had no Notice of our Approach till the opening of their Gates. At eight a Clock their Troops had all drawn together in Arms, and immediately all the Grenadiers of the Garrison made a Sally; but they were vigorously repuls'd to the Barrier of the Town; and the Chevalier *de Belsuns*, a Collonel, who commanded in the Place next to the Mareschal, was taken Prisoner with an Officer or two. In the Evening our Cannon were placed on the Batteries, and at Midnight we fired so many red-hot Bullets, Bombs, *&c.* that at two a Clock the Magazine began to burn, and the Flames spread so suddenly on all sides, that before Day all was burnt to Ashes down to the Ground; not one House of the Town being damaged that we can learn, because our Men were forbid to fire into it.

'Hereupon the Cannon were immediately drawn off from the Batteries, and sent away: At Ten a Clock the whole Detachment follow'd. The Earl of *Albemarle* made the Retreat in so good Order, and with so good a Disposition for Resistance, that the Enemy durst not make the least Attempt on the Rear-Guard.

'By two in the Afternoon the whole Body had passed the Defile of *Sailly* and *Binche*: This Gar-

'Garriſon is come n hither this Evening: The o- A. C.
'thers, which halted at *Vury*, will continue 1712.
'their March to Morrow to their reſpective Pla-
'ces, as will likewiſe the Garriſon of *Aire*, *Me-*
'*nin*, *Courtray*, *Aeth* and *Audenarde*, which had
'advanced to *Fampour* on the *Scarpe*, to cover
'our Retreat if there had been occaſion. I con-
'gratulate your High Mightineſſes with all my
'Heart, on the happy Succeſs of this important
'Enterprize, executed without Loſs, which next
'to the Bleſſing of God, muſt be attributed to the
'Conduct of the Earl of *Albemarle*, to the Zeal
'and Diligence of the other Generals on this
'Frontier, who were joined by Lieutenant Ge-
'neral *Cadogan*, and to the unwearied Labour of
'our Troops.

'The Ingineers *la Grave*, *Moor*, *Meyboom*, and
'*Houwyler*, the latter of which had been twice
'before to view the Ground, opened the Tren-
'ches with extraordinary Diligence; but eſpe-
'cially the Captain of Artillery *Glabbeek*, labou-
'red with all poſſible Activity, Zeal, and Con-
'duct, as well in projecting as executing the De-
'ſign: For this Reaſon the Earl of *Albemarle*
'and I have judged it proper to diſpatch him to
'your High Mightineſſes, to give you a more
'ample Relation verbally of what paſſed. As
'to the largeneſs of the Magazine, your High
'Mightineſſes will better ſee what it is by the
'ſubjoyned Account, which makes it amount to
'at leaſt a Million or twelve hundred thouſand
'Rations; from whence 'tis apparent that the
'greateſt Hopes of the Enemy were founded on
'their taking the Field early. I hope they will
'hereby be hinder'd, and that on the contrary
'this will render it eaſie for the Arms of your
'High Mightineſſes to carry one of the moſt im-
'portant Places of the Enemy's Frontier at the
'opening of the Campaign with God's Aſſiſtance.

I am *&c.* Signed, R. V. *VEGELIN*
Van CLAERBERGEN.

The

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The Count *de Dohna*, Governor of *Mons*, who at the ſame time, had aſſembled a Body of Troops about *Binch*, to facilitate the Earl of *Albemarle*'s Expedition, advanced to the *Sambre*, and ruined ſeveral Bridges and Sluices, on that River, between *Charleroy* and *Maubeuge*, whereby that River was ſaid to be render'd unnavigable, and of no uſe to the Enemy to bring Forrage for new Magazines. In ſhort, this Succeſs ſo elevated the Confederates, that many talk'd of no leſs than reducing *Arras* or *Cambray*; or at leaſt *Queſnoy*, *Landrecy*, and *Maubeuge* this Campaign, and taking Winter Quarters in the Heart of *France*: But it pleaſed Over-ruling Providence to blaſt thoſe fond Hopes, and defeat thoſe towring Deſigns, by one of the moſt Memorable Turns that ever happen'd in Humane Affairs.

Towring expectation of the Allies blaſted.

Champaign in Flanders.

The Duke of *Ormond* having held at *Tourney* ſeveral Conferences with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and the other Generals, concerning the Operations of the Campaign, his Grace and the Prince ſet out from that Place the 21ſt of *May*, and having view'd the Fortifications of *Douay*, went from thence to the Confederate Army, which to the Number of about 122250 Men had been aſſembling between this laſt Town and *Marchiennes*, Prince *Eugene* taking his Quarters at the Abbey of *Anchin*, and the Duke at that of *Marchines*. The 23d his Grace review'd the Right Wing af the firſt Line of his Army, conſiſting of all the *Britiſh* Troops then in the Camp, and ſix Squadrons of Dragoons of the Auxillary Troops in the Queen's Pay, all which made a very fine Appearance: After the Review was over, his Grace entertained Prince *Eugene* and the General Officers of both Armies at Dinner; and the next Day went to *Bouchain* to view the Fortifications, and Gen. *Fagel*'s Camp on the other ſide the *Scheld*. On *Thurſday* the 26th of *May* N.S. the two Armies broke up from their Camps between *Douay* and *Marchiennes*, and marching each in Four Columns, that commanded by Prince *Eugene*, conſiſting of 157 Squadrons and 77 Batallions, (beſides the *Huſſars*) paſs'd the *Scheld* at *Neuvile*, and the other under the Duke of *Ormond*, con-

The Prince of Savoy *and the Duke of* Ormond *go their reſpective Armies,* May 21ſt. N. S.

Motions of the Confederate Forces.

Their Numb. 295 Squadr. and 143 Batalions; in all about 122250 Men.

ſiſting

consisting of 138 Squadrons, and 68 Batallions went over the same River at *Souches*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*. The Prince encamp'd with his Right at *Noyelles* and his Left at *Montrecourt*, the Lines passing by *Avesnes-le-secq* and *Haspre*, at which last Place his Highness took his Quarters; and the Duke of *Ormond* plac'd his Right at some distance from the Left of the Prince, and extended his Left as far as the *Briase* on the River *Selle*, his Grace's Quarters being at *Solemnes*. The Body of Troops commanded by General *Fagel* at *Lieu St. Amand*, for the Security of *Bouchain*, gain'd the Armies upon their coming to this Camp, and took their Post in the Lines; but 13 Batallions and 30 Squadrons were left encamp'd between *Souches* and *Denain*, to cover the Bridges, and secure the Communication with *Marchiennes*. For this purpose also, 40 or 50 Men, out of each Batallion of both Armies, were employ'd to throw up a strong Line to take in all the Champion between *Denain* and *Marchiennes*, to which last Place was brought a great Convoy of Provisions, Artillery and Ammunition, consisting of an Hundred Forty Seven Boats, that came from *Ghent* to *Tournay*, and was afterwards conducted to the Army by the *Palatines* commanded by Count *Ueklen*, and a Detachment of the Garrison of *Tournay*.

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By all these Dispositions, the Allies seem'd determined either to attack the Enemy, who, with Inferior Forces, at least as to Numbers, lay encamp'd with the Right at *Castelet*, and their Left near *Cambray*, having the *Scheld* before them; or if that was found impracticable, to undertake a Siege. Pr. *Eugene* of *Savoy* and the States Field-Deputies, who were in earnest, but suspected the Duke of *Ormond*'s Private Instructions, resolv'd to lose no Time in clearing their Doubts; and thereupon his Highness propos'd to his Grace the sending out a Detachment to view the Situation of the Enemy. The Duke having readily consented. Four Thousand Horse of the Two Armies were Detach'd on the 27th of *May*, under the Command of the Imperial General *Fels*, who ad-

General Fels Views the Enemies Situation.

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vanc'd to the ſide of *Caſtelet*, and being returned without meeting any of the Enemy, acquainted the Prince he had diſcover'd, *That the open Country between the Spring-head of the* Schelde *and the* Somme *was large enough for Twenty Squadrons to march abreaſt.* His Highneſs finding by his Report, the Opportunity was as fair as could be deſired, to attack the Enemy with Advantage, he made all the neceſſary Diſpoſitions in order to fight them; and on *Saturday* the 28th in the Morning communicated his Deſign to the Duke of *Ormond*, and ask'd his Grace's Advice thereupon. The Duke with ſome Concern, anſwer'd, *He could not give his Opinion immediately, but wou'd do it in the Afternoon:* For which purpoſe, he deſired the Prince, Count *Tilly*, and the States Deputies to dine with him. In the mean time his Grace had alſo detached all the Grenadiers of his Army, under the Command of General *Withers*, with a Deſign, as it was given out, to drive the Enemy from the Woods of *Bohain*, below *Caſtelet*; but tho' on their approach the *French* Army was under the deepeſt Conſternation, and were preparing to fly behind the *Somme*, for which purpoſe, with much Precaution, they ſent a Body of their beſt Horſe to ſecure their Retreat. ſo that had Prince *Eugene's* Advice been comply'd with, the Confederates might have beſieged *Cambray* with a great deal of Eaſe: Yet that Detachment return'd without effecting any Thing, *being*, they ſaid, *unable to come at the Enemy, by Reaſon of ſome Defiles and uneven Grounds wherein they were advantageouſly poſted*; and reported, That the *French* had made ſome Works near *Bohain*, to hinder the Confederates paſſing the *Scheld*. This Report furniſh'd the Duke of *Ormond* with plauſible Obiections againſt Prince *Eugene's* Propoſal; but being preſs'd both by his Highneſs and the Field-Deputies of the States, he at laſt declared, *That he had received poſitive Orders by a Courier from the Queen, not to agree to a Battle.* Hereupon, his Highneſs, without ſhewing the leaſt Surprize at ſuch a Declaration (which, was not altogether unexpected) anſwer'd, *'Twas no great Matter: Nor would*

Pr. Eugene propoſes the Fighting the French.

The Duke of Ormond *raiſes Objections againſt it*

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would such Orders hinder the Success of this Campaign; since they might undertake the Sieges both of Quesnoy *and* Landrecies; *and after the Conquest of those two Places, penetrate as far as* Paris *through* Champagne: But the Duke declared again, *That his Orders forbad him to enter into any Action against the Enemy, either by Battle or Siege.* All that *Prince* Eugene (*says a Letter from a Gentleman at the* Hague, *dated* June 3*d* N. S. *and said to be written by the Baron de* Bothmar.) 'Could say to him 'upon the favourable Opportunity, they now had 'put into their Hands of gaining a Victory over 'the Enemy, and of forcing them by that means 'to agree to a good Peace with all the Confederates, was in vain; though the Prince added, 'that the Confederate Army having passed the '*Scheld* and the *Selle*, and advanced into the 'middle of the Enemies Garrisons, they could 'not now retire without the Hazard of receiving 'a Blow; and that it would have been better, 'since it was so, that the Duke had discover'd 'his Orders before they approached so near the 'Enemies Army.

And declares he has Orders not to enter into any Action against the Enemy.

These Passages were kept very Secret in the Confederate Army, both to prevent such Disorders as might have happen'd through the Animosity of the Troops; and to take such Measures and Precautions as should be thought necessary to prevent any fatal Consequences: In order to which, the States Deputies dispatched the same Evening, an Express to their High Mightinesses, with an Account of what had pass'd. 'You may easily 'conceive, (*says the Letter before quoted*) That an 'Accident of this Nature, must occasion a very 'great Surprize and Consternation here.

'The Plenipotentiaries of the States at *Utrecht*, 'went Yesterday to the Bishop of *Bristol*, and 'complained to him in the Name of the States, 'against those Orders which the Duke of *Ormond* 'said he had received. The Bishop answer'd, '*That he knew nothing of the Matter, and would* 'represent it to the Queen; but at the same time 'took occasion to let them know, that *Two Days before, he had received an Express, with a Letter*

The Bishop of Bristol's *Declaration to the* Dutch *Plenipotent. on* Thursday June 2, N. S.

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'from Her Majesty, in which She complained, That 'notwithstanding all the Advances She had made 'from Time to Time to the States, in order to engage 'Them to enter with Her upon a Plan of Peace, 'Their High Mightinesses had not answer'd Her 'as they ought, and as Her Majesty hoped they 'would; that therefore they ought not to be Surprized 'if Her Majesty did now think Her self at Liberty 'to enter into Seperate Measures, in order to obtain 'a Peace for Her own Conveniency.

'Upon this this the Plenipotentiaries of the 'States represented to the Bishop, that such a 'Step would be contrary to all the Alliances and Treaties betwixt their High Mightinesses and the 'Queen, that they thought they had merited otherwise by the Deference which on all Occasions 'they had shewed to Her Majesty, and that they knew 'nothing of the Advances which the Bishop said Her 'Majesty had made towards the States on the Subject 'of a Plan of Peace. To this the Bishop replyed, 'That he must not forget to tell them his Instructions 'did further bear, That considering the Conduct of 'the States towards Her Majesty, She Thought Her 'self disengaged from all Alliances and Engagements 'with Their High Mightinesses.

'In the manner the Bishop expressed himself 'on this Subject, it could not well be understood, 'whether the Queen would only *renounce Her 'Engagements, as to the Method of Treating about 'Peace*, or if it be also Her Intention to *renounce 'Her Engagements concerning the Barrier Treaty, 'and all Her other Alliances with this State*: But 'the latter seems to be most probable.

The Lord Privy-Seal's Answer and Declaration being by an Express brought to the *Hague*, the Night between the 2d and 3d of *June*, was the next Morning communicated to the Ministers of the Allies; whereupon several Conferences were held, and private Measures concerted between their High Mightinesses, the Elector of *Hanover*, the Landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, and some other Princes of the Empire, for the subsisting and maintaining the Foreign Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*: So that the Confederate Army should suffer no other Diminution than by the

Troops

Troops of the *Britiſh* Nation, which did not amount to above 12000 Men. In the mean time the States General wrote a long Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, which they ſent *June* 5th N. S. by an Expreſs to their Envoy Extraordinary in *London*, with Orders to deliver it into Her Majeſty's Hands; and Count *Sinzendorf*, who had likewiſe received an account of what had paſs'd in the Army at *Utrecht*, went from thence to the *Hague* on the 1ſt of *June* N. S. and diſpatched the next Day Three Expreſſes, one to the Emperor his Maſter, the other to Prince *Eugene*; and the Third to the Imperial Miniſter in *London*. Moreover, the Baron *de Hokendorf*, Adjutant General to Prince *Eugene*, who came with a Commiſſion from *Vienna*, to ſollicit the Payment of the Subſidy voted by the Houſe of Commons for the War in *Spain*, being on his departure for *London*, Count *Sinzendorf* gave him alſo Private Inſtructions about the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

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The States General write a long Letter to the Queen in the preſent Juncture of Affairs.

The *Britiſh* Court having on *Sunday* Morning the 25th of *May* O. S. received an Expreſs from *Holland*, the Queen did not come as uſual to St. *James's* Chappel, but held a Council at *Kenſington*. Two Days † after the Baron *de Hohendorf* arrived in *London* from *Holland*, and in the Afternoon was in Conference with the Lord High-Treaſurer, who gave him fair Hopes, and invited him to dine with him the next Day. The ſame Afternoon Monſieur *Van Borſelen*, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, was alſo in Conference with the Lord Treaſurer, on the Subject Matter of what he had repreſented the Evening before in a Private Audience he had of Her Majeſty; upon which, Orders were ſent to the Duke of *Ormond* to concur with the Generals of the Allies in a SIEGE. In the mean time, the News of what had happen'd in the Army, being ſpread abroad, occaſion'd a general unexpreſſible Surprize, and no ſmall Murmurings. On *Tueſday* the 27th of *May*, the Lord *Halifax* acquainted the Houſe of Peers, *That he had Matters of great Importance to lay before them*, and deſired that the Members of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly might be ſummon'd to attend the Service of the

The Baron de Hohendorf *arrives in* London.

† May 27th, O. S.

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House the next Day. This being done accordingly, great, if ever, tho' various, was the Expectation of the Debates and Resolutions of the ensuing Day, among People of all Ranks and Parties; insomuch, that some indiscreet Ill-wishers to the present Managers, could not refrain whispering their Hopes, That a Great Man would in the Evening be sent to the *Tower* of *London*; but that dextrous Statesman so bestirr'd himself on that Critical Juncture, and made so many Successful Nocturnal Visits, that he effectually defeated the Designs of his less vigilant and less active Enemies. The Peers being met * in a full House, the Lord *H———x* began his Speech with taking Notice of the strange Declaration made by the Duke of *Ormond*, *viz. That he had Orders not to Act Offensively against the Enemy*; afterwards endeavour'd to shew the ill Consequences of such a Proceeding, and the Necessity of carrying on the War with the utmost Vigour, in order to obtain a Safe, Honourable and Lasting Peace; and in the Conclusion, made a Motion for addressing the Queen; 'humbly to desire Her Majesty to lay before the 'House the Orders She had sent to Her General; 'and to order him to act Offensively, in concert with the Allies.' Several other Peers spoke to the same Purpose, and press'd the Lords in the Ministry to acquaint the House, whether any Orders of Restraint had been sent to the Duke of *Ormond*? The Lord Treasurer who was the most concern'd, answer'd most of those Speeches, and, amongst other Things, assured the House, *That Orders had been sent to the Duke of* Ormond *to join with the Allies in a Siege; and that in a few Days, Her Majesty, according to Her Promise, would lay before them the Conditions on which a General Peace might be made; which he doubted not, would give entire Satisfaction to every Member of that Assembly, and to all true* English men. On the other hand, the Duke of *A———le* excused the Orders given to the Duke of *Ormond*, upon the uncertain Issue of a Battle, where, according to his Knowledge, 'Victory was still wavering, and so often chang'd 'Sides, that he, who after the Five or Six Successful

* May 28th, *Memorable Debate in the House of Peers about the Duke of* Ormond's *declining to act Offensively.*

'ceſsful Charges, thought himſelf ſure of gaining the Day, had at laſt, been routed, and put 'to Flight. He likewiſe ſaid, That two Years 'ago, the Confederates might have taken *Arras* 'or *Cambray*, inſtead of amuſing themſelves with 'the *Inſignificant Conqueſts of* Aire, Bethune, and *St. Venant*. The Earl of *N*——*m*, declared on the contrary. 'That he could not comprehend, why 'Orders had been given to our General not to 'Fight, unleſs ſome certain Perſons were apprehenſive of weakening the *French*, ſo far as to 'diſable them to aſſiſt them in bringing about 'Deſigns which they dare not yet to own. The Duke of *D*——*re* ſaid on the ſame ſide; 'That by the Proximity of Blood, he was more 'concern'd for the Duke of *O*——*d*'s Reputation 'than any other; and therefore he could not forbear declaring, he was Surpriz'd to ſee any 'one dare to make uſe of a Noble-man of 'the Firſt Rank, and of ſo diſtinguiſh'd a 'Character, as an Inſtrument of ſuch a Proceeding. The Earl of *P*——*t* ſaid on the ſide of the Court, 'That no Body could doubt of the Duke's 'Bravery, but thas he was not like a certain General, who led Troops to the Slaughter to cauſe 'a great Number of Officers to be knock'd on the 'Head in a Battle, or againſt Stone Walls, in 'order to fill his Pocket by diſpoſing of their 'Commiſſions: Which could not but touch the Duke of *M*——*gh* to the Quick; but however, his Grace contained his Reſentment for a while, and remain'd Silent. The Lord *H--x* obſerving the Diſpoſition of the Houſe, would thereupon have dropp'd his Motion, but the oppoſite Party being ſecure of a Majority, inſiſted to have the Queſtion put for *adjourning the Debate*, which was carried in the Affirmative by Sixty Eight Voices, againſt Forty; Twenty Five of which laſt enter'd the following Proteſt.

Proteſt of the Lords againſt the Orders given to the D. of Ormond *not to Fight.*

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I. WE conceive such an Order, as is proposed in the Question, to be absolutely necessary, ‘ because we are fully convinced that the Duke ‘ of *Ormond* does lie under some Order of Re- ‘ straint from acting Offensively, not only from ‘ the Accounts which are Publick both here and ‘ in *Holland*, of his declaring it to Prince *Eugene*, ‘ and to the Deputies of the States at their late ‘ Consultation, when both Prince *Eugene* and ‘ those Deputies earnestly press'd him to join in ‘ attacking the *French* Army, which was then ‘ known to be much Inferior to that of the Allies ‘ both in the Number and Condition of the ‘ Troops; but also, for that nothing of this whole ‘ Matter was denied by those Lords who have the ‘ Means of knowing these Facts, as undoubtedly ‘ would have been without Scruple, had not the ‘ said Facts been true; since no Scruple was made ‘ of acquainting the House with a subsequent ‘ Order very lately sent to the Duke of *Ormond*, ‘ allowing him to join in a Siege; which is a ‘ further Evidence that he had before some Order ‘ of Restraint, for otherwise this last Order would ‘ be unnecessary and absur'd; it being a general, ‘ constant, and standing Instruction to every ‘ Commander in Chief by Land or Sea, to do his ‘ utmost Endeavour to annoy the Enemy. And ‘ it is manifest by this last Order, that even in the ‘ Opinion of the Ministers, it was expedient to ‘ take off this Restraint to some degree, and the ‘ leaving the Duke of *Ormond* still under a Re- ‘ straint from giving Battel to the *French*, seems ‘ most unaccountable, and inconsistent with the ‘ Liberty indulg'd to him of joining in a Siege, ‘ and renders it altogether useless: For no Place, ‘ when taken, can be of such advantage to the ‘ Allies as *Cambray*, which opens a free Passage ‘ for our Army into the Heart of *France*; and 'tis ‘ impossible to besiege that Place without dislodg- ‘ ing the *French* from their Ground. Other At- ‘ tempts seem to be of little use, but may serve to ‘ give the *French* Time, which they do not want ‘ Skill to Improve.

II. ‘ We

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II. 'We conceive it to be derogatory to Her 'Majesty's Honour, to Publick Faith, and that 'Justice which is due to Her Majesty's Allies; 'and that 'tis a sort of imposing upon our Allies 'a Cessation of Arms without their Consent, and 'in the most prejudicial manner, because they 'were not so much as acquainted with it, and so 'might have been led into great Difficulties; be-'sides that it frustrates all essential Advantages a-'gainst the Common Enemy, which may be of 'a fatal Consequence to this Nation and all *Eu-'rope.*

III. 'Because it was acknowledg'd that a Gene-'ral Peace was not concluded, as indeed it is 'very unlikely it should be, there having been 'no Answers in Writing given by the *French* to 'the *Specifick Demands* of the Allies, tho' the same 'were deliver'd to the *French* Three Months ago; 'and it was further declar'd, That there was no 'separate Peace; Nay, that such a Peace would be 'Foolish, Knavish and Villainous; and there-'fore while we are in War, and having no Secu-'rity of a Peace, we conceive that such an Order 'of Restraint, is a plain Neglect of all those hap-'py Opportunities which Providence might, and 'lately did, put into our Hands of subduing our 'Enemy, and forcing him to a Just and Honou-'rable Peace. And surely it is imprudent and 'dangerous to rely on the Promises of *France*, 'which are so far from being any Security, 'that even a Peace would not be safe, in our 'Opinion, unless it be such as gives so full Satis-'faction to the Allies, that they shall be willing 'to join with us in a mutual Guaranty of 'it.

IV. 'Her Majesty having with great Wisdom 'declar'd to this Parliament, that the best means 'of obtaining a good Peace, is to make early Pre-'parations for War, and a vigorous Prosecution 'of it; and since the Parliament, has with great 'Duty and Deference to Her Majesty, and a just 'Zeal for the Interests of their Country, and of '*Europe*, given very great Supplies for that pur-'pose, we conceive that such an Order of Re-

'straint,

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'straint, being very different from that Declara-
'tion of Her Majesty, must be the Effect of very ill
'Advice; by which the Parliament's good Inten-
'tions will be defeated, and all those heavy
'Loads of Taxes, which they have for so good
'Purposes chearfully given, render'd fruitless and
'unnecessary, and may, in conclusion, after ha-
'ving thus trifled away our Wealth and Time,
'bring us into the Necessity of accepting such a
'Peace, as it shall please an insolent and domi-
'neering Enemy to give us.

D. *Devonshire*,	L. *Haversham*.
E. *T. Wharton*,	B. *Jo. Bangor*,
E. *Derby*,	E. *Godolphin*,
E. *Nottingham*,	M. *Dorchester*,
L. *Rockingham*,	D. *Bolton*,
L. V. *Townshend*,	E. *Carlisle*,
Ld. Bp. *W. Oxon*,	E. *Oxford*,
D. Marlborough,	D. *Somerset*,
L. *Cowper*,	L. *Mohun*,
D. *Rutland*,	Ld. Bp. *St. Asaph*,
D. *Montague*,	E. *Scarborough*,
Ld. Bp. *Gil. Sarum*,	L. *Halifax*,
E. *Bridgwater*,	

In Relation to this Protest, it is observable, That the Lord *T*——*r* having, in that Day's Debate, declared, *That there was no Separate Peace, and that such a Peace would be* FOOLISH, VILLAINOUS *and* KNAVISH, *the* Earl of *W*——*n* desired that Illustrious Assembly to remember that Declaration. After this, upon a Motion made by the Earl of *Strafford*, who excused himself from giving the Lords an Account of the State of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*, before the Queen had done it herself, it was resolv'd to Address Her Majesty, 'That She would be pleas'd to cause the Papers 'relating to the Negotiations of the *Hague* and *Gertruydenberg*, to be laid before the House.

The same * Day, the Commons upon the Reading of the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referr'd to enquire into the Account, shewing how much of the Sum of Thirty Five Millions Three Hundred and Two Thousand One Hundred and Seven Pounds, Eighteen Shillings

* May 28. *Resolutions about part of the Thirty Five Millions unaccounted for.*

lings and Nine Pence, of the Money granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the Publick Service to *Chriſtmas* 1710, which appear'd to remain unaccounted for the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, had been ſince accounted for, before the Auditors of the Impreſts, and by whom, and when, and what Obſtructions had ariſen in accounting for the ſame: It was reſolv'd, 1. 'That if it ſhall appear to Her Majeſty by the proper Officers, That 'the Payments have been actually made, for 'which Mr. *Brydges*, (Pay-Maſter of Her Majeſty's Foreign Forces) craves Allowances, and 'which are contained in the Draught of a Privy-'Seal for the Year 1706, and that the Money was 'applied to the Services for which the ſame was 'given; that then the ſaid Pay-Maſter has a Right 'to ſuch Privy-Seal. A. C. 1712.

'That if it ſhall appear to Her Majeſty by the 'proper Officers, That the Payments have been 'actually made by the Earl of *Ranelagh* deceaſed, '(late Pay-Maſter of Her Majeſty's Forces) which 'are contained in the Draught of a Privy-Seal, for 'making him Allowances in his Accounts, and 'that the Money was applied to the Services for 'which the ſame were given, that then the Exe-'cutors or Adminiſtrators of the ſaid Earl of '*Ranelagh*, have a Right to ſuch Privy-Seal.' After this, Mr. *Pulteney* made a Motion, 'That an 'Humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, 'humbly to acquaint Her Majeſty, That Her 'Faithful Commons are juſtly alarmed at the In-'telligences received from Abroad, That her Ge-'neral in *Flanders* has declined to act Offenſively 'againſt *France* in Concurrence with Her Allies; 'and being under the deepeſt Concern for the 'dangerous Conſequences which muſt ariſe from 'thence to the Common Cauſe, do with all Hu-'mility beſeech Her Majeſty, That ſpeedy Inſtru-'ctions may be given to Her General in *Flanders* 'to proſecute the War with the utmoſt Vigour, 'in Conjunction with Her Allies, as the beſt 'means to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace, 'for Her Majeſty, and all of them; and to quiet 'the Minds of Her People, who cannot but be 'ex-

Motion made by Mr. Pulteney *in the Houſe of Commons rejected.*

A. C. 1712.

'extreamly apprehensive of the fatal Consequence 'of such a Division.' But after a Debate, in 'which Mr. Secretary St. *John* gave Assurances 'much to the same Purpose as the Lord High Trea-'surer had done in the House of Lords'. And in Answer to what was suggested by a certain Member, that it *was Treacherous to carry on the Negotiation*; said, *That it was not Treacherous to act for the Advantage of* England, *and as for what Share he had in it, tho' he was never so much censured, the bare Satisfaction of acting in that View, would be a Sufficient Recompence and Comfort to him all his Life, and he glory'd in it:* The Motion being form'd into a Question, and the Question put, It was carried in the Negative by a Majority of 203 Voices against 37. After this, it was resolved, 'That this House hath an entire Confidence 'in Her Majesty's most Gracious Promise to com-'municate to Her Parliament the Terms of the 'Peace before the same shall be concluded; and 'that they will support Her Majesty in obtaining 'an Honourable and Safe Peace, against all such 'Persons, either at Home or Abroad, who have 'endeavoured, or shall endeavour to obstruct the 'same. And that the said Resolution be laid be-'fore Her Majesty by the whole House.'

Resolution for putting an entire Confidence in the Queen.

Her Majesty's Answer May 30.

The said Resolution being accordingly laid before the Queen, on the 30th of *May* Her Majesty was pleas'd to return the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

'I Thank you most heartily for this Resolution, 'which is Dutiful to Me, Honest to our Country, 'and very Seasonable at this Time, when so many 'Artifices are used to obstruct a good Peace, or 'to force one Disadvantageous to *Britain*.

* May 31st.

This Answer, being the next * Day, reported to the House, it was resolv'd, 'That the Humble 'Thanks of the House be return'd to Her Majesty 'for the same. It was also resolv'd, upon a Motion made by Mr. *Murray*, 'That an Humble 'Address be presented to Her Majesty, That she 'would be pleas'd to apply the Rents of the late 'Bishops Lands in *North Britain* that remain in 'the Crown, for the Support of such of the Epis-'copal Clergy there, as shall take the Oaths to 'Her Majesty.

Address in favour of the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland.

Be-

A. C. 1712

Before we proceed, we muſt take Notice, That on the 28th of *May*, after the Houſe of Peers was up, the Duke of *M*——*h*, who highly reſented the Reflection caſt upon him in the Debate of that Day, by the Earl of *P*——*t*, ſent his Lordſhip a Challenge by the Lord *Mohun*; But Her Majeſty having timely Notice of it, Care was taken to prevent the Duel; and the Lord Tr——r uſing his good Offices between the Two Parties, the Quarrel was, at leaſt ſeemingly, compos'd. However, upon occaſion of a more fatal Quarrel, (of which we ſhall take Notice in its proper Place) the Duke of *M*——*gh* was afterwards * reflected on, for *ſetting the Example of Party-Duels*. On the other hand, we muſt alſo take Notice, That about this time many Tongues made very free with another Duke; and that an Alehouſe-Keeper in *Weſtminſter*, having either out of a Jeſt, or (which in this Caſe is much the ſame) out of Simplicity, ſet up the Sign of his Grace's Head, with this Subſcription, *The General of Peace*: The ſame was order'd to be taken down.

A Challenge ſent by the Duke of Mr——gh *to the Earl of* P——t.

The Duel prevented.

* *See the* Examiner *of* Novem. 20, 1712.

Sign of the General of Peace taken down.

The 29th of *May* being the Anniverſary of the Reſtoration of K. *Charles* II. and of the Royal Family; the Parliament did not ſit but the Lords went as uſual to the Abbey, and the Commons to St. *Margarets*, *Weſtminſter*; and the 30th the latter order'd their Thanks to be return'd to Dr. *Philips*, for the Sermon by him preach'd on that Occaſion.

The Reſtoration of the Royal Family Solemnized.

On the 2d of *June* the Commons, in imitation of the Lords, reſolv'd to Addreſs the Queen, 'That 'ſhe would be pleas'd to order an Account to be 'laid before the Houſe of the Negotiation and 'Tranſactions relating to the Articles Preliminary to the Treaty of a General Peace in 1709; 'and alſo, an Account of the Negotiation and 'Tranſactions at *Gertruydenbergh*, and who were 'employ'd as Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries in 'tranſacting thoſe Negotiations.' The ſame Day it was order'd, that the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom the *Bill for laying ſeveral Duties on Hides, &c.* was committed, ſhould receive Two Clauſes, *viz.* one to prohibit the Importation of Gold and Silver, Thread Lace and Fringe, and other Works made thereof, and of Gold and Silver

An Account of the Negotiations at the Hague *and* Gertruydenberg *call'd for.*

Clauſes added to the Bill to raiſe 1800000 *l. by way of Claſſes.*

A. C. 1712. ver Wrought-up Silks; and another to prohibit the Use of Lime, Alablaster-Stone, Plaister of *Paris*, Chalk, Whiting, and Marble-Dust, in making Powder for Hair. The next † Day the Commons being acquainted, 'That the Places 'where the Journals, Records and Papers, be- 'longing to the House, and in the Custody of the 'Clerk, were very streight and inconvenient, since 'the great Additions made to them of late Years, 'by the constant, annual and long Sessions of 'Parliament; it was order'd; 'That *John Man-* 'ley Esq; Surveyor General, do consider of some 'more convenient Place, near the House to be set 'apart for the keeping the Journals, Records, and 'other Papers, and report the same to the House.

† June 3d.

A larger Place for the keeping the Journals order'd to be provided.

The same Day Sir *Gilbert Dolben* reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of that Part of Her Majesty's Message to this House, the 27th of *January* last, which relates to the great License taken in publishing False and Scandalous Libels, the Resolutions which they had directed him to report to the House, *viz.*

Bill to restrain the Licentiousness of the Press order'd to be brought in.

1. 'That the great Liberty taken in Printing 'and Publishing False, Scandalous, and Impious 'Libels, creates Division among Her Majesty's 'Subjects, tends to the Disturbance of the Pub- 'lick Peace, to the Increase of Immorality, Pro- 'phaneness, and Irreligion, and is highly preju- 'dicial to Her Majesty and Her Government.

'2. That the want of a due Regulation of the 'Press, is a great occasion of the said Mischief.

3. 'That all Printing-Presses be registred, 'with the Names of the Owners, and their Places 'of Abode.

4. 'That to every Book, Pamphlet, and Paper 'which shall be printed, there be set the Name 'and the Place of Abode of the Author, Printer, 'and Publisher thereof.

5. 'That no Bookseller, or other Person shall 'sell or disperse any Book, Pamphlet, or Paper, 'to which the Name and Place of Abode of the 'Author, Printer, and Publisher shall not be

set.

'ſet. And order'd a Bill to be brought in upon 'the ſaid Reſolutions. A C. 1712.

The Bill to regulate the African Company *rejected,* June 3d.

The ſame Day an engroſſed *Bill for eſtabliſhing a Trade to* Africa *in a regulated Company* was read the Third time, and a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the Bill do paſs, It was carried in the Negative.

On the 4th of *June* the Commons order'd two Clauſes to be inſerted in the *Bill for laying ſeveral Duties upon Hides, &c. to raiſe a further Sum of* 1800000 *l. viz.* 'One to explain the Act lately 'paſſed, *for laying Duties upon Soap, and other things 'therein mentioned*, in ſuch manner, that the 'Makers of hard Cake-Soap ſhall not be obliged to 'put the ſame, upon making thereof, into Casks, 'of ſuch Gage as are preſcribed by the Act laſt 'mention'd, for the Makers of ſoft Soap; and the 'other Clauſe for preventing the ſetting up or 'continuing unlawful Lotteries, and the new in-'vented Offices of Inſurances on Marriages, Births, 'and other Contingencies; and the Offices, or 'Contrivances, ſet up under the Denominations 'of Sales of Numbers, Gloves, Fans, Pictures, 'or the like, upon Pretence of improving ſmall 'Sums of Money, as being prejudicial to Trade, 'and tending to defraud Her Majeſty's Subjects. Then the Houſe reſolv'd it ſelf in a Grand Committee, to conſider of that Bill, and made a further Progreſs in it.

Two other Clauſes added to the Bill to raiſe 1800000 *l. by Claſſes.*

The Lord High Treaſurer having engaged his Promiſe to the Houſe of Peers, as Mr. Secretary St. *John* did to the Commons, 'That in a few Days 'the Queen would communicate to Her Parlia-'ment the Terms on which a General Peace 'might be made,' there was a kind of Neceſſity not to keep any longer the Two Houſes, and the World, in Suſpence about that Important Affair. Wherefore on *Friday* the Sixth of *June*, the Queen came to the Houſe with the uſual Solemnity, and having given the Royal Aſſent to Three Publick

Acts paſs'd June 6th.

A. C. 1712.

† Publick and Six Private Acts, Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

'THe making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown; yet such is the 'just Confidenee I place in you, that at the Open- 'ing of this Session I acquainted you, That a Ne- 'gotiation for a General Peace was begun, and 'afterwards, by Messages, I promised to commu- 'nicate to you the Terms of Peace, before the same 'should be concluded.

Containing the PLAN of the ensuing PEACE June 6.

'In pursuance of that Promise, I now come to 'let you know upon what Terms a General Peace 'may be made.

'I need not mention the Difficulties which arise 'from the very Nature of this Affair; and it is 'too apparent, that these Difficulties have been 'encreased by other Obstructions, artfully con- 'trived to hinder this great and good Work.

'Nothing, however, has mov'd me from steadily 'pursuing, in the first place, the true Interest of 'my own Kingdoms; and I have not omitted any 'thing which might procure to all our Allies what 'is due to them by Treaties, and what is necessary 'for their Security.

'The Assuring of the *Protestant* Succession, as 'by Law established, in the House of *Hanover*, to 'these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at 'Heart, particular Care is taken, not only to have 'that acknowledged in the strongest Terms, but 'to have an additional Security, by the Removal 'of that Person out of the Dominions of *France*, 'who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

'The

† The Publick Acts were, 1. *An Act for Enlarging, Amending and Maintaining the Road betwixt* Northfleet, Gravesend *and* Rochester, *in the County of* Kent. 2. *An Act for Repairing the High-Way between* Highgate Gate-house, *in the County of* Middlesex, *and* Barnet Black-house *in the County of* Hertford. 3. *An Act for making effectual such Agreements as shall made between the Royal* African *Company and their Creditors.*

'The Apprehenſion that *Spain* and the *Weſt* A. C.
'*Indies* might be united to *France*, was the Chief 1712.
'Inducement to begin this War; and the effe-
'ctual preventing of ſuch an Union, was the
'Principle I laid down at the Commencement of
'this Treaty.

'Former Examples, and the Late Negotiations,
'ſufficiently ſhew how difficult it is to find means
'to accompliſh this Work. I would not con-
'tent my ſelf with ſuch as are ſpeculative, or
'depend upon Treaties only; I inſiſted on what
'is ſolid, and to have at Hand the Power of exe-
'cuting what ſhould be agreed.

'I can therefore now tell you, That *France* at
'laſt is brought to offer, that the Duke of *Anjou*
'ſhall, for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, re-
'nounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of
'*France*: And that this important Article may
'be expoſed to no Hazard, the Performance is to
'accompany the Promiſe.

'At the ſame time, the Succeſſion to the Crown
'of *France* is to be declared, after the Death of
'the preſent *Dauphine* and his Sons, to be in the
'Duke of *Berry* and his Sons, in the Duke of
'*Orleans* and his Sons, and ſo on to the reſt of
'the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

'As to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the Succeſſion to
'thoſe Dominions, after the Duke of *Anjou* and
'his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch Prince as
'ſhall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever
'excluding the reſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.

'For confirming the Renunciations and Settle-
'ments before mentioned, it is further offered,
'That they ſhall be ratify'd in the moſt Strong
'and Solemn manner, both in *France* and *Spain*;
'and that thoſe Kingdoms, as well as all the other
'Powers engaged in the preſent War, ſhall be
'Guarantees to the ſame.

'The Nature of this Propoſal is ſuch, that it
'executes it ſelf. The Intereſt of *Spain* is to ſup-
'port it; and in *France* the Perſons to whom
'that Succeſſion is to belong, will be ready and
'powerful enough to vindicate their own
'Right.

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'*France* and *Spain* are now more effectually
'divided than ever. And thus, by the Bleſſin
'of God, will a real Ballance of Power be fixe d
'in *Europe*, and remain liable to as few Acc i-
'dents as Human Affairs can be exempted fron a;

'A Treaty of Commerce between theſe Kin g-
'doms and *France* has been enter'd upon; but t he
'exceſſive Duties laid on ſome Goods, and t he
'Prohibitions of others, make it impoſſible to fi-
'niſh this Work ſo ſoon as were to be deſir d.
'Care is however taken to eſtabliſh a Method of
'ſetlling this Matter, and in the mean time P ro-
'viſion is made, that the ſame Privileges a nd
'Advantages as ſhall be granted to any other N a-
'tion by *France*, ſhall be granted in like Mar ner
'to us.

'The Diviſion of the Iſland of St. *Chriſt pher*
'between us and the *French*, having bee n the
'Cauſe of great Inconveniency and Damag e to
'my Subjects, I have demanded to have an abſo-
'lute Ceſſion made to me of that whole Is land;
'and *France* agrees to this Demand.

'Our Intereſt is ſo deeply concerned i n the
'Trade of *North America*, that I have uſ ed my
'utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt that Arti cle in
'the moſt beneficial Manner. *France* conſ ents to
'reſtore to us the whole Bay and Streig hts of
'*Hudſon*; to deliver up the Iſland of *Newfound-*
'*land*, with *Placentia*, and to make an abſolute
'Ceſſion of *Annapolis*, with the reſt of *Nova*
'*Scotia* or *Accadie*.

'The Safety of our Home-Trade will be bet-
'ter provided for by the Demolition of *Dun-*
'*kirk*.

'Our *Mediterranean* Trade, and the *Britiſh*
'Intereſt and Influence in thoſe Parts, will be
'ſecured by the Poſſeſſion of *Gibraltar* and *Port*
'*Mahon*, with the whole Iſland of *Minorca*,
'which are offer'd to remain in my Hands.

'The Trade to *Spain* and to the *Weſt Indies* may
'in general be ſettled, as it was in the time of the
'Late King of *Spain*, *Charles* the Second, and a
'particular Proviſion be made, That all Advan-
'tages,

'tages, Rights, or Priviledges, which have been granted, or which may hereafter be granted, by *Spain* to any other Nation, ſhall be in like manner granted to the Subjects of *Great Britain.* A. C. 1712.

'But the Part which we have born in Proſecution of this War, intitling us to ſome Diſtinction in the Terms of Peace, I have inſiſted and obtained, That the Aſſiento or Contract for furniſhing the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies* with Negroes, ſhall be made with us for the Term of Thirty Years, in the ſame manner as it has been enjoyed by the *French* for theſe Ten Years paſt.

'I have not taken upon me to determine the Intereſt of our Confederates; theſe muſt be adjuſted in the Congreſs at *Utrecht*, where my beſt Endeavours ſhall be employ'd, as they have hitherto been, to procure to every one of them all Juſt and Reaſonable Satisfaction. In the mean time, I think it proper to acquaint you, that *France* offers to make the *Rhine* the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Briſac*, the Fort of *Kehl* and *Landau*, and to raiſe all the Fortreſſes, both on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, and in that River.

'As to the *Proteſtant* Intereſt in *Germany*, there will be, on the part of *France*, no Objection to the Reſettling thereof on the Foot of the Treaty of *Weſtphalia.*

'The *Spaniſh Low Countries* may go to his Imperial Majeſty; the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, may likewiſe be yielded by the Treaty of Peace to the Emperor.

'As to the Kingdom of *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Diſpute concerning the Ceſſion of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet the Diſpoſition thereof is not yet determined.

'The Intereſts of the *States General*, with Reſpect to Commerce, are agreed to, as they have been demanded by their own Miniſters, with the Exception only of ſome very few Species of Merchandiſe, and the entire Barrier, as demanded by the States in 1709, from *France*, except Two or Three Places at moſt.

A. C. 1712.

'As to these Exceptions several Expedients are 'proposed, and I make no doubt but this Barrier 'may be so settled, as to render that Republick 'perfectly secure against any Enterprize on the 'Part of *France*, which is the Foundation of 'all my Engagements upon this Head with the 'States.

'The Demands of *Portugal* depending on the 'Disposition of *Spain*, and that Article having 'been long in Dispute, it has not yet been possible 'to make any considerable Progress therein; but 'my Plenipotentiaries will now have an Op-'portunity to assist that King in his Pretensi-'ons.

'Those of the King of *Prussia* are such, as I hope, 'will admit of little Difficulty on the Part of '*France*; and my Endeavours shall not be want-'ing to procure all I am able to so good an Ally.

'The Difference between the Barrier demanded 'for the Duke of *Savoy* in 1709, and the Offers 'now made by *France* is very inconsiderable: But 'that Prince having so signally distinguished him-'self in the Service of the Common Cause, I am 'endeavouring to procure for him still further 'Advantages.

'*France* has consented that the Elector *Palatine* 'shall continue his present Rank among the Ele-'ctors, and remain in Possession of the Upper *Pa-'latinate*.

'The Electoral Dignity is likewise acknowledg-'ed in the House of *Hanover*, according to the Ar-'ticles inserted, at that Prince's Desire, in my 'Demands.

'And as to the rest of the Allies, I make no 'doubt of being able to secure their several Inte-'rests.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Have now communicated to you not only the 'Terms of Peace, which may, by the future 'Treaty, be obtained for my own Subjects, but like-'wise the Proposals of *France* for satisfying our 'Allies.

The

'The former are such as I have Reason to expect, A. C.
'to make my People some Amends for that great 1712.
'and unequal Burthen which they have lain un-
'der thro' the whole Course of this War; and I
'am willing to hope, that none of our Confe-
'derates, and especially those to whom so great
'Accessions of Dominion and Power are to ac-
'crue by this Peace, will envy *Britain* her Share
'in the Glory and Advantage of it.

'The latter are not yet so perfectly adjusted, as
'a little more time might have render'd them;
'but the Season of the Year making it necessary to
'put an End to this Session, I resolved no longer
'to defer communicating these Matters to you.

'I can make no doubt but you are all fully per-
'swaded, that nothing will be neglected on my
'Part, in the Progress of this Negotiation, to bring
'the Peace to an Happy and Speedy Issue, and I
'depend on your entire Confidence in me, and
'your cheerful Concurrence with me.

The Publick surprised at the Terms of Peace propo-sed in the Queens Speech.

It is hardly to be imagined how strangely the Generality of People, even among the *High Church Party*, were surprised at the Conditions of Peace propoled in her Majesty's Speech: Insomuch that the Publick Funds, which, upon the Expectation of 5 *per Cent*, fell immediately to their former Value. It was now easy to discern what Reasons induced some Persons to keep secret the Result of the Negotiation between *Great Britain* and *France*; for if such a *Plan* had been communicated to the Parliament, before a Majority had been secured in both Houses, and the Minds of the People prepa-red, by a long Train of artful and plausible Insi-nuations, to receive it, it would, in all probability, have been unanimously exploded. But by the admirable Dexterity of the prime Managers, Things were brought to such a Pass, that tho' in the *House of Commons* One or Two Members open'd their Mouths, to propose the taking the Important Matters, mention'd in Her Majesty's Speech into Consideration, they were presently stopp'd by a general Cry for an Address of *Thanks*: Whereupon it was resolv'd, *Nemine contradicente*, 'That an 'humble Address be made to Her Majesty, acknow-

The Commons Vote an Ad-dress of Thanks.

A. C. 1712.

'ledging her great Condeſcention in communicating the Terms upon which a General Peace might 'be made, expreſſing the Satisfaction of this Houſe 'in what Her Majeſty had already done, and their 'Entire Confidence in Her Majeſty's ſteddy purſuing the True Intereſt of her Kingdoms, and in 'Her Majeſty's Endeavours to procure for all her 'Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and neceſſary for their Security; and humbly to deſire 'Her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to proceed with the preſent Negotiation, for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.' Hereupon a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Addreſs, and being, according to Order, immediately withdrawn into the *Speaker*'s Chamber for that purpoſe, Mr. *Freeman*, their Chair-man, did ſoon after report the Addreſs, which, with ſome Amendments, was agreed to as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Their Addreſs to the Queen.

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave moſt humbly to acknowledge Your Majeſty's great Condeſcention, in communicating to us the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.*

Our Hearts are full of Gratitude for what Your Majeſty has already done, and we want Words to expreſs the Satisfaction, with which we have received all that Your Majeſty has been pleaſed to impart to Your Commons.

We have an Entire Confidence in Your Majeſty, that you will ſteddily purſue the True Intereſt of your own Kingdoms, and that you will endeavour to procure for all your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, and what is neceſſary for their Security.

Theſe Aſſurances are the Leaſt Returns which Your Faithful Commons can make to ſo much Condeſcenſion and Goodneſs; and they humbly deſire Your Majeſty, that You will pleaſe to proceed in the preſent Negotiations, for the obtaining a ſpeedy Peace.

This

This Addreſs being, on *Monday* the 9th of *June*, preſented to Her Maieſty, at the Palace of St. *James's*, by the Whole Houſe, She was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer. A. C. 1712.

The Queen's Anſwer.

I Have the Safety and Intereſt of all my People ſo much at Heart, that I cannot but take a great deal of Pleaſure in this your Dutiful and Prudent Addreſs; and I thank you moſt kindly for it.

I have ſtudy'd your Welfare, and by this you will find the good Effects of that Confidence which you place in Me, and which ought always to remain between ſo Affectionate a Prince, and ſuch faithful Subjects.

Which being the next Day reported to the Houſe by their Speaker, it was reſolv'd, 'That 'the Thanks of this Houſe be return'd to Her Ma'jeſty, for Her moſt Gracious Anſwer to the Ad'dreſs of this Houſe.

Debates in the Houſe of Lords.

Things went not altogether ſo ſmoothly on in the *Houſe of Peers*: For after the Queen was gone from thence, the Day She made her Speech, it being moved that Thanks be return'd to Her Majeſty for the ſame; a noble * Lord ſaid, *They had all the Reaſon in the World to do it; eſpecially for that Part of Her Majeſty's Speech, wherein She was pleas'd to declare,* That the Aſſuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover* to theſe Kingdoms, was what ſhe had NEAREST *at* HEART: *But that Her Majeſty's Speech containing many other Particulars of the greateſt Conſequence and Importance, he was of Opinion the Houſe would do well to take Her Majeſty's Speech into Conſideration the next Day*: Which was readily agreed to. The Lords being met accordingly, on *Saturday* the 7th of *June*, the Earl of *W*——*n* propos'd, That the Letter from the *States General* to Her Majeſty, inſerted in the Slip of the *Amſterdam French* Gazette, which arrived that very Morning, might be read: But this was oppos'd; it being ſuggeſted, That the Houſe ought not to take Notice of a Writing that carry'd no Authority with it. After this the Lords took Her Majeſty's Speech into their Conſi-

* *The Earl of* W——n.

Appendix Numb. II.

A. C. 1712.

deration, which occasioned a warm Debate: Among the rest the D. of *M*——*h* represented, 'That the Measures enter'd into, and pursued in '*E*——*d* for this Year past, were contrary to Her 'M——y's Engagements with the Allies; did 'fully the Triumphs and Glories of Her Reign, 'and would render the *E*——*sh* Name odious to 'all other Nations: 'Whereupon the E. of *St*——*d* 'said, That *some of the Allies would not shew such Backardness to a Peace as they had hitherto done, but for some Members of that illustrious Assembly, who maintained a secret Correspondence with them, and endeavour'd to persuade them to carry on the War; feeding them with Hopes that they should be supported by a strong Party here.* The Lord *C*——*r* answer'd this Speech; and because the E. of *St*——*d* had not express'd himself in all the Purity of the *English* Tongue, he took from thence Occasion to say, 'That that Noble Lord had been so long abroad, 'that he had almost forgot, not only the Language but the Constitution of his own Country. 'That according to our Laws, it could never be 'suggested as a Crime, in the meanest Subject, 'much less in any Member of that August Assembly, to hold Correspondence with our Allies: '*Such Allies* especially, *whose INTEREST* Her 'Majesty had declared to be *Inseperate from Her 'Own*, in Her Speech at the Opening of this Session; whereas it would be a hard Matter to 'justify, and reconcile either with our Laws, or 'the Laws of Honour and Justice, the Conduct 'of some Persons in Treating Clandestinely 'with the Common Enemy, without the Participation of the Allies.' The Lords took afterwards into Consideration the advantages offer'd by *France* to *Great Britain*, particularly in *settling the Trade to* Spain *and to the* West Indies, *as it was in the Time of the late King of* Spain, Charles II. On which Occasion the E. of *G*——*n* said, 'He did not pretend to any great Knowledge 'in Trade; but that during the Time he had the 'Honour to be in the Administration of Affairs, 'he had observ'd, and he could easily make it 'out by the Books of the *Custom-House*, that the 'single

Duke of M——gh's Speech.

E. of S——d's Speech.

Ld. C——r's Speech.

E. of Gr——n's Speech.

'ſingle Trade to *Portugal* brought to *England* in A. C.
'Times of War, double the Wealth of the Trade 1712.
'to *Spain* in Times of Peace: So that whatever
'might be ſuggeſted to caſt a Miſt before the Eyes
'of the People, it was to be preſumed, that the
'Trade to *Spain* would ſtill yield leſs for the fu-
'ture, becauſe the *French* had made themſelves
'abſolute Maſters of it. After many other Speeches,
a Motion was made, 'That an humble Addreſs *Motion for an Addreſs of Thanks.*
'be preſented to Her Majeſty, to return Her Ma-
'jeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for Her moſt
'Gracious Speech, and for Her extraordinary
'Condeſcention in communicating to Her Par-
'liament the Terms upon which a General Peace
'might be made: And to expreſs the *Entire Sa-*
'*tisfaction* of that Houſe in Her Majeſty's great
'Care, for ſecuring the *Proteſtant* Succeſſion in
'the Houſe of *Hanover*; and for Her Majeſty's
'ſteddily purſuing the true Intereſt of Her own
'Kingdoms, and for endeavouring to procure to
'Her Allies what is due to them by Treaties; and
'to aſſure Her Majeſty, that this Houſe did *entirely*
'*rely* on Her Majeſty's Wiſdom to finiſh this
'great and good Work.' Some Exceptions were
made at the Words *Entirely rely*; and the Houſe
was moved, That at the Cloſe of the foregoing
Motion for an Addreſs, theſe Words mighe be
added, *viz. And in order to that, to pray Her Ma-* *Clauſe offer'd to be added.*
jeſty to take ſuch Meaſures in Concert with Her Allies,
as might induce them to join with Her Majeſty in a
Mutual Guaranty: But after a Debate, in which
the Earl of *Oxford* and the Earl *Poulet*, on the one
Part, and the Earl of *Nottingham* and the Lord
Comper on the other, made excellent Speeches, the
Queſtion being put, Whether thoſe Words ſhou'd
be added? It was reſolv'd in the Negative, by 81 *Rejected by great Majority.*
Voices againſt 36. The Reaſons of this great Ma-
jority were then ſaid to be, *Firſt*, becauſe the
Proxies, of which the *Whig* Lords had more than
the other Side, were not call'd for; and *ſecondly*,
becauſe ſeveral ſeveral Peers, upon what Conſide-
rations I know not, did not think fit, on that Oc-
caſion, to vote againſt the Court. However that
be, on *Tueſday* the 10th of *June*, the Lords pre-
ſented

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sented their Addreſs to the Queen, which, beſides the ordinary Head, contain'd nothing but the Motion before mention'd; and to which Her Majeſty was pleas'd to return this Anſwer.

The Queen's Anſwer to the Lords Addreſs.

My Lords,

I Moſt heartily thank You for this Addreſs. The Satisfaction You expreſs in what I have laid before You, will contribute very much to remove the Difficulties which have ariſen in the Courſe of this Negotiation. And the Confidence You place in Me, will enable Me better to finiſh this great Work, for the Advantage of my own People, and the Safety and Intereſt of my Allies.

Several Lords proteſt againſt the Rejecting the Guaranty Clauſe.

It is obſervable, that ſeveral Lords enter'd a *Proteſt* againſt the Rejecting of the Guaranty Clauſe, offer'd to be added at the Cloſe of the Motion for an Addreſs, and ſigned their Reaſons for it, which were ſoon after publiſh'd in Print as follows:

Their Reaſons for their Diſſent printed.

'WE think it neceſſary to have the Security 'propoſed of a General Guaranty, and 'the rather, becauſe We conceive the Terms of 'Peace that are offered, have proceeded from a 'Separate Negotiation, carry'd on by the Miniſters with *France*, without any Communication 'thereof to the principal Allies, particularly the '*States General*, as they ſay in their Letter to her 'Majeſty (*Whoſe Intereſt* her Majeſty was pleaſed 'to declare to this Parliament, *She look'd upon 'as inſeparable from Her own*) and we conceive 'this Negotiation to be contrary to thoſe Orders 'which her Majeſty declared to this Houſe, in 'Anſwer to their Addreſs, That She had given 'to her Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, *to concert 'with thoſe of her Allies*; and the Reſolution expreſſed in her Meſſage, *January* 17, *of a ſtrict Union*, in which *ſhe propoſed to join with them, 'in Order to obtain a good Peace, and to Guaranty 'and Support the ſame*, as ſhe had before declared 'in her Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion; '*That ſhe would unite with them in the Strickeſt En-'gagements for continuing the Alliance, in Order*

render

render *the General Peace ſecure and laſting*; and contrary to the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance, which expreſly obliges all the Allies not to treat, unleſs jointly, and with the common Advice of the other Parties. A. C. 2712.

'And we conceive that the Refuſal of theſe Words propoſed to be added, may be look'd upon by the Allies, as if this Houſe approved this Method of tranſacting with *France*, which may ſeem to them to tend to a ſeparate Peace, of which her Majeſty has declared her Diſlike, and which was acknowledg'd in this Houſe to be fooliſh and knaviſh, and would be of pernicious Conſequence to this Kingdom, by preventing that Guaranty of Peace by the Allies, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary for their mutual Security, and leave us expoſed to the Power of *France*, there being little Reaſon to expect their future Help, after ſuch a groſs Breach of Truſt:

'And we further conceive, That ſuch a ſeparate Proceeding may create in the Allies ſo great a Diſtruſt, as may tempt them to take the like Meaſures, and ſo give the *French* Opportunity to break that Union, which has hitherto been ſo uſeful to us, and formidable to them; any Appearance whereof muſt encourage *France*, either to delay the Concluſion of a Peace, or to impoſe upon the Allies in the further Progreſs of the Treaty.

'A perfect Union among the Allies ſeems to us to be more neceſſary in the preſent Caſe; becauſe the Foundation upon which all the Offers of *France*, relating to *Great Britain* as well as to the Allies, are built, *viz. A Renunciation of the Duke of* Anjou *to that Kingdom*, is, in our Opinion, ſo fallacious, that no Reaſonable Man, much leſs whole Nations, can ever look upon it as any Security. Experience may ſufficiently convince us how little we ought to rely upon the Renunciation of the Houſe of *Bourbon*; and tho' the preſent Duke of *Anjou* ſhould happen to think himſelf bound by his own Act, which his Grandfather did not, yet will his Deſcen-

dants

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'dants be at Liberty to say, *That no Act of his could deprive them of their Birthright*, and especially when it is such a Right, as in the Opinion of all *Frenchmen*, ought inviolably to be maintain'd, by the fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom of *France*.

'And we humbly think it unsafe to depend upon this principal Part of the Treaty's executing it self, by supposing it will be the Interest of *France* to support it, since on the contrary, it is manifest by the *French* Endeavours ever since the *Pyrenean* Treaty, to unite the Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, they look upon that Union to be their greatest Interest, and the most effectual Means of establishing the Universal Monarcy in the House of *Bourbon*.

'And if it were reasonable to imagine, that the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain* should remain in distinct Branches of the House of *Bourbon*; yet this is contrary to the Grand Alliance it self, which recites the Usurpation of the *Spanish* Monarchy by the *French* King, for the Duke of *Anjou*, as the principal Cause of this War.

'As to Port *Mahon*, *Gibralter*, the *Assiento*, and the other Advantages to *Britain* proposed by *France* (besides that they are all precarious, and in the Power of *France* and *Spain* to take from us when they please) considering the Situation of those Kingdoms, and the vast Wealth and Strength which will be left to them, we conceive it impossible for any Man to look on these as a Compensation to *Britain* in any Degree; for the leaving *Spain* and the *Indies* in the Possession of the House of *Bourbon*, besides other manifestly Fatal Consequences, must be extremely prejudicial to our Woollen Manufacture, if it does not entirely ruin it.

'As to the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, tho' we own it will be a great Safety to our Home-Trade, yet we have Reason to apprehend, by what was said in the Debate, that it is not yet agreed to be demolish'd, without an Equivalent for it to the *French* King's Satisfaction.

'And

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'And in all the Particulars relating to the Allies, tho' they are not perfectly adjusted, yet by what does appear concerning them, the Allies are likely to be left in such a State of Insecurity, as is absolutely inconsistent with our own Safety.

'The *Rhine* is proposed for a Barrier of the Empire, which leaves *Strasburgh* and *Hunninghen* in the hands of the *French*; the former of which has always been look'd upon as the Key of the Empire.

'The Proposals of *France*, relating to the Barrier for the *States General*, not only deprive them of all the Places taken since the Year 1709, but also of Two or Three Places more, included in the Demand made by the States in that Year, which will render their Barrier wholly insufficient, and consequently very much weaken the Security of *Britain*.

'*Portugal* seems to be wholly abandon'd to the Power of *Spain*, notwithstanding the great Advantages we have received during this War, by our Trade with that Kingdom, which might still be extreamly beneficial to us.

'Upon the whole, there is so very little and inconsiderable a Difference between these Offers of *France*, and those made at *Utrecht*, *February* the 11th, *N. S.* and sign'd *Huxelles* (as appears to us upon comparing them together) that both seem to be the Effect of a Secret and a Titular Negotiation with *France*; and this House having unanimously concurred, in expressing to Her Majesty their utmost Resentment at those Terms offer'd to Her Majesty and Her Allies, by the Plenipotentiaries of *France*; and Her Majesty having graciously accepted that our Address, and rewarded that Duty and Zeal with her hearty Thanks, we cannot in Respect to Her Majesty, or Justice to our Country, retract that Opinion, nor think the Terms now good for us or the Allies, or give any seeming Approbation of them, which then were receiv'd by this House, and all the Allies, with Scorn and Detestation.

'For

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'For these Reasons we are of Opinion, that the 'Offers of *France* are fallacious and insnaring; 'no way proportioned to the Advantages which 'Her Majesty (from the great Successes which it 'has pleased God to bless her and her Allies, du-'ring the whole Course of this War) might justly 'expect for her own Kingdoms and for them; 'very unsufficient for preserving a Ballance of 'Power in *Europe*, for the future Security of Her 'Majesty and hes Allies, tho' they shou'd be never 'so exactly perform'd; and yet, even such as 'they are, there is now effectual Security offer'd 'for the Performance of them; which makes it 'absolutely necessary, as we conceive, that such 'Measures should be taken, in Concert with the 'Allies, as may induce them to join with her 'Majesty in a mutual Guaranty.

S——t,
G——n,
D——e,
B——y,
W. O——n,
J. E——y,
H——m,
S——k,
W. A——h,
B——n,
W——n,
M——h,
D——r,
J. B——r,
R——d,
N——m,
C——e,
J——h,
B——r,
M——n,
T——d,
C——r,
M——re,
L——n,
B——d,

The said Protest order'd to be expung'd *out of the Books*, June 13th.

The Majority of the Peers were so offended at this Protest, that on *Friday* the 13th of *June*, the Question being put, 'Whether the said Protest 'be *expung'd* out of the Books of the House? It 'was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority 'of 66 Voices against 31 present, and of 90 Votes 'against 54, Proxies included.' The next * Day, upon a Complaint made in the *House of Lords*, that both the said Protest, and the former concerning the Orders produc'd by the Duke of *Ormond*, were publish'd in Print, a Committee was appointed to enquire who were the Printers and Publishers of the same; but this Committee not having

* June 14th.

Committee appointed to enquire into the Printer and Publisher of the Lords Prot. &c.

having been able to make any Discovery in that Matter, the Lords apply'd themselves by Address to the Queen, for that purpose. Hereupon, on the 24th of *June*, the Queen in Council at *Kensington*, the following Order was made: A: C. 1712.

Order of the Council for discovering the Printer and Publisher of the foregoing Protest.

'AN Address from the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having 'been presented to Her Majesty, that she would 'be graciously pleas'd to direct such Methods to 'be taken as Her Majesty should think most pro- 'per, in order to discover the Printers and Pub- 'lishers of the Reasons for the Protestations en- 'ter'd in the Journal of that House, the 28th of '*May* last; and of one other Malicious and Scan- 'dalous Paper, intitled, *The Protest of the L——s upon A——— Her M——for her Sp———; with the Names of the L———ds.* Price 2 *d.* 'And of any Person or Persons directing the 'Printing thereof; which having been this Day 'read at the Board, Her Majesty in Council ta- 'king the same into Consideration, was thereup- 'on graciously pleas'd to order, as it is hereby 'ordered, That whosoever shall discover to one 'of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the 'Printer or Printers of the said Pamphlets, or 'either of them, within Three Months from the 'Date hereof, so as he or they shall be brought to 'Justice, shall have and receive the Reward of 'Fifty Pounds; and likewise, whoever shall 'within the said Three Months discover the 'Person or Persons that directed the Printing 'thereof, or of either of them, so as he or they 'shall be brought to Justice, shall have and re- 'ceive the Reward of One hundred Pounds; and 'the Right Honourable the Lord *High Treasurer* 'is to cause the aforesaid Sums to be paid, upon 'the Conviction of the said Persons accordingly.

Edward Southell.

Mr Newcomb a Printer inform'd against but the Prosecution stopt.

Upon the Encouragement and Reward promised in this Order, one *Robert Took*, a broken Master Printer, inform'd upon Oath, against on *Richard New-*

A. C. 1712. *Newcomb*, of the ſame Profeſſion, who was accordingly bound over by the Secretary of State, to appear at the *Queen's-Bench-Bar* on *Michaelmas* Term following. But *Newcomb* having only printed the ſaid Proteſts, from a printed Copy, the Proſecution againſt him was ſtop'd; and the Informer remain'd unrewarded.

Nor were the Commons leſs offended than the Lords, at ſeveral Papers publiſh'd about this Time: For on *Tueſday* the 10th of *June*, after the *Bill for reſtraining the great Licence taken in publiſhing falſe and ſcandalous Libels, was read the firſt Time, and ordered to be read a ſecond Time*, a Complaint being made to the Houſe of the Preface to a Book, intitled, *FOUR SERMONS. I. On the Death of Queen* Mary, 1694. II. *On the Death of the Duke of* Gloceſter, 1700. III. *On the Death of King* William, 1701. IV. *On the Queen's Acceſſion to the Throne in* 1702. By *William*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*

The PREFACE *to the Biſhop of St.* Aſaph's *Four Sermons, read in the* Houſe of Commons.

The Book was brought up, and the Preface was read as follows: 'The Publiſhing a few Sermons whilſt I live, the lateſt of which was preach'd about Eight Years ſince, and the firſt above ſeventeen, will make it very natural for People to enquire into the Occaſion of doing ſo: And to ſuch I do very willingly aſſign theſe following Reaſons.

'*Firſt*, From the Obſervations I have been able to make for theſe many Years laſt paſt, upon our publick Affairs; and from the natural Tendency of ſeveral Principles and Practices, that have, of late, been ſtudiouſly revived; and from what has followed thereupon, I could not help both fearing and preſaging, that theſe Nations wou'd, ſome Time or other, if ever we ſhould have an Enterprizing Prince upon the Throne, of more Ambition than Virtue, Juſtice, and true Honour, fall into the Way of all other Nations, and loſe their *Liberty*.

'Nor could I help foreſeeing, to whoſe Charge a great deal of this dreadful Miſchief, whenever it ſhould happen, would be laid; whether juſtly or unjuſtly was not my Buſineſs to determine:

But

'But I resolv'd, for my own particular Part, to A. C.
'deliver my self as well as I cou'd, from the Re- 171[illegible]
'proaches and Curses of Posterity, by publickly
'declaring to all the World, that altho' in the
'constant Course of my Ministry, I have never
'failed, on proper Occasions, to recommend,
'urge, and insist upon the loving, honouring,
'and the reverencing the Prince's Person, and
'holding it, according to the Laws, inviolable
'and sacred, and paying all Obedience and Sub-
'mission to the Laws, tho' never so hard and in-
'convenient to private People: Yet did I never
'think my self at Liberty, or authoris'd to tell
'the People, that either *Christ*, St. *Peter*, or St.
'*Paul*, or any other holy Writer, had, by any
'Doctrine deliver'd by them, subverted the *Laws*
'and *Constitutions* of the Country in which they
'lived; or put them in a worse Condition, with
'respect to their Civil Liberties, than they wou'd
'have been, had they not been *Christians*. I ever
'thought it a most impious Blasphemy against
'that holy Religion, to father any thing upon
'it, that might encourage Tyranny, Oppression,
'or Injustice, in a Prince, or that easily tended
'to make a free, and happy People, *Slaves* and
'*Miserable*. No: People may make themselves
'as wretched as they will; but let not God be
'called into that wicked Party. When Force,
'and Violence, and hard Necessity, have brought
'the Yoke of Servitude upon a People's Neck,
'Religion will supply them with a patient and
'submissive Spirit under it, till they can inno-
'cently shake it off: But certainly Religion ne-
'ver puts it on. This always was, and this at
'present is my Judgment of these Matters; and
'I would be transmitted to Posterity (for the
'little Share of Time such Names as mine can
'live) under the Character of one who loved his
'Country, and would be thought a *good English-*
'*man*, as well as a *good Clergyman*.

'This Character I thought would be trans-
'mitted, by the following Sermons, which were
'made for, and preached in a private Audience,
'when I could think of nothing else but doing

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'my Duty on the Occaſions that were then offer'd by God's Providence, without any manner of Deſign of making them publick: And for that Reaſon I give them now, as they were then delivered; by which I hope to ſatisfy thoſe People who have objected a Change of Principles to me, as if I were not now the ſame Man I formely was. I never had but one Opinion of theſe Matters, and that I think is ſo reaſonable and well grounded, that I believe I never can have any other.

'Another Reaſon of my publiſhing theſe Sermons at this Time, is, that I have a Mind to do my ſelf ſome Honour, by doing what Honour I could to the Memory of Two moſt excellent Princes, and who have very highly deſerved at the Hands of all the People of theſe Dominions, who have any true Value for the *Proteſtant Religion* and the *Conſtitution* of the *Engliſh Government*, of which they were the great *Deliverers* and *Defenders*. I have lived to ſee their illuſtrious Names very rudely handled, and the great Benefits they did this Nation, treated ſlightly and contemptuouſly. I have lived to ſee our Deliverance from *Arbitrary Power* and *Popery*, traduced and vilify'd by ſome, who formerly thought it was their greateſt Merit, and made it part of their Boaſt and Glory, to have had a little Hand and Share in bringing it about: And others who, without it, muſt have lived in Exile, Poverty, and Miſery, meanly diſclaming it, and uſing ill the *glorious Inſtrument* thereof. Who could expect ſuch a Requital of ſuch Merit? I have, I own it, an Ambition of exempting my ſelf from the Number of *Unthankful* People; And as I loved and honoured thoſe Great Princes living, and lamented over them when dead, ſo I would gladly raiſe them up a Monument of Praiſe, as laſting as any thing of mine can be; and I chuſe to do it at this Time, when it is ſo unfaſhionable a Thing to ſpeak honourably of them.

'The Sermon that was preached upon the Duke of *Glouceſter*'s Death, was printed quickly after

after, and is now, becauſe the Subject was ſo ſuitable, join'd to the others. The Loſs of that moſt promiſing and hopeful Prince was, at that Time, I ſaw, unſpeakably great; and many Accidents ſince have convinced us, that it could not have been over-valued. That precious Life, had it pleaſed God to have prolonged it to the uſual Space, had ſaved us many Fears, and Jealouſies, and Dark Diſtruſts, and prevented many Alarms that have long kept us, and will keep us ſtill waking and uneaſy. Nothing remained to comfort and ſupport us under this heavy Stroke, but the Neceſſity it brought the King and Nation under, of ſettling the *Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, and giving it an *Hereditary Right* by *Act of Parliament*, as long as it continues *Proteſtant*. So much Good did God, in His Merciful Providence, produce from a Misfortune, which we could never otherwiſe have ſufficiently deplored. A. C. 1712.

'The Fourth Sermon was preached upon the the Queen's *Acceſſion* to the Throne, and in the Firſt Year in which that Day was ſolemnly obſerved (for by ſome Accident or other it had been overlook'd the Year before) and every one will know, without the Date of it, that it was preached very early in this Reign, ſince I was able to *promiſe* and *preſage* its Future Glories and Succeſſes, from the Good Appearances of Things, and the happy Turn our Affairs began to take; and could not then count up the Victories and Triumphs, that for Seven Years after, made it, in the Prophet's Language, *a Name and a Praiſe among all the People of the Earth:* Never did Seven ſuch Years together paſs over the Head of any *Engliſh Monarch*, nor cover it with ſo much Honour: The Crown and Scepter ſeem'd to be the *Queen*'s leaſt Ornaments. Thoſe other Princes wore in common with her: And her great perſonal Virtues were the ſame before and ſince. But ſuch was the Fame of her Adminiſtration of Affairs at Home; ſuch was the Reputation of her Wiſdom and Felicity in chuſing Miniſters; and ſuch was then eſteemed their Faithfulneſs

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'and Zeal, their Diligence and great Abilities 'in executing Her Commands: To ſuch a Height 'of military Glory did her Great *General* and 'her *Armies* carry the *Britiſh* Name Abroad: 'Such was the Harmony and Concord betwixt 'her and her *Allies*: And ſuch was the Bleſſing 'of God upon all her Councils and Undertakings, that I am as ſure as Hiſtory can make 'me, no Prince of ours was ever yet ſo proſperous and ſucceſsful, ſo loved, eſteemed, and 'honoured by their Subjects and their Friends, 'nor near ſo formidable to their Enemies. We 'were, as all the World imagined then, juſt entring on the Ways that promiſed to lead to 'ſuch a Peace, as would have anſwer'd all the 'Prayers of our Religious Queen, the Care and 'Vigilance of a moſt able Miniſtry, the Payments 'of a willing and obedient People, as well as all 'the glorious Toils and Hazards of the Soldiery; 'when God, for our Sins, permitted *the Spirit of Diſcord* to go forth, and, by troubling ſore the 'Camp, the City, and the Country (And oh, 'that it had altogether ſpared the Places ſacred 'to His Worſhip!) to ſpoil, for a Time, this 'beautiful and pleaſing Proſpect; and give us, in 'its Stead, I know not what——Our Ene'mies will tell the reſt with Pleaſure. It will 'become me better to pray to God to reſtore us 'to the Power of obtaining ſuch a Peace as will 'be to His Glory, the Safety, Honour, and the 'Welfare of the Queen and her Dominions, and 'the general Satisfaction of all her High and 'Mighty Allies.

After the Reading of this Preface, the Com'mons reſolv'd,

Cenſure paſt upon it.

'1. That the ſaid Preface is malicious and 'factious, highly reflecting upon the preſent Ad'miniſtration of publick Affairs, under her Ma'jeſty, and tending to create Diſcord and Sedi'tion amongſt her Subjects.

'2. That the ſaid Preface be burnt by the 'Hands of the common Hangman, upon *Thurſday* next at Twelve of the Clock, in the *Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter*; and that the Sheriffs of *London*

'*don* and *Middlesex* do assist the Serjeant at Arms 'attending this House, in the Execution thereof. Which was accordingly perform'd. A. C. 1712.

It was observ'd that when the Bishop's Friends, brought him the News of the *Vote*, far from appearing surpriz'd or disturb'd at it, He said, *He esteem'd himself very happy to suffer with the Duke of* Marlborough, *the Earl of* Godolphin, *and so many other Illustrious Patriots, whose Reputation some People endeavour'd to blast.* On the other hand, this Treatment of a Prelate of such signal Merit, so unblameable a Life, and so universally esteem'd, particularly by the Queen Her self, who, before was used to call him, *Her Bishop*; Was highly resented by many true Sons of the Church.

'The same * Day a Complaint being made 'to the House of Commons, of a printed Paper, 'intitled, *A Letter from the* States General *to* '*the Queen of* Great Britain; the same was 'brought up, and read. After which the Com- 'mons resolv'd, That an humble Address be 'presented to Her Majesty, assuring Her Majesty 'of the just Sense this House has of the *Indignity* 'offered to Her Majesty, by printing and pub- 'lishing a Letter from the States-General to Her 'Majesty; And humbly to desire Her Majesty, 'That She will so far resent such Indignities, as 'to give no Answer for the future to any Letters 'or Memorials that shall be so printed and pub- 'lished. And order'd, That the said Address 'be presented to Her Majesty by such Members of 'this House, as were of Her Majesty's most Ho- 'nourable Privy Council.

June 10. *See the* Appendix, Numb. II. *Resolution of the Commons against the Letter from States General.*

But the Day before the Commons come to these Resolutions, the Queen had thought fit to Answer the Letter from the States General; which Letter and Answer our Readers will find in the *Appendix* to this Volume. It was observ'd, † That 'twas at the Request of a Minister of State in the House of Commons, that the said Letter was thus censured, notwithstanding the excellent Speeches of some Members, to justify the Conduct of the States General. And this Resolu-

† *Scot's History of the Second Session of this present Parliament.* P. 118.

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tion gave Occaſion to ſome People to ſay, *That it was the only Anſwer that could be given to their High-Mightineſſes Letter:* Which, indeed was generally applauded; and whereof prodigious Numbers of Copies were Sold.

Report of the Surveyor General about a Place for keeping the Records of the Houſe of Commons.

On the 13th of *June*, Mr. *Manley*, Her Majeſty's Surveyor General, made his Report to the Commons, purſuant to their Order of the 3d of the ſame Month, relating to the ſetting apart a more convenient Place for the keeping the Journals, Records, and other Papers belonging to the Houſe, in the Cuſtody of the Clerk; 'That 'he had viewed the Places adjoining to, or near 'this Houſe, and that in his Opinion, the Rooms 'in that Part of the Old Palace of *Weſtminſter*, 'which is over the Paſſage from the Houſe of 'Commons, leading into the Court of *Requeſts*, 'would be moſt uſeful for the Purpoſe aforeſaid. And the Houſe being moved, That an humble Application may be made to Her Majeſty, that ſhe would be pleaſed to direct the ſaid Rooms might be fitted up, and ſet apart accordingly, The Lord *Willoughby* acquainted the Houſe, from the Lord Great Chamberlain, That he having underſtood, Mr. *Manley* had viewed the ſaid Rooms, in order to report them as moſt convenient for the Service of the Houſe, his Lordſhip had acquainted Her Majeſty therewith; and had humbly deſired to know Her Majeſty's Pleaſure therein; and that thereupon, Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give Her Conſent, and had directed the ſaid Rooms to be fitted up, and ſet apart for the Accommodation of the Houſe.

* June 17.

A Remarkable Motion made by Mr. Hambden, for the Allies to be Guarantees of the Proteſtant Succeſſion rejected.

Four Days* after, Mr. *Hambden* made a Motion, 'That an humble Addreſs be made to Her 'Majeſty, humbly acquainting Her, That this 'Houſe hath a grateful Senſe of Her Majeſty's 'Care for Her People, in the Aſſurances She ſo 'lately made from the Throne, That the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, is 'neareſt at Her Heart: and being convinced, That 'the Safety of the Proteſtant Succeſſion muſt in a 'great Meaſure depend on the Event of the preſent Treaty for a General Peace, do moſt humbly beſeech Her Majeſty, That She will be pleaſed

'sed to give particular Instructions to Her Plenipotentiaries, That in the Conclusion of the said Treaty, the several Powers in Alliance with Her Majesty may be Guarantees for the Protestant Succession to the Crowns of these Realms, as settled by Act of Parliament in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*. The Ministry and the Majority of the Commons had lately expres's'd so great an Aversion to a Foreign Guaranty that Endeavours were used to have this puzzling Motion drop'd; but Mr. *Hambden* and some of his Friends insisting to have the Question put, the same was done accordingly, and carried in the Negative by a Majority of 133 Voices against 38. A. C. 1712

After which it was resolv'd, '1. That this House 'has such an entire Confidence in the repeated 'Declarations Her Majesty has been pleased to 'make of Her Concern for assuring to these Kingdoms the Protestant Succession as by Law Established in the House of *Hanover*, that they can 'never doubt Her Majesty's taking the proper 'Measures for the Security thereof; and that this 'House will support Her Majesty against Faction 'at Home, and Her Enemies Abroad; and that 'this House does humbly beseech Her Majesty, 'That She will be pleased to discountenance all 'those who shall endeavour to raise Jealousies between Her Majesty and Her Subjects, especially 'by misrepresenting Her good Intentions for the 'Welfare of Her People. '2. That the said Reso'lution be laid before Her Majesty by the whole 'House. *Resolution about the Protestant Succession.*

The Commons having attended † the Queen with the said Resolution, Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer: † June 19.

Gentlemen,

I Return you Hearty Thanks for this Resolution, which is very becoming You, who truly represent all my Commons. *The Queen's Answer to the same.*

You have shewn your selves honest Assertors of the Monarchy, Zealous Defenders of the Constitution, and real Friends to the Protestant Succession.

A. C. 1712.

What I have said and done, is sufficient to satisfy any Person who is in Earnest for the Succession as by Law Established in the House of Hanover, *That I need not be put in Mind of doing any Thing which may contribute to render that Succession secure.*

This Answer being the next Day reported by Mr. Speaker, it was resolv'd, 'That the Humble 'Thanks of the House be return'd to Her Majesty, 'for her said most Gracious Answer, by such Mem- 'bers of the House as were of Her Majesty's most 'Honourable Privy-Council.

Thanks ordered to be returned to the Queen.

The Day * before, Mr Secretary St. *John* reported to the House, 'That their Address of the 31st of *May* last relating to the Rents of the Bishops Lands in *North Britain*, that remain in the Crown, having been presented to Her Majesty; Her Majesty had commanded him to acquaint this House, *That the Profits arising from the Bishops Estates in* Scotland *which remain in the Crown, shall be applied to the Support of such of the Episcopal Clergy there, as shall take the Oaths to Her Majesty according to the Desire of this House.*

* June 19. *Mr Secretary St John reports the Queen's Answer to Three Addresses.*

Mr. Secretary St. *John* also reported to the House, 'That their Address of the 10th Instant 'having been presented to Her Majesty, assuring 'Her Majesty of the just Sense this House had of 'the Indignity offer'd to Her Majesty, by print- 'ing and publishing a Letter from the States Ge- 'neral to Her Majesty, and humbly desiring Her 'Majesty, That she would so far resent such In- 'dignity, as to give no Answer for the future, 'to any such Letters or Memorials that should be 'so printed and published; Her Majesty had 'been pleased to command him to acquaint this 'House, *That Her Majesty Thanks this House for the particular Mark they have given Her upon this Occasion of their Duty to Her, and of their Concern for Her Honour.*

Mr. Secretary St. *John* likewise reported to the House, 'That their Address of the Second Instant 'having been presented to Her Majesty, That 'She would be pleased to order an Account to 'be laid before this House of the Negotiation 'and Transactions relating to the Preliminaries 'in 1709; And also, an Account of the Nego-

'tiations

'tiations and Tranſactions at *Gertruydenbergh*, A. C.
'and who were employ'd as Her Majeſty's Pleni- 1712.
'potentiaries in Tranſacting thoſe Negotiations,
'That Her Majeſty had been pleaſed to give Order
'therein, but that by Reaſon of the Length there-
'of, they could not be ſooner prepared; and that
'he was now commanded to lay them before the
'Houſe; and he preſented the ſame with a Liſt
'of the Titles to the Houſe accordingly. Where-
'upon it was Ordered, That the ſaid Accounts
'do lie upon the Table to be peruſed by the Mem-
'bers of the Houſe.

That Day the Commons adjourn'd to *Saturday* the 21ſt of *June*, when the Queen came to the Houſe of Peers with the uſual State; and the Commons being ſent for up, and attending, Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give the Royal Aſſent to the following Publick Bills, *viz.*

Acts paſs'd June 21ſt.

1. *AN Act for laying additional Duties on Hides and Skins, Vellom and Parchment; and new Duties on Starch, Coffee, Tea, Drugs, Gilt and Silver Wire, and Policies of Inſurance, to ſecure a yearly Fund, for Satisfaction of Orders to the Contributors of a farther Sum of One Million Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds, towards Her Majeſty's Supply; and for the better ſecuring the Duties on Candles, and for obviating Doubts concerning certain Payments in* Scotland; *and for ſuppreſſing unlawful Lotteries, and other Devices of the ſame Kind; and concerning Cake-Soap; and for Relief of* Mary Ravenal, *in relation to an Annuity of Eighteen Pounds* per Annum, *and concerning Prize Cocoa Nuts brought from* America; *and certain Tickets which were intended to be ſubſcribed into the Stock of the* South-Sea *Company; and for appropriating the Monies granted this Seſſion of Parliament.*

2. *An Act for continuing the Trade to the* South-Seas, *granted by an Act of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, altho' the Capital Stock of the ſaid Corporation ſhould be redeemed.*

3. *An Act for appointing Commiſſioners to Take, Examine, and Determine the Debts due to the Army, Tranſport-Service and Sick and Wounded.*

4. *An*

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4. *An Act for continuing the Trade and Corporation Capacity of the United* East India *Company, altho' their Fund shall be redeemed.*

5. *An Act for explaining several Clauses in an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, for the Relief of the Sufferers of the Islands of* Nevis *and St.* Christopher, *by reason of the Invasion of the* French *there, in the Year* 1705.

6. *An Act for the appointing the Circuit Courts in that Part of* Great Britain *called* Scotland, *to be kept only once in a Year.*

7. *An Act for enlarging the Time for the Ministers, Advocates, and other Members of the College of Justice in* Scotland, *to take the Oaths therein mentioned.*

8. *An Act for the better ascertaining and securing the Payments to be made to Her Majesty for Goods and Merchandizes to be imported from the* East Indies, *and other Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the* East India *Company.*

And to Eleven private Bills after, which Her Majesty made the following Speech to the Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

THE *last Time I was here, I spoke so fully, and afterwards received from both Houses such Satisfactory Addresses, that there remains little more for Me to say at the Close of this Meeting of Parliament, but to repeat my hearty Thanks for Your late Solemn Assurances. They will give Me Strength to struggle with any Difficulties which may yet be raised, and I hope, that neither they who envy the Making a Good Peace, nor who think it their Interest to continue the War, will be able to defeat our Joint Endeavours for the Honour and Advantage of* Britain, *and the Security of All Our Allies.*

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, *At the same Time that I thank you most kindly for the Supplies you have chearfully granted, I cannot but let you know my Satisfaction in the Near View I have of a Peace, since, it will in some Measure, recompence my Subjects for their vast Expences, and also lighten that heavy Burden they have born during the War.*

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU have expreſs'd how ſenſible You are of the Advantage and Security which accrue to Britain *and Our Allies, by the Terms propoſed for a Peace. And I need not mention to you the Miſchiefs which, muſt follow the breaking of this Treaty. Our Burdens would be at leaſt continued, if not encreaſed; the preſent Opportunity would be irrecoverably loſt of* Britain's *eſtabliſhing a real Ballance of Power in* Europe, *and improving Our own Commerce; and if any One of our Allies ſhould gain ſomething by ſuch a Proceeding, the reſt would ſuffer in the common Calamity. But, I hope, by God's Bleſſing, ſuch fatal Deſigns will be diſappointed.*

You are now returning into your reſpective Countries, and I perſwade my ſelf, you will not be wanting in your Endeavours, to obviate the Deſigns of any ill minded Perſons, who may attempt to ſow Sedition amongſt My Subjects, and, under ſpecious Pretences, carry on Deſigns they dare not own.

I hope, at your next Meeting, there will be an Opportunity of perfecting what I have recommended to you, which you have left unfiniſhed in this Seſſion.

I cannot conclude without aſſuring you, that nothing ſhall move me from ſteddily purſuing the True Intereſt of ſo Dutiful and Affectionate a People.

Both Houſes adjourn'd to the 8th of July.

Afterwards, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal ſignify'd Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, That both Houſes ſhould forthwith ſeverally adjourn until *Tueſday* the 8th Day of *July* next, which they did accordingly. This *Adjournment*, inſtead of a *Prorogation*, occaſioned various Diſcourſes, ſome ſurmizing that it was intended as a further Mortification to Mr. *Walpole*, who rather choſe to continue Priſoner in the *Tower*, than to make his Submiſſion; and whoſe Reſolution was imitated by Mr. *Man* and Mr *Buckley*, who were likewiſe continued in the Cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. Others imagined it was deſign'd, That at the Expiration of the *Adjournment*, the Houſes ſhould ſit again for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs; more eſpecially becauſe the

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the Queen had hinted, that at their next Meeting, they would perfect what they had left unfinish'd, which was only the Bill concerning the Licentiousness of the Press: But whatever Ground there was for the first of these Conjectures, it appear'd there was none for the latter: For at their next * Meeting, after the Commons had order'd Writs to be issued out for new Elections, in the room of such of their Members as had accepted Places of Honour and Profit, the Parliament was by Commission, prorogued to the 31st of *July*. The Persons who were under Confinement by Order of the Commons, being in Course set at Liberty, Mr. *Walpole* took that Opportunity to publish his Case, in which he made his Innocency, as to the Charge of Bribery, fully appear; and in a *Postscript* to it, concerning what pass'd after his Expulsion, upon his being re-chosen Member of the House of Commons, he endeavour'd to shew, 'That as no Law or Usage makes Expulsion an Incapacity, nothing but a Declaration of Parliament can do it; which having not been made previous to Mr. *Walpole*'s second Election, there could be no Incapacity at the time of the Election; and therefore such a Declaration, subsequent to the Election, was in other Words a second Expulsion.' To Corroborate this Assertion, the Author brings in the instance of 'Mr. *Wollaston*, who was expell'd, '*Re-elected*, and sat in the same Parliament unmolested; and of *Sir Robert Sawyer* who was 'likewise expell'd, and *Re-elected* immediately 'after the Sentence of Expulsion was pass'd, in 'the Vacancy occasioned by his own Expulsion. We may here take Notice' That the frequent Visits which the Duke and Dutchess of *Marlborough*, the Earl of *Godolphin*, and other Persons of Distinction made Mr. *Walpole* in the *Tower*, could not be pleasing to the Court.

* July 8th; *The Parliament Prorogued.*

Mr. Walpole's *Case publish'd.*

On *Thursday* the 12th of *June*, at an Assembly of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *London*, a Motion was made for Addressing Her Majesty about the Peace: Against which some Objections were started by Two

Two or Three Members, who alledg'd, 'That 'the making Peace or War being the Prerogative 'of the Crown, they ought not to meddle with it. But the Majority, who knew very well that such a Step would be very acceptable to the Court, being of a contrary Opinion, it was carried that they ſhould make the ſaid Addreſs. Accordingly, on the 14th of *June*, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, introduced by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, preſented the following Addreſs to Her Majeſty: A. C. 1712.

To the QUEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The Humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London *in Common Council Aſſembled.*

Moſt Gracious Soverein.

Addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London *about the Peace.*

'IT is with the utmoſt Gratitude and ſincereſt 'Duty, that we preſume to approach Your 'Sacred Majeſty, to return our moſt humble and 'hearty Thanks for the great Confidence you have 'been pleaſed to place in Your Subjects, by con-'deſcending to Communicate to them the Terms 'on which a Peace may be made.

'That affectionate Zeal which they have al-'ways ſhewn for Your Majeſty't Perſon and Go-'vernment, muſt take ſtill deeper Root in their 'Hearts, and expreſs it ſelf in all the Inſtances 'of Loyalty and Obedience, from the grateful 'Senſe they have of Your Majeſty's tender Care 'in deſigning principally, and purſuing ſteddily 'the true Intereſt of Your own Kingdoms.

'As there is nothing nearer to Your Majeſty's 'Heart, than the aſſuring the Proteſtant Succeſ-'ſion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, in the Houſe of '*Hanover*, ſo there can be nothing more Grate-'ful to Your Subjects, than to find that particu-'lar Care is taken to have it acknowledged in 'the ſtrongeſt Terms.

'We of this City ſhould be utterly regardleſs 'of our Intereſt, as well as unmindful of our 'Duty, if we did not in a particular manner ex-

'preſs

A. C. 1712. ‘ preſs our Thankfulneſs for the Ineſtimable Be-
‘ nefits we and our Poſterity may hope to reap,
‘ from the diſtinguiſhing Care Your Majeſty hath
‘ taken of the *Britiſh* Commerce; by ſecuring
‘ our Trade in thoſe Parts where it hath been mo-
‘ leſted, by reſtoring it where it hath been loſt,
‘ and by extending it to Places to which it hath
‘ not, as yet, reached.

‘ May Your Majeſty ſpeedily finiſh that good
‘ Work which Your Great Wiſdom hath ſo far
‘ advanced, notwithſtanding the Artful Contri-
‘ vances, and envious Efforts, of a *Factious* and
‘ *Malicious* Party: And may You long live to
‘ reap the happy Fruits of a Safe and Honourable
‘ Peace.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt Gracious Anſwer.

The Queens Anſwer. ‘ THis Addreſs is very acceptable to Me, and I
‘ return you my Thanks for it.

‘ My Aim has been to ſecure Our Religion, the
‘ Proteſtant Succeſſion, and your Liberties, to
‘ provide for the Safety of My Allies, to eaſe my
‘ own Subjects of the heavy Burthen they lie un-
‘ der, and to improve and enlarge Our Trade; all
‘ which Benefits, I hope, will be obtained by the
‘ Bleſſing of God on the preſent Negotiations for
Peace.

At the ſame time, the Lord Mayor and Lieute-nancy of the City of *London*, preſented the follow-ing Addreſs to Her Majeſty.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, and the reſt of Your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenan-cy for the City of London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of the Lieute nancy of London. ‘ WE humbly beg Leave to approach Your
‘ Majeſty, with a juſt Acknowledgment of
‘ Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Condeſcenſion, in
‘ acquainting Your People, That *France* hath (at

‘ laſt

'laſt) been brought to Offer, upon what Terms A. C.
'a General Peace may be made, 1712.

'We want Words to expreſs our Gratitude to 'Your Majeſty, for the Care You have taken of 'the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſh-'ed, in the Houſe of *Hanover*, the ſteddy Purſuit 'of the true Intereſt of Your own Kingdoms, and 'the Satisfaction of Your Allies, maugre all the 'Difficulties which have artfully been contriv'd 'to obſtruct the ſame.

'*Madam*, As we have an entire Confidence, 'that nothing will be wanting on Your Maje-'ſty's Part, in the Progreſs of this Negotiation; 'ſo we humbly depend on Your great Wiſdom, 'for the Compleating ſo Great and Good a Work.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

'I Give you my hearty Thanks for this Addreſs. *The Queens Anſwer.*
'I am ſatisfied with your Duty and Loyalty, 'and you may depend upon my ſteddy Endea-'vours to ſecure the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and 'the Government as by Law Eſtabliſhed in 'Church and State, and to promote the true In-'tereſt of all my Subjects.

On this Occaſion, the Queen was alſo pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *John Caſs* and *William Steuart* the preſent Sheriffs, and *Samuel Clark* Eſq;

Three Days * after, the Juſtices of Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, introduced by the Duke of *Buckingham*, Lord-Preſident of the Council, waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs: * June 17th. *Addreſs of the Juſtices of Peace of* Middleſex.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

'AS we cannot but with all Gratitude applaud 'Your Goodneſs and Condeſcention in com-'municating to both Houſes of Parliament Your 'Royal Intentions, as well as the Terms upon 'which Your Majeſty may now make a firm and

'laſting

A. C. 1712.

'lasting Peace; so we entirely confide in Your 'Majesty's utmost Endeavours to settle it in 'such a manner, as will not only tend to the 'Welfare and Prosperity of all Your Dominions, 'but to what is necessary for the Security and 'Benefit of Your Allies; as also for the assuring 'of the Protestant Succession, as by Law estabish'ed in the House of *Hanover*. And we firmly 'believe, that all Your Majesty's Subjects (ex'cept some few, misled by *Self-Interest* or *Ambi'tion*) will heartily join with Us, in most hum'bly praying for Your Majesty, to perfect and 'finish so Difficult, so Great, and so Good a 'Work, to make Peace and War being the un'doubted Prerogative of the Crown.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

The Queens Answer.

'I Give you Thanks for this Address; which 'confirms in me the good Opinion I have of 'Your Zeal and Prudence on all Occasions, 'wherein you can be serviceable to Me or the 'Publick.

The Example of the Metropolis was, as usual, follow'd by all the Corporations in *England*; which seem'd to vie who should be most forward in applauding the present Measures. Among the rest, the following Address from the University of *Oxford* was presented to Her Majesty by the Reverend Dr. *Gardiner*, Warden of *All-Souls* College, Vice-Chancellor, with several Heads of Houses, Doctors, and the Proctors, being introduced by the Earl of *Rochester*, their High Stewards, attended by the Bishops of *London*, *Winchester* and *St. Davids*, and several Peers and Gentlemen who had been Members of the University; together with the Speaker of the House of Commons and Sir *William Whitlock* their Representatives in Parliament.

Address of the University of Oxford.

To

To the QUEEN's *most Excellent Majesty,*
The humble Address of the University of Oxford
May it please Your Majesty,

A. C. 2712.

'YOur Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Uni-
'versity of *Oxford*, humbly begs leave to
'represent to Your Majesty, their grateful Sense
'of Your most Excellent Administration; espe-
'cially at this time, when by Your Wisdom and
'Authority You are procuring a Peace, Glorious
'to Your Self, and highly Beneficial to Your
'Kingdoms.

'It is the common Happiness of all Your Sub-
'jects, that Your Majesty has been of late attend-
'ed by Persons, whose Counsels have gone along
'with Your own most Gracious Disposition:
'But it is our peculiar Honour, that one of the
'Sacred Order, bred among us, is employed by
'Your Majesty, in Business agreeable to his
'Holy Function, the Treating of Peace, whilst
'our Chancellor himself is at the Head of Your
'Majesty's Troops, ready to oblige the Enemy by
'Arms, to accept such Terms as You have thought
'fit to offer; from whence we hope to reap *that*
'*Fruit of Righteousness which is sown in Peace, of*
'*them that make Peace.*

'May God grant Your Majesty a long Enjoy-
'ment of that *Blessedness on Earth*, which is the
'Genuine as well as Promised Effect of Your own
'Meekness, and Your Gentle Government; may
'the Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hano-*
'*ver* continue, as it is, so firmly Established,
'that nothing but Possession can make it surer;
'and whenever Your Majesty shall be taken from
'us, a Calamity which we dare not think of, may
'the Immortal Crown of Glory be the Reward
'of Your unparalleled Piety towards God, Affe-
'ction to his Church, and Goodness to Your
'People.

To which Address Her Majesty was pleased to give the following Answer.

Mr. Vice Chancellor.

'AN Address from so Learned and Loyal a *The Queens*
'Body, cannot but be very acceptable to *Answer.*
'Me.

A. C. 1712.

'I depend upon your Duty and Affection, and 'doubt not but you will continue to promote 'True Religion and Loyalty amongst all those 'who are under your Care.

† viz. June 27th. *Address of the University of* Cambridge.

Not many Days after † the following Address from the University of *Cambridge*, was presented to Her Majesty by Dr. *Bentley*, in the Absence of the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the Heads of Colleges, Doctors and Masters of Arts, the Honourable *Dixie Windsor*, Esq; and *Thomas Paske*, Doctor of Laws, their Representatives in Parliament, as likewise by several Peers and Gentlemen, formerly Members of that University, and introduced by the Most Honourable the Lord High Treasurer.

To the QUEEN's *most Excellent Majesty.*

The humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'THo' we have frequently had the Honour of 'approaching the Throne with our Addresses 'of Joy for Victories in War, we have now a 'more welcome Occasion and more agreeable to 'our Profession, to congratulate Your Majesty and 'Your Kingdoms upon the near Prospect of an 'honourable and advantageous Peace.

'The concluding as well as commencing War 'is Your undoubted Prerogative: And we 'esteem'd all our Interests in the Peace both justly lodg'd in Your Power, and safely in Your 'Wisdom, even while the Negotiations were secret: Nor have the Artifices to obstruct them 'had any other Effect, than to illustrate Your 'Majesty's Goodness, and hasten Your Subjects 'Joy; when to stop the false Clamours of Envy 'and Faction, You condescended to acquaint 'Your People with the glorious Terms You were 'transacting for them.

'Successful Wars have been often carried on 'by Your Royal Predecessors, and *British* Valour 'has been long Famous through all Nations of 'the World; but then the Fruits of them were 'commonly lost, by slipping the proper Seasons 'of Treaty, and let others step before us to reap

'their

'their own Advantage out of Our Blood and A. C.
'Treaſure. But a new Honour will now accrue 1712.
'to Our Nation, under Your Majeſty's watch-
'ful Conduct; and Prudence will be part of our
'Character, as well as Courage and Magnanimi-
'ty.

'It was worthy of Your Majeſty's conſummate
'Judgment and Experience, to know when to
'put a Stop to the Courſe of Your own Victories,
'leſt you ſhould overturn the Balance of Power
'Abroad, which you had laboured to adjuſt; or
'quite exhauſt the Source of Power at Home, by
'a too prodigal and unequal Expence of it upon
'vaſt Acquiſitions for others, and ſmall Returns
'for our ſelves.

'Your Eſtabliſhing the Succeſſion to theſe
'Kingdoms in Your Illuſtrious Relations of the
'Houſe of *Hanover*; and your pious Concern
'for the *German* Proteſtants, who in a late Trea-
'ty had been neglected, call peculiarly for the
'Thanks and Acknowledgments of Your Clergy:
'As Your ſecuring and extending our National
'Commerce in all its Branches and Situations,
'beyond whatever *Britain* enjoyed or aſpired to
'before, raiſes Univerſal Gratitude in the Breaſts
'of Your People. And Your generous Care for
'all Your Allies, in vigorouſly eſpouſing their
'juſt Intereſts and procuring them ſufficient Bar-
'riers, will render this approaching Peace (which
'we doubt not the God of Peace will enable You
'to accompliſh) as General and Extenſive as the
'Bounds of *Europe*, and as laſting as human
'Affairs can promiſe; and be hereafter the moſt
'ſhining Glory of Your Majeſty's happy Reign,
'above all Your former Lawrels in a long and
'and proſperous War.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt Gracious Anſwer.

'I Receive this Addreſs from my Good Univer- *The Queen's Anſwer.*
'ſity of *Cambridge*, very kindly.

The Pleaſure I took in the many Victories God
'has given our Forces, was, that they might pro-
'cure a good Peace, and I hope, by God's Bleſſing,
'this will anſwer your Expectations, in being

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'Happy and Advantageous to My own People, 'ſecure to My Allies, and a Strength to the Pro- 'teſtant Intereſt every where.

Experience having ſufficiently convinc'd the World, That Addreſſes, generally ſpeaking, are but Compliments owing to the Prevalency of a Party; and upon which therefore no Wiſe Politician will ever lay any great Streſs; We ſhall not ſwell this Volume with all that were preſented on this Occaſion. However, as theſe Solemn Applications to the Throne are, for the moſt part, procured by the Friends and Agents of the Miniſters, in order to juſtify any Counſels and Meaſures they have enter'd upon, and deſign to purſue, ſome Addreſſes ſo far deſerve the Attention of the Publick, as they are ſhrew'd Indications of the Sentiments and Views of thoſe at Helm. But then there are others which only reſult from the Humour, or Caprice of a Set of Men, or of ſome Private Perſons, who happen to have a Paramount Intereſt in a Borough, Town, or Corporation; and which therefore are generally inſignificant, if not fooliſh and extravigant: So that a through Knowledge of the Intrigues of Parties. It is neceſſary, to form a true Judgment of Addreſſes. To give our Readers inſtances of all theſe, We may obſerve, That the Addreſs of the Steward, Burgeſſes, and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Weſtminſter*, having acknowledged the *further Proviſions Her Majeſty had made for the aſſuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover: Says, *they can no longer apprehend the leaſt Danger from the Effects of any, who may pretend to diſturb that happy Settlement which has ſo firm an Eſtabliſhment in the Laws of the Land, in the Affections of the People, and (which is its greateſt Security) in the Heart of Her Majeſty.* Then they add, 'That as they have all imaginable Reaſon 'to be ſatisfied with theſe Inſtances of Her Maje- 'ſty's Care, and of the *Fidelity* of Her Miniſters, 'ſo they hope ſpeedily to enjoy the happy Effects 'of both in a laſting Peace; notwithſtanding all 'the *unreaſonable Oppoſition* that has been made to 'it by ſome Abroad, encouraged by a Faction 'here

Reflection on the nature of Addreſſes.

Remarkable Paſſages in ſome Addreſſes.

In Relation to the Houſe of Hanover.

'here at Home.' The Addreſs from the Iſle of *Wight*, preſented by General *Webb*, their Governor, introduced by the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, ſeems to ſuggeſt what Conduct the Houſe of *Hanover* ought to ſteer in this tickliſh Juncture; and being very remarkable in ſome other Reſpects, we ſhall inſert it here at large, as follows: A C. 1712.

Remarkable Addreſs of the Iſle of Wight.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

'WHilſt there appears ſo juſt an Emulation 'among all Your Majeſty's Loyal Subjects, 'of expreſſing their Gratitude for the great Things 'Your Majeſty has done, and continues to do for 'them, we ſhould think our ſelves inexcuſable 'not to give a Publick Demonſtration at this 'time, equally with the reſt of our Fellow Sub-'jects, how ſenſible we are of the great Bleſſings 'we enjoy under Your Majeſty's happy Reign, 'and of thoſe yet much greater, which Your 'Majeſty in Your Princely Wiſdom, and tender 'Regard for the Good of all Your People, is pro-'viding for theſe Kingdoms.

'As the Glorious Scene, which Your Majeſty 'lately open'd to Your Parliament of the ap-'proaching Peace, gave an inexpreſſible Delight 'to all Your good Subjects; ſo it muſt inform 'all who are not willfully blind, of the great Ad-'vantages accruing to this Nation, notwithſtand-'ing the impotent Obſtructions of ſome, who for 'private and unwarrantable Ends, have ſhewn 'a leſs Regard to the Good of their Native Coun-'try, than of Strangers; and who muſt now 'ſurely be convinced of their Inability, any longer 'to propagate Faction and Diſcord, when they 'find, under the Influence of ſo Wiſe and Excel-'lent a Prince, a *Miniſtry* ſo *Prudent* and *Steddy*, 'and always *Vigilant* to obviate and *blaſt* the per-'nicious Deſigns of ſuch, who would diſcom-'poſe the Quiet of Your Majeſty's Realms.

'Whilſt our Hearts were filled with Joy at the 'View of ſuch a promiſing Proſpect, the Surren-'der of *Dunkirk*, that important Fortreſs, has 'diſſipated all Clouds, and made it fully evi-'dent, how Vain the Attempts are of any Pow-'ers on on Earth, to render Abortive a Peace,

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'which Heaven and Your Majesty have so graciously secured for this Nation.

'And as Your Majesty, not content with that 'alone, has left nothing undone to provide for 'the Good of Posterity, by securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*; so we 'promise our selves, that that illustrious Family 'will *heartily concur with Your Majesty for the Establishment of the Peace and Welfare of those Kingdoms*, which, in process of time, they are appointed to Govern.

'May Your Majesty long live to see the Fruits 'of these inestimable Blessings which You have 'provided for Your People.

Extracts of other Addresses.

The Address for the County *Palatine* of *Chester*, 'Cannot omit declaring their entire Satisfaction

Of the County of Chester

'in the Methods proposed by the Treaty, for securing to us the Protestant Succession; and they 'are surprised to find any so diffident, as to suppose there would not be all proper Measures taken for its Security, or so vain as to fancy they 'can ever be brought to *believe a Common-wealth* 'the proper Guarantee for the Succession in a 'Monarchy, or a *Popish* Prince the most likely 'to transmit it safe in a Protestant Line.

The Addresses from the Corporation, and Borough of *Tiverton*, in the County of *Devon*, *hope to see whatever has been concluded prejudicial and injurious to Commerce, in a late Treaty justly censur'd by the Commons, will meet with its Redress in the present Negotiation.* And the Address from the Corporation of *Ipswich*, compliments the Queen upon that part of Her Majesty's Speech to the Parliament on the 6th of *June* last, wherein She is pleased to declare, That *France* and *Spain* are now *more effectually divided than ever*; in this manner, 'If we may may humbly and dutifully 'express our Thoughts, we take it to be a fine 'and a noble Policy, when Your Majesty found 'two *Powers firmly united by a War, to separate those* 'Powers *by a Peace*, and make it each other's Interest eternally to continue so.

Of Tiverton.

Of Great Marlow.

The Constables and other Inhabitants of the Ancient Borough of *Great Marlow*, in the County

ty of *Bucks*, were very witty on this Occaſion: A. C. 1712.
'Tis your Prudence and Meekneſs, ſay they in their Addreſs to the Queen, *that muſt charm the Spirit of Diſcord, and your Juſtice that muſt hold the Ballance of* Europe, *and ſtop not only the Swords, but the ſharper Tongues of thoſe that delight in War, and Teach us all to adore the God of Peace, as well as the Lord of Hoſts.* The Addreſſers from the Borough of *Hadington*, in *Scotland*, took this *Opportunity to return Her Majeſty their humble and hearty Thanks for Her Gracious* Toleration *to the Epiſcopal Clergy in* North Britain; And the Addreſs from the Town of *Crail* in the County of *Fife*, likewiſe acknowledg'd *the Favours Her Majeſty had, of late, been pleas'd to beſtow on the Sons of the Church of* England *in thoſe Parts*; adding, *They cannot but be fill'd with the greateſt Joy, when they conſider that their* unqueſtionable Loyalty *and good* Principles *make them worthy of Her Majeſty's Protection and Bounty.* But it was obſerv'd that neither this nor ſcarce any other Addreſs from *North-Britain* took notice of the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, which was particularly mention'd in moſt Addreſſes from the Counties and Corporations in *England*. The following from the High Sheriff of *Durham*, &c. was preſented to Her Majeſty, by the Lord High-Treaſurer, being ſent up by the Biſhop of *Durham*.

Of Hadington *in* Scotland.

Of Crail *in* Scotland.

The Houſe of Hanover *not mentioned in the Addreſſes from* Scotland.

Addreſs of Durham.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

'AMidſt the Croud of Addreſſes continually 'thronging about Your Royal Perſon, not 'with formal Expreſſions, but real and hearty 'Acknowledgments of Your tender Regard and 'pious Endeavours for the Good of all Your lo-'ving Subjects; we of this County can never 'forget our wonted and habitual Loyalty to Your 'Crown and Dignity; and more eſpecially at 'this time, when the Quiet and Repoſe of *Europe* 'is ſo much at Your Majeſty's Heart.

'The late Union here betwixt Your own King-'doms of *Great-Britain*, has happily proved quite 'otherwiſe than was at firſt apprehended by ſome, 'or perhaps deſign'd by others; but now there is

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'another kind of Union in a very near View we 'hope, and of a larger Extent, no less than Unity, Peace and Concord among all Nations; 'which none can labour with Craft and Subtilty 'to obstruct, or openly vilify, but such who 'either envy Your Majesty's glorious share in it, 'or else delight in War for the sake of gainful 'War, and not of Peace, the only proper and 'Christian End of War.

'Seeing then that this is chiefly owing (under 'the Almighty) to Your Majesty, we cannot but 'admire and applaud Your great Wisdom and 'steddy Conduct, and the faithful Counsels and 'Services of those, who are as far from Treachery 'and Trifling, as they who find fault are from 'being well Wishers to Your Government, and 'to our most Excellent Constitution in Church 'and State.

'Nor is Your Majesty sollicitous only for our 'present Tranquility, but also for transmitting 'this unvaluable Blessing safely to Posterity, in 'the House of *Hanover*, which being purposely 'Established for securing the true *Protestant* Religion, is, in great measure, of it self a Guarantee, besides what Your Majesty, without the 'Dictates of a Faction, thinks fit to Propose and 'Settle.

'That Your Majesty may speedily compleat 'this noble Enterprize, and make further Advances to those joyful Successes already obtained 'by the Surrender of that impregnable Fort of '*Dunkirk*, upon which we are now full of Congratulations; That you may long, very long, 'enjoy the Fruits of this your own Peace, the 'Product of your undoubted Prerogative, is the 'daily Devotion of (may it please Your Majesty) 'of Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects.

The Address from the Borough of *Tamworth*, in the Counties of *Warwick* and *Stafford*, presented by Mr. Serjeant *Girdler*, and *Samuel Bracebridge* Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, deserves to be preserv'd to Posterity, were it but for its fine

fine Stile, and uncommon Turns. It is as follows: A: C. 1712.

May it pleaſe your moſt gracious Majeſty,

Addreſs of Tamworth, ſetting forth the Nature and Advantages of Peace.

THE welcome Tidings of Peace, you are pleaſed to communicate to your People, ſound to all your good and loyal Subjects, as pleaſing News from Heaven; and you appear to us, under the beauteous Character of the peaceful Angel of this bleſſed Meſſage; ſuch condeſcending Goodneſs, tempered with ſuch awful Majeſty, looks like milde Heaven, ſoftly reminding Rebel Mortals of Grace undeſerved.

Peace, even by the Enemies to Peace, is the acknowledged Conſtitution of Heaven; Peace is yours only to give, that derive your Authority from thoſe peaceful Regions.

Thoſe that are for the inverted Scheme of Power, plainly ſhew by their Fruits, whence they draw their Spirits; a Spirit that breathes Confuſion, infernal Diſcord, Rapine and Bloodſhed; the Spirit that plainly works in diſobedient Children.

Your Goodneſs, next under Heaven, gives us this ineſtimable Bleſſing; your Wiſdom (humanly ſpeaking) inſures it to our Poſterity; the Seeds of War, that are ſecretly ſown in Peace (beyond what is neceſſary for the Preſervation of your own People) you do not cheriſh: Trade is a ſly and ſilent War; but however ſilent and ſtealing it is, the Over-ballance of it in its time, makes equal Noiſe and Confuſion with the Over-ballance of Dominion and Power, which you have tempered ſo, as that we ſhall not wantonly diſturb our Neighbour's Reſt, nor yet fear from them the Diſturbance of our own; a Caution long neglected, and reſerved for your prudent and juſt Adminiſtration.

May your pious Cares and Anxieties for your People, be crowned with a compleat and univerſal Peace Abroad; and with the filial Regard and Reverence of all your own Subjects at Home; that you and your People, this great and mighty People, may become a Pattern for Imitation, and a Bleſſing to all the Ends of the Earth.

The Addreſs from the Borough of *Cirenceſter*, preſented by *Thomas Maſter* and *Charles Coxe* Eſqs; their two Repreſentatives, congratulates in a particular

C. A. 1712. particular manner, Her Majesty's being the Umpire of *Europe*; as follows:

Madam,

Address of Cirencester. *THE tender Care and Affection Your Majesty has always shewn to Your People, obliges us to make such grateful Acknowledgements, as Minds like ours, deeply sensible of the greatest Benefits, cannot but express: But at this time more especially, for the great Condescension Your Majesty has lately shewn, in communicating to Your Parliament the Terms upon which a General Peace may be made.*

'Tis with the utmost Satisfaction that we now see a Queen *of* Great Britain, *become the Arbiter of* Europe; *and Exerting her self in such a manner as will not only procure to these Nations, present Honour and Advantage, but must of Necessity render Your Auspicious Reign remarkably Famous to latest Posterity, in spite of all the Impotent Efforts of Envy and Detraction.*

As we have an Entire Confidence in Your Majesty's steddily pursuing the true Interest and Welfare of Your Kingdoms, so we humbly intreat Your Majesty to go on in the perfecting so good a Work, which (notwithstanding the many Difficulties and Obstructions that have arisen from the subtle and pernicious Artifices of designing and ungrateful Men) has hitherto been been successfully carried on, as much to their Confusion, as to Your Majesty's Honour, and the general Good of all Your Allies.

We humbly beg leave farther to assure Your Majesty, that we shall be always ready, to the utmost of our Power, to defend and support Your Royal Person and Prerogative, against all those who shall any way dare to insult the one or invade the other.

All true *Britons* wish'd that the Peace at this time Negotiating, might answer the Notion which the Borough of *Warwick* seem'd to entertain of it. Their Address presented by the Honourable *Dodington Grevile* Esq; one of their Representatives, introduc'd by the Duke of *Beaufort*, was as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

'WE Your most Dutiful and always Loyal Subjects, that humbly presume to approach

'that

'that Throne, from whence Your Majeſty moſt graciouſly condeſcended to *communicate* to Your Subjects (that which Your Anceſtors held *Incommunicable*) the Terms of Peace you had brought *France* to offer. A. C. 1712.

'Terms ſo honourable and advantageous to Your ſelf and Allies, that they ſupply the Defects of that Treaty, wherein the Intereſt of Religion was neglected; and of a late one, wherein the Intereſt of *Britain* was forgot.

'A Peace by which the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, already founded on Laws, and ſo deeply in the Hearts of Queen and People, will be farther ſecured, and the Proteſtant Intereſt Abroad reſettled.

'A Peace which extends Your Dominions into a Kingdom which would never yet ſuffer it ſelf to be diſmembred, and Your Subjects Commerce to the remoteſt, and hitherto forbidden, Parts of the World.

'A Peace which gives to Your Allies what is due to them by Treaties, a Satisfaction greater than the Efforts they have made, could reaſonably demand, and a Security (if they have no other Views) perfectly ſafe againſt any Enterprize of *France*.

'That Your Majeſty may Survive and Surmount the Envy of thoſe who would have the Glory, but chiefly the Advantage of theſe Negotiations, and the artful Impediments of thoſe who would raiſe by, or ſupport their acquired Grandeur, or who can think themſelves ſafe only in the Confuſions of War. That You may happily and ſpeedily accompliſh this great and good Work, have the Honour now, and very late, the Bleſſed Reward of the Peacemaker, are the ſincere and inceſſant Prayers of Your Majeſty's moſt Faithful and Devoted Subjects.

Addreſs of the County of Hertford.

The Addreſs from the County of *Hertford*, preſented by *Ralph Freeman* and *Thomas Halſey* Eſqs; their Repreſentatives, introduc'd by the Earl of *Salisbury*, does, in a particular manner, expoſe thoſe who oppoſe the preſent Negotiations. It runs thus:

May

May it please Your Majesty,

'WE beg Leave to address Your Majesty 'with Hearts full of the Joy which all 'True *Englishmen* conceive at the Approach of a 'Peace, so Honourable and Advantageous to 'Your People, and transacted in a manner so 'Glorious to Your Majesty.

'As Your Majesty has born the first and 'gaeatest part in the War, so we have now the 'Satisfaction to see you stand at the Head of the 'General Treaty for Peace, in both Conjunctures, 'asserting the Dignity of *Great Britain*, and the 'Honour of its Princes, by holding, as you 'justly ought, the Ballance of *Europe*.

'Altho' such who owe their Conquests to Your 'Assistance, and even their Empire to Your Pro-'tection, should envy us our due Advantage 'in the Conditions of Peace; yet Your 'Enemies, who have felt the Force of Your 'Arms, are ready to yield us the Distinction You 'demand; and as a solid Security for the 'Performance of their Engagements, and a Pledge 'of their Submission to Your Majesty, have al-'ready Surrendred into Your Hands, the most 'Important Fortress of *Dunkirk*.

'If there be a Faction amongst us, that would 'obstruct Your Glorious Endeavours for obtain-'ing this Peace, we are assured they are only 'such whom no Peace would satisfie; such who 'have so far forgot themselves to be *English-men*, 'that they could be content to treat for *Great* 'Britain at Second Hand, and sacrifice the Trade, 'the Honour, and the Interest of their Country, 'to its Rivals; Men who are Restless thro' Am-'bition, and Turbulent by Principle, whom no 'Goodness nor Condescension from the Throne, 'can oblige to Common Respect, and Duty to 'it; and who never us'd the Power, entrusted 'to them by any Prince, but to serve themselves, 'and ungratefully to betray Him.

'But these, we thank God, and Your Majesty, 'are now few in Number, and despicable in 'their Power; while on the other side, we see 'Your Throne daily Crouded by Your Loyal

'Sub-

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'Subjects, with Solemn Addreſſes of Thanks for 'the Great *Bleſſings* You are reſtoring to *Your* 'Kingdoms.

'Amongſt theſe, we beg leave to joyn our 'ſelves with the profoundeſt Submiſſion to Your '*Government*, the moſt grateful Senſe of Your '*Adminiſtration*, and our ſincereſt *Prayers* that 'Your Majeſty may ſoon conclude the *Peace*, 'and long enjoy it.

of Great Grimsby.

The Addreſs of the Borough of *Great Grimsby* preſented by *Arthur Moore* and *Robert Vlner Eſqrs*; their Repreſentatives in Parliament, introduc'd by the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, expreſſing fully the Sentiments of the High Church Party, we muſt do them the Juſtice to inſert it here, as follows:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WHen the ſad Effects of a Long, Expenſive, and Unequal War, had brought Your Faithful Subjects to groan under the Burthen of Grievous and Unprecedented Taxes; the Trade of Your Kingdoms and Dominions almoſt to an utter Decay; Merchants by frequent Loſſes, to be ruined and undone; the Manufacture, for want of Employment reduced to the laſt Extremity of Want and Poverty; Your Ports empty of Shipping; and Your Royal Revenues leſſened to a degree not able ſufficiently to ſupport that Crown, to which ſo many Princes and States have, during Your whole Reign, owed their Protection and Support; What could better become a Queen, whom God has Endowed with ſo much Wiſdom, and with ſo much Affection, Tenderneſs and Compaſſion to Her People, than to accept from the Enemy Propoſals for a General Peace?

The Terms of Peace which Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to Condeſcend to Communicate to Your Parliament, contain ſuch Advantages as are truly agreeable with the Intereſt of Your Kingdoms, and are the only means to reſtore Your People to Wealth and Proſperity, and Your Majeſty to Your full Power and Dominion.

The Regard Your Majeſty has had in the firſt Place for your Own Kingdoms, will always remain Recorded in the Hearts of Your Subjects; and the Poſſeſſion of

that

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that important Place of Dunkirk, *as it gives a Security to our Commerce, ſo will it give new Life and Spirit to all Your People concerned in Trade.*

The little Care that was taken of the Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms in the Treaty of Reſwick, *and the Preliminaries of* 1709, *gave reaſon to imagine, That only the Burthen of the War related to Your Majeſty, but all the Advantages that were to ariſe by a Peace, were to redound to Your Allies; and therefore, that ſuch Allies might be diſſatisfied upon the Diſappointment of their Unjuſt and Unreaſonable Expectations, is not perhaps to be wondred at: But that there ſhould be any of Your Majeſty's Natural-born Subjects ſo Vile, as to endeavour to raiſe Jealouſies and Diſſatisfactions betwixt Your Majeſty and Your Allies, by Blemiſhing the Meaſures Your Majeſty has taken, or by deſiring that the Advantages Your Majeſty has gained for Your Own Kingdoms, ſhould be transferr'd to Foreign Nations, is to us Matter of the higheſt Admiration.*

The Method Your Majeſty hath entered into for ſettling the Balance of Power in Europe, *the aſſuring of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, in the Houſe of* Hanover, *and endeavouring to procure for Your Allies all juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction, call upon us for the moſt grateful Acknowledgements which we ſhall ever be ready to make with our Lives and Fortunes: But the Advantages particularly Stipulated for your own Kingdoms, give us the pleaſing Proſpect, that they will enable Your Majeſty, by the Force of Your Royal Navy, to defend the Rights and Liberties of Your People; and that Your Faithful Subjects may always Fight Your Battles, and the Publick Treaſure not be ſquandered away in Foreign Countries, or laid out upon Troops which are truly* Mercenary.

The Terms of Peace propoſed in the Queen's Speech, receiv'd with great Aſtoniſhment in Holland.

However, neither the vaſt Number, nor the great Noiſe of Addreſſes, which during the remaining Part of this Year were preſented to the Queen, were able to drown the Murmurings of all the *Whig-Party*, and even of many *Tories*, who did not like the Terms of Peace contain'd in Her Majeſty's Speech. On the other Hand, the Aſtoniſhment, (to ſay no more) with which

that

that Speech was receiv'd in *Holland*, is hardly to be expreſs'd, as the Reader may eaſily gather from the Abſtract of a Letter from a *Gentleman* in *Amſterdam* to his Friend in *London*, dated *June* the 24th, which was communicated to the Writer of theſe Annals, as follows: 'We are at laſt at 'full and entire certainty as to the *good Intentions* 'of *Great Britain* towards this State, ſet forth, 'at large, in the Queen's Speech to Her Parlia-'ment. The Emperor finds likewiſe in it very 'ſenſible Proofs of Affection for him, ſince he 'may be left in Poſſeſſion of the *Milaneze*, 'Naples, *Sardinia*, and the *Low-Countries*. But 'it unluckily falls out, that neither the Impe-'rialiſts, nor the *Dutch*, will put a favourable 'Conſtruction on theſe good Intentions. On 'the contrary, the firſt ſay, That 'tis very hard 'for a Prince who begins his Reign ſo gloriouſly 'as the Emperor does, to ſee himſelf abandon'd; 'and reduc'd to give up *Catalonia* without any 'Equivalent; ſince he is not to have even *Sicily*, 'which, it ſeems, is to be kept *in Petto*, the bet-'ter to allure the Duke of *Savoy*, in Caſe he 'ſhould ſtand out: Beſides the Securing to him 'the Succeſſion to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, after 'the Duke of *Anjou* and his Iſſue, by excluding 'for ever the Houſe of *Auſtria* from its Rights 'to *Spain*. As for the *Dutch* they complain, 'that they are not allow'd even the Barrier a 'greed on, between them and the Queen in '1709; That by the *Two or Three Places*, which, 'it ſeems, are *to be excepted* from that Barrier, '*Liſle* and *Tournay* may be meant; beſides the 'Towns they have taken ſince 1709, which will 'reduce the ſaid Barrier almoſt to nothing; 'And that the *Exception of ſome Species of Mer-'chandize*, from the Tariff of 1664, which they 'inſiſt upon, may reach their *Fiſh*, *Linnen*, and '*Spices*, whereby they may be excluded from all 'their profitable Trade; the other Branches be-'ing more advantageous to *France* than to *Hol-'land*. Theſe are the chief Exceptions of the '*Imperialiſts* and *Dutch*; nor is it altogether 'without Grounds, that the latter in particular,

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A Letter from Amſterdam, thereupon.

Exceptions of the Imperialiſts againſt that Scheme.

Exceptions of the Dutch.

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'take it ill, that the Duke of *Savoy*'s and King 'of *Prussia*'s *Services* to the *Common-Cause* are 'only mention'd and extoll'd in the Queen's 'Speech; and that no manner of Notice is taken 'of this State, which hitherto has signaliz'd its 'Resolution and Constancy; and never offer'd 'to break its Promises or Engagements, by 'Treating Separately with *France*, tho' powerful 'Sollicitations have not been wanting to in-'duce them to it. As soon as the States Ge-'neral receiv'd the Queen's Speech, they order'd 'it to be printed both in *Dutch* and *French*. We 'shall soon know what Resolutions their High 'Mightinesses will come to in this Arduous Jun-'cture: In the mean time the Generality are 'of Opinion, That nothing but Firmness can 'save this State from impending Ruin.' The Exceptions of the Imperialists against the Scheme of Peace propos'd in the Queen's Speech, were afterwards fully express'd in a Book, entitled, *The Sighs of* Europe, *&c.* which was publish'd in *Holland*, by Count *Sinzendorf*'s Direction; and a faithful Abstract of which, together with an Answer to the same, I thought proper to insert in the *Appendix* to this Volume.

The Sighs of Europe; *a Book so call'd. See the* Appendix. Numb. V.

The States General having rightly concluded from the late Declarations of the *British* General in the Army, and the Bishop of *Bristol*'s at *Utrecht*, that the Ministers of *Great Britain* had agreed upon a *Suspension of Arms* with *France*, and would impose it on the Allies, by withdrawing from the Confederate Army, not only their National Troops, but also the Auxilliaries in their Pay; which would make them absolute Masters of the Negotiation of *Peace*: Their High Mightinesses took early Measures to prevent it. Having conferr'd with the Ministers of the Chief Potentates, whose Troops were in *British* Pay, they sent Messieurs Van *Welderen* and *Hop* to the Army, both to concert with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, proper Methods to engage the Generals of those Troops, and to provide for their Subsistence, which Commission was executed with equal Dexterity and Success. The Duke of *Ormond* having caus'd Bread for Six Days to be distributed

The Dutch *resolve to entertain the* German *Auxiliaries in* British *Pay.*

to

to the Army under his Command, which shew'd he design'd to make some Motion, Prince *Eugene* ask'd the Generals of the Auxiliaries, 'Whether 'they had any Orders from their Sovereigns to 'regulate themselves by, in case the *English* 'should withdraw? It appear'd by their Answer, either that they had receiv'd secret Instructions long before, or that they had been lately tamper'd with; For, Two only excepted, they unanimously assured the Prince, 'That they 'would not march with the *British* General, 'without communicating the Orders they should 'receive from him to his Highness; and in case 'the same were not agreeable to the Intentions 'and Interest of the High-Allies, they would 'not follow the Duke, but look upon themselves 'as disengaged from his Command'. On the other Hand, their High Mightinesses having resolved to prosecute the Operations of War, the Trenches were open'd before *Quesnoy*, the Night between the 19th and 20th of *June* N. S. and the Siege carried on with all imaginable Vigour, under the Command of General *Fagel*. A. C. 1712.

On the 21st of *June* N. S. the Duke of *Ormond* was invited to a Conference that was held that Day between the States Deputies, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Count *Tilly*; but his Grace excused himself, by reason of a small Indisposition, that he might avoid concerting any further Measures with them. On the 24th in the Evening his Grace sent to the Prince, and their High Mightinesses Deputies, to desire a Conference with them the next Day; which being accordingly held, he declared, 'That he had receiv'd 'Orders from the Queen his Mistress to publish 'within Three Days a Suspension of Arms, for 'Two Months, between his Army and the *French*, 'and to make a Detachment to take Possession of '*Dunkirk*, which Place the King of *France* would 'put into the Hands of the *English*, as a Security 'for the Performance of his Promises; for which 'Purpose his Grace had already named Ten Ba'tallions to take forthwith the Route of *Furnes*. Moreover the *British* General proposed, *that the*

The Duke of Ormond *declares his Orders about a Suspension of Arms.* June 25. N. S.

A. C. 1712.

like Suſpenſion of Arms ſhould be publiſh'd in the Confederate Army; and Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies having demanded ſome Time to write about it to their reſpective Sovereigns, the Duke of *Ormond* anſwer'd them, *That was not in his Power to grant; and that if they perſiſted to carry on the Siege, he could cover the ſame no longer, but muſt march off with his Troops, within Three Days.* His Grace likewiſe acquainted the Generals of the Foreign Troops in *Britiſh* Pay, *That they muſt obey his Orders, otherwiſe they ought not to expect to have Bread, or Pay, or their Arrears:* To which thoſe Generals anſwer'd, as ſome of them had already done the Day before, 'That 'being obliged to act againſt the *French*, they 'could not follow contrary Orders, without 'knowing the Intentions of their Principals, and 'therefore demanded Time to conſult them 'thereupon; declaring, That in the mean while, 'they muſt continue with Prince *Eugene* of '*Savoy*;' Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* declared again, *That he would march within Three Days.*

Anſwer of the Generals of the Auxiliaries.

The Ten Batallions his Grace order'd to *Dunkirk*, were Two of *Orkney*, One of *Webb*, One of *North and Gray*, One *Hertford*, One *Durel*, One *Stern*, One *Sutton*, and One of *Orrery*, under the Command of the Earl of *Orkney*, General; the Lord *North and Gray*, Lieutenant General, Majors General *Primroſe* and *Evans*, and Brigadiers *Sutton*, *Durel*, and *Ruſſel*; Theſe Troops were to begin their march the 26th, but the Refuſal of the Generals of the Auxiliaries to follow the Duke of *Ormond*, having alter'd the Scheme concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*, upon his Grace's receiving, by a Trumpeter, a Meſſage from the Mareſchal *de Villars*, the March of thoſe Troops was Suſpended for ſome Days, *to give Time*, as was pretended, *to the reſt of the Allies to agree to a Ceſſation of Arms.* It is obſervable, That the Mareſchal *de Villars* having, at this critical Juncture, caus'd ſeveral Bridges to be laid over the *Senſet*, the ſame occaſion'd unlucky Surmiſes, as if he intended to have attack'd

See the London *Gazette of* June 24*l* 1712.

the Confederate Army, in case the Auxiliaries in *British* Pay had march'd off with the Duke of *Ormond.* On the other hand, it was apprehended that the *British* General might have a Design upon some of the Strong Towns garrison'd by the *Dutch*; whereupon Prince *Eugene* sent for General *Hompesch*, Governor of *Douay*, and desir'd him to take care that the *English* Troops design'd for *Dunkirk* might not go through *Douay*; and the like Caution was given to other *Dutch* Governors, in relation to the *British* Forces. A. C. 1712. *Caution given to the Dutch Governors about the British Troops.*

Upon the Arrival * of Two Expresses from the Confederate Army at the *Hague*, with an Account of the Duke of *Ormond*'s Declaration about a Cessation of Arms, the States General were extraordinarily assembled, and the same Evening Invitations were sent to the Ministers of the Allies at *Utrecht*, to concert Measures on the present Posture of Affairs; and Messengers dispatch'd with Circular Letters to the several Towns of *Holland* and *West-Friezland*, to summon an extraordinary Meeting of the States of that Province, on the 1st of *July* N. S. The City of *Amsterdam*, which, as they contribute most towards Publick Expences, so have they the greatest Sway and Influence in all Consultations, sent an unprecedented Deputation to the *Hague*, consisting of Three Burgomasters, and as many principal Magistrates. Before their Departure, the Regent Burgomasters held an Assembly, in which Monsieur *Corver*, their Senior, a Person no less Venerable by his Age (being 84 Years Years Old) than by his Integrity, and Wisdom, made an Excellent Speech, wherein he pathetically laid before them the Necessity of carrying on the War, *without which*, he said, *their Commonwealth was like to be irrecoverably ruin'd.* He added, 'He was an Old Man, upwards of Fourscore, and 'had seen far more difficult Times; Nay, he had 'seen the *French* at their very Gates, but by the 'Blessing of God on their Firmness and Resolu'tion, they had hitherto preserv'd their Liberties. 'That he had no private Interest in Trade, and 'had no other Concern than for the Good of his

* June 27 N. S.

Mr Corver's Memorable Speech at Amsterdam.

A. C. 1712.

'Country and the Common-Cauſe, yet he would 'give Half of what he had in the World, Nay All; 'and, ſaid he, *You I know have ſomething to loſe, ra-* 'ther than to ſuffer the Loſs of our Liberties. *But* 'if, at laſt, we are over-power'd, then let us lay our 'Cities under Water; betake our ſelves to our Ships, 'and ſail to the Eaſt-Indies; And let thoſe who ſee 'our Country laid waſte, ſay, There lived a People, 'who choſe to loſe their Country, rather than 'their Liberty.' It is eaſy to gueſs what Effect this Memorable Speech had on the Aſſembly, and afterwards, by the Report of it, in thoſe of the States General, and of the Province of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*; but tho' the Majority of the Cities had given their Deputies Inſtructions to reject the Propoſal of a Ceſſation of Arms; yet their High Mightineſſes thought fit not to come to any Reſolution about that Important Buſineſs; but rather to gain Time, at leaſt till the Reduction of *Queſnoy*; for which Dealy the E. of *Strafford*'s Abſence from the *Hague*, and the Expectation of his ſudden Return thither, gave them a very colourable Pretence. In the mean while, their High Mightineſſes receiv'd Aſſurances from the Princes to whom the Auxiliaries in *Britiſh* Pay belong'd, 'That they would maintain them wholly at their own Expence under P. *Eugene*'s Command for one Month; and that they would afterwards continue them in the Service, and pay 'half the Charge, provided the Emperor and 'the *Dutch* would pay the other half:' To which the States General were ready enough to conſent on their Part. On this Occaſion, the Reports, which, with great Induſtry, had been ſpread about, as if the King of *Pruſſia* acted in concert with *Great Britain*, and deſign'd to ſeperate from the reſt of the Allies, appear'd to be groundleſs: 'Tis true that ſome of his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Miniſters might be inclinable to ſuch Meaſures; and 'tis even ſaid, that for ſome time they obſtructed the *Dutch* Envoy's Acceſs to their Maſter; but their Counſels and Deſigns were effectually defeated by the Prince Royal of *Pruſſia*, who having an imbred Averſion to the *French*, looking

Declaration of the Princes to whom the Auxilliaries in Britiſh *Pay belong'd.*

Groundleſs Reports about the King of Pruſſia.

Vigorous Conduct of the Prince Royal againſt the French *Faction.*

looking upon them as the Hereditary Enemies of the Empire, and of the Proteſtant Intereſt and Religion, ſilenced their Friends and Emiſſaries; procured a free and favourable Admittance to the *Dutch* Envoy; and was very inſtrumental in the Vigorous Reſolutions, which, at this Critical Juncture, were taken at his Father's Court: Having publickly declar'd, *He had rather loſe the Principality of* Orange *than conſent to ſuch a bad Peace as was propos'd by France.* It is obſervable, that the *Dutch* Envoy having, in a private Audience, ask'd the King of *Pruſſia*, whether his Majeſty had ſeen their High-Mightineſſes Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, in relation to the Duke of *Ormond*'s and the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Declarations, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty anſwer'd, *He had read it with great Attention, and thought it a very fine, ſolid Piece.* 'Tis alſo remarkable, That the Prince of *Anhalt-Deſſau*, who commanded the *Pruſſian* Troops in the Confederate Army, and was a Favourite of the Prince Royal; as alſo Count *Bulau*, who commanded the *Hanoverians*; and the Princes of *Wirtemberg* and *Heſſe Caſſel*, made very ſmart Anſwers when the Duke of *Ormond* declared to them, That they muſt either obey his Orders, or expect to receive no Bread, nor Pay, nor Arrears. A. C. 1710.

In the mean time, the Biſhop of *Briſtol* diſcharg'd his Inſtructions at *Utrecht*, with the ſame Punctuality as the Duke of *Ormond* in the Army: And a Conference being held at that Place on the 27th of *June*, between the Miniſters of the Allies, That Prelate, in a Solemn manner, communicated to them the Offers of *France*, which the Queen his Miſtreſs had prevail'd on *France* to make the Allies and propoſed to them a Suſpenſion of Arms for Two Months, in order to treat with the *French*, and in a friendly manner adjuſt the Demands of all the Confederates. None of the Miniſters there preſent having thought fit to return him an Anſwer, all of them looking on one another with Surprize, and Speechleſs, the Lord Privy-Seal left them to conſult together, upon which ſome of them ſpoke very ſmartly againſt

The Biſhop of Briſtol *propoſes a Suſpenſion of Arms,* June 27, *N.S.*

A. C. 1712. the Propoſal that was made to them. In the Afternoon the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiary was in Conference with the reſt of thoſe Miniſters, and urg'd to them the neceſſity of a *Ceſſation of Arms*: But he found them Staunch and Unanimous in their Anſwers, That they had no Inſtructions about that Mateer, and muſt wait for freſh Orders from their Principals. The next * Day, the Plenipotentiaries of the Allies met at the Deputies of the States General, and having concerted ſome Matters, moſt of them repaired afterwards to the *Hague*, to aſſiſt at the great Conſultations held in that Place.

* June 28 N. S.

The Duke of Savoy's Miniſters deny the Reports of their Maſters having agreed to a Ceſſation of Arms, &c.

And here we may take Notice, That the Duke of *Savoy*'s Miniſters were ſo highly offended at the Report that had induſtriouſly been ſpread, That their Maſter had agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, and to the Terms of Peace concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*, that they publickly diſown'd it as Falſe and Scandalous; and on the contrary, declared, 'That his Royal Highneſs, their Ma'ſter, would remain firm in the Grand Alliance, 'being ſenſible he had been impoſed upon by 'the Inſinuations of certain Miniſters.' On the other hand, Count *Sinzendorf*, the firſt Imperial Plenipotentiary, who was indefatigable in the Diſcharge of his Office, did, on the 30th of *June* N. S. preſent to the States General a Memorial, which he call'd *his Sentiments upon the Affairs of the preſent Conjuncture*: Wherein having ſhew'd

Count Sinzendorf's Memorial to the States General.

'The Tendency of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s 'Speech to Her Parliament; and touch'd upon 'the Declarations of the Duke of *Ormond* on the '25th of *June* N. S. and of the Biſhop of *Briſtol* 'Two Days after, he inſiſted on the Danger that 'would reſult to the Common Cauſe from a 'Ceſſation of Arms. Then he commended their 'High-Mightineſſes for approving what Prince '*Eugene* of *Savoy* and their Deputies had done in 'the Army; and in particular, their High Mighti'neſſes having furniſh'd Bread to the Foreign 'Troops in *Engliſh* Pay; exhorting them to per'ſevere in theſe generous and vigorous Reſoluti'ons; and in order to maintain a ſtrict Union among

'among the Allies, he propoſed the Five Points 'following: A. C. 1712.

'1. That the Alliance ought to be renew'd, 'which has for its End the Recovery of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; the Security of this State, by a Barrier, in the *Netherlands*; the ſecuring their Commerce in *Spain*, and the *Weſt Indies*; the procuring a Tariff with *France*; the fulfilling of the Treaties with the King of *Portugal* and the Duke of *Savoy*, with relation to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; as alſo thoſe with the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector *Palatine*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and all the other Confederate Princes; and that likewiſe for the Security of the Aſſociated Circles. He was very large in his Reaſons for renewing the ſaid Alliance, and among others, alledg'd, That *many things had paſs'd of late, which make it neceſſary that they ſhould give new Aſſurances of their Friendſhip and Fidelity to one another, in order to maintain that Union, which had been ſo much ſhaken.*

'2. That all the Allies ſhould be invited to joyn 'in it.

3. That it was neceſſary to form a Plan of the 'War, ſo as it might be puſh'd on with moſt Succeſs and leaſt Expence.

'4. That they ſhould come to ſome Reſolves 'about the War in the *North*, ſo as they might 'be ſure of the Aſſiſtance of the Princes engag'd 'in it, moſt of whom furniſh'd Troops againſt '*France*.

5. That after thoſe Meaſures were concerted, 'Repreſentations ſhould be made to the Queen 'of *Great Britain*, requeſting Her Majeſty to perform 'Her Engagements, and to perſwade Her that 'twas 'the Intention of the other Allies to maintain the 'Common Cauſe with inviolable Firmneſs; and 'that they deſired nothing ſo much as that Her 'Majeſty would be pleas'd to perſiſt in what She 'had hitherto ſo glorioufly done for that End.

'He afterwards aſſured them, that the Emperor would continue to furniſh 20000 Men 'in *Savoy*; 30000 in *Spain*; 14000 on the *Rhine*, '24000 in the *Netherlands*; 8000 in *Lombardy*

A. C. 1712.

'8000 in *Naples*, and 4000 in *Bavaria*, in all '108000 Men; that he would furniſh the Third 'of four Millions of Crowns for the War in *Ca*-'*talonia*; that he would endeavour to bring 'more of his Troops into the Field againſt *France* 'than hitherto, and do his utmoſt to engage the 'Empire in general, and all the Princes and States 'in particular, to make new Efforts.

Major Gen. Groverſtein *makes a Succeſsful Incurſion into* France.

While theſe Things paſs'd in *Holland*, Major General *Groveſtein*, Governor of *Bouchain*, who had been detach'd by Prince *Eugene* with about 1500 Horſe, Dragoons, and *Huſſars*, made a ſucceſsful Incurſion into *France*; and having ravag'd, plunder'd, and burnt ſeveral open Towns and Villages in *Champagne*, and the Country of *Metz*, and ſtruck Terror and Conſternation as far as *Paris*, made his Retreat by *Traerbach*, and from thence through the Biſhoprick of *Liege* to *Maaſtricht*, where he depoſited a great Number of Hoſtages he carry'd away with him for Contributions; and then march'd to *Bruſſels* in order to rejoin the Confederate Army. On the other hand, the Siege of *Queſnoy* was carried on with extraordinary Vigour and Succeſs; and the Duke of *Ormond* foreſeeing that the Reduction of that Place might ſwell the Hopes of the Allies, and obſtruct the *Britiſh* Meaſures for a General Peace, ſent to acquaint Prince *Eugene*, 'That his Troops 'ſhould continue in the Army, provided he 'would give over the Siege of *Queſnoy*:' But his Highneſs anſwer'd, *That inſtead of putting a Stop to that Siege, he would cauſe it to be proſecuted with all imaginable Vigour, and that he would let his Grace be Eye-Witneſs of another Expedition, which he deſigned to put in Execution, immediately after the taking of that Town.* From this time, all Correſpondence ceas'd between the Prince and the *Britiſh* General; and the Firſt perceiving, That frequent Expreſſes went between the Duke and the *French* Army, which might prove detrimental to the Confederate Cauſe, his Highneſs had private Conferences with other Generals, in order to ſeparate their Forces from the *Engliſh*; and inſinuated 'He ſhould be glad if the latter would

The Prince of Savoy *refuſes to give over the Siege of* Queſnoy.

'march

'march off, they being now only a Burden to 'the *Netherlands*, since they had declared they 'would not fight against *France*:' These Passages were not altogether unknown to the Duke of *Ormond*, who, on the 28th of *June* N. S. sent his Adjutant with a Written Order to the Generals of the Foreign Troops in *British* Pay, commanding them to hold themselves, and the Forces under their Command, in a readiness to March; but, excepting Major General *Berner*, who commanded Four Squadrons and One Batallion, of the Troops of *Holstein Gottorp*, and Major General *Walef*, Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, of the Troops of *Liege*, who had the Queen's Commission, all those Generals unanimously answer'd, as they had done before, *That they could not follow his Grace, nor separate from Prince* Eugene, *without express Orders from the respective Princes.* Among the rest, the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, bid the Adjutant tell his Grace, *The* Hessians *desired nothing more than to march, provided it were to fight the* French; *and that he would wait upon the Duke the next Day, to give him his Reasons for not obeying his Orders at that Time.* On the first of *July* N. S. the Confederates storm'd and carried the Counterscerp of *Quesnoy* in Two Places; and on the 3d Monsieur *De Labadie* the Governor, consented to Surrender, with his Garrison Prisoners of War.

A: C. 1712.

The Generals of the Auxiliaries in British *Pay, refuse again to March with the D. of* Ormond.

Quesnoy surrender'd July 3, N. S.

The Earl of *Strafford* having set out from *London* on the 22d of *June*, O. S. landed at the *Brill* on the 6th of *July* N. S. and arriving the same Evening at the *Hague*, amidst the Discharges of Cannon and Small Arms, and other Solemn Rejoycings for the Surrender of *Quesnoy*, he ask'd, and was told the Reason, to which he is † said to have answer'd, *That they made a great Noise for a* (*Bicoque*) *Paltry Town.* His Excellency went immediately to the Great Pensionary's, with whom he was in Conference above an Hour and a half; and the next * Morning gave a Visit to the President of the Week, and desired that their High Mightinesses would name Deputies to Confer with him about some Matters of the last Im-

The Earl of Strafford's *Arrival and Negotiations in* Holland.

† *See* Post-Boy *of* July 3, 1712.

July 7. N. S.

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A. C. 1712.

portance, which he had to lay before them. Accordingly, the States General made a Solemn Deputation from their own Body, consisting of Messieurs *de Lathmar*, *Fagel*, Counsellor-Pensionary *Heinsius*, *Koninck*, *Schoonhaven*, *Burum*, *Steenbergen*, *Steenhuysen*, and Registet *Fagel*, who between Twelve and One of the Clock attended the Earl of *Strafford*, who propos'd to them a Suspension of Arms for Two Months, and the entring into the Negotiations for a Peace upon the Offers of *France*. After about an Hour and a half Conference, the Deputies return'd to the Assembly of the States General, and having made their Report, the President waited again on the Earl of *Strafford*; and in the Evening the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference, both with their High-Mightiness's Deputies and the Council of State. The Lord Privy-Seal, having received an Express from the Earl of *Strafford*, signifying his Arrival, came to the *Hague* the same † Evening from *Utrecht*, and their Lordships went together to the great Pensionary. The next Morning, * at the Desire of the States General, their Lordships were again in Conference with their High Mightinesses for about Three Hours, in the Chamber of *Treves*, and were afterwards entertain'd at Dinner by Count *Sinzendorf*. The *British* Plenipotentiaries having signify'd, That for the future they would not confer with so many Deputies at a time, and that Three or Four were enough; this was comply'd with, tho' it be the Custom of that Government, That there ought to be one Deputy for every Province at least. Accordingly, on the 9th of *July* N. S. in the Morning, the Great Pensionary, Monsieur the Register *Fagel*, Monsieur *Buys*, and Monsieur *Slingerland*, Deputies of the States General, had another Conference with the Two *British* Plenipotentiaries in the Chamber of *Treves*, which lasted between Three and Four Hours; and the States of *Holland* and *West-Friezland* being met the same Day, the Register *Fagel* was summon'd to their Assembly. In the Evening, their High-Mightiness's Deputies repair'd again to the Chamber of *Treves*, where they were met by Count

† July 7th N. S. *The Lord Privy-Seal comes to the* Hague.

* July 8th N. S.

Count *Sinzendorf*, who ſtaid only till Nine of the Clock, and by the Lord Privy-Seal and the Earl of *Strafford*, who continued there till half an Hour paſt Eleven. In all theſe Conferences, there were great Debates about a *Ceſſation of Arms*, and the Conditions which *France* might be brought to grant to the States, if they would treat of a General Peace. As to the firſt, the *Britiſh* Miniſters urg'd, That *Dunkirk*, (ſome add *Ypres* and *Furnes*) would be deliver'd up to the *Engliſh*, as a Security for the Performance of what the *French* had promis'd: To which it was anſwer'd, *That there ought to be a* Security for the States and other Allies, as well as for the *Engliſh*; and to that purpoſe mention was made of *Strasburgh* to be deliver'd to the *Germans*, and *Namur*, *Charleroy*, and *Ypres* to the *Dutch*. It was reply'd, That *Maubeuge* and *Conde* might be put into the Hands of the States General: But this was rejected becauſe it was ſuggeſted in the other part of the Debate, That their High-Mightineſſes ſhould ſurrender to the *French*, *Douay*, *Liſle* and *Tournay*. The *Dutch* Deputies being ſtartled at this Propoſal which, they ſaid, was more in Favour of *France* than of the Allies, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries anſwer'd, They hoped *France* might be prevail'd with to be contented with *Liſle* and *Douay* as an Equivalent for *Dunkirk*; and, upon that Condition, to grant to their High-Mightineſſes the Barrier they demanded in 1709; and the Tariff of 1664, excepting only the following Species of Merchandizes which the *Dutch* ſhould not be permitted to import into *France*, *viz.* *Whale-Oyl*, *Soap*, *Sugar* and *Dry Fiſh*; as alſo the Duty of 50 Sols *per* Tun, which the *French* King would not remit. The Earl of *Strafford* did likewiſe inſiſt, That the States General ſhould withdraw their Forces from *Spain* and *Portugal*, and that they ſhould forthwith return a Cathegorical Anſwer to their Propoſals. During the Debates, the States General ſent to the Miniſters of *Pruſſia* and *Hanover*, to know what they might depend upon, as to the Troops of their Maſters, to which they not only return'd a favourable Anſwer, but, at

A. C. 1712.

Reſult of the Conferences between the States General and the British *Plenipotentiaries.*

A. C. 1712.

at the Desire of the States, wrote Letters to the Generals of those Forces, to act according as those Ministers had promised they should. On the other Hand, the Emperor's Minister, suspecting what would be propos'd, signify'd to their High-Mightinesses, 'That if they agreed to a Cessation of 'Arms, Prince *Eugene* had Orders immediately 'to march off with all the Emperors Force's to 'the Empire, and leave the *Dutch* to the Mercy 'of their *Old* and *New* Enemies. This, together with the Remonstrances of the Great Pensionary, the Register *Fagel* and Monsieur *Slingerland*, enclined the States of the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friezland* to come to † an unanimous Resolution, importing, 'That they were entirely dispo-'sed to put an End to this bloody and expensive 'War, by a good Peace; that in order to that 'they were ready to hearken to such Proposals 'as *France* should be willing to make in Writing, 'in Answer to the Specifick Demands of the Al-'lies; that if the same were just and reasonable 'for all in General, and every one in Particu-'lar, in such a Case their High Mightinesses 'would readily consent to a General Peace; but 'that they would never depart from their En-'gagements with their Allies, and upon the 'whole Matter, they could not agree to a Cessa-'tion of Arms, without the unanimous Consent 'of their said Allies.' This Resolution could not but be a Mortification to the *British* Ministers: So that when the same was communicated to them, it is no Wonder the Earl of *Strafford* said with some Vehemence, *That he would go to the Army and execute his Orders.* 'Tis said, this occasion'd a smart Reply; but that however, he was desired to defer his Journey for one Day, which he refused unless Prince *Eugene* were desired to forbear Hostilities in the mean time. After some Deliberation, he was told, That an Express shou'd be sent to Prince *Eugene*, to desire that he would undertake nothing till 48 Hours after the Earl of *Strafford*'s Arrival in the Army: It being then conjectured, that his Excellency design'd to make use of that Interval, either to write to, or confer

† July 9th N. S. *Resolution of the Province of* Holland; *rejecting the Cessation of Arms.*

A. C. 1712.

confer with the Marquis *de Torcy*, and endeavour to prevail with the *French* Court to grant the Places of Security insisted on by the *Dutch* for a Cessation of Arms; but, whatever might be the reason, no such Step was made; and on *Sunday* the 10th of *July* N. S. between Four and Five of the Clock in the Morning the Lord Privy-Seal return'd to his Residence at *Utrecht*; and Two Hours after the Earl of *Strafford* set out for the Army. The Vigorous Resolution of the States of *Holland*, occasion'd an universal Joy throughout the United Provinces; 'Where † all the Well-'affected to the Common Cause publickly applau-'ded the Authentick Proof that Republick gave 'on this Occasion, that Her Promises and Alli-'ances are solid Supports to be rely'd on, and not 'subject to the Unsteddiness of which another 'State gave, at this time, a sad Example, which 'some People would cause to be follow'd by o-'thers, contrary to the Publick Faith, and the 'most strict and Solemn Engagements.' This was, at that Juncture, the general Matter of Discourse in *Holland*; and as People are, in all Countries apt to suspect those that thwart their Measures, a Report was spread, that the *English* had form'd a Design to seize *Ostend*: Which Rumour was undoubtedly occasion'd by Sir *Thomas Hanmer*'s repairing to that Town towards the latter end of *June* N. S. his causing the Depth of the Harbour to be sounded; and his viewing the Fortifications with the Burgomaster *Bawens*, who was suppos'd to be in the *British* Interest. Whether this Surmize was well or ill grounded, Sir *Thomas Hanmer* having spent some Days at *Bruges* and *Ghent*, where his Pretence was thought necessary to prepare Matters for future Designs; that Gentleman, who from this time began to appear with the Title of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s * Minister, repair'd to *Brussels*; where the Earl of *Strafford* arrived the 11th of *July* N. S. in a Post Chaise, under a triple Discharge of the Artillery on the Ramparts. His Excellency alighted at the Post-House to change Horses; and having receiv'd there the Compliments of several Persons of Distinction,

† *This is part of a Letter from* Amsterdam, *dated* July 12, *N.S.*

Report that the English *design'd to seize* Ostend.

Sir Thomas Hanmer's *Conduct in* Flanders.

* *See* Post-Boy *of* July 8*th.*

A. C. 1712.

stinction, he proceeded for the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army, then encamp'd at *Chateau Cambresis*, where he arrived the 12th, and found that it was high time to separate the *British* Forces from the *Germans*, between whom there was a great Animosity, that had occasioned frequent Quarrels; in which many Men, and even some Officers, were kill'd on both sides. The Day † before a Council of War was held at Prince *Eugene*'s Quarters at *Haspre*, wherein it was agreed, 'That the Army should make a Movement the '15th to attack *Landrecy*; That the Prince of 'Anhalt Dessau should command the Siege of 'that Place; and that if the *English* retired from the 'Army, nothing should be omitted to push on 'the War with greater Vigour than ever, in or-'der to take Winter Quarters in *Picardy*.' The Earl of *Strafford* foreseeing what a Martial Answer he must expect, in case he should propose a Cessation of Arms, continued at the Duke of of *Ormond*'s Quarters, where he conferr'd only with that General, without speaking to any Commanders of the Auxiliary Troops, except the General of the *Hanoverians*, who was instructed to declare, that his Master, as an Elector of the Empire, was obliged to follow the Resolutions of the Head and Members of that great *Body*. Whether the Earl of *Strafford* expected the first Visit from Prince *Eugene* and the States Deputies, is uncertain; but, if he did, he was disappointed; and his Excellency having notify'd to them his Arrival in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp, no sooner than the 14th of *July*, his Highness and the said Deputies contented themselves with returning his Excellency a Compliment thereupon.

The Earl of Strafford arrives in the Duke of Ormond's Army, July 22, N. S.

The News of the Auxiliaries in *British* Pay refusing to march with the Duke of *Ormond*, was variously entertain'd in *England*, according to the different Inclinations, Tempers, and Views of the Contending Parties. Those who had either opposed or disapproved the late Measures, could not but rejoice at it; the most Sanguine amongst them openly declaring their Hopes, that the Confederates would carry on the War without *England*; others, less discreet, spreading Re-

The News of the Auxiliaries refusing to obey the D. of Ormond variously entertain'd in England.

ports

ports of the Duke of *Ormond*'s having been threatned by ſome *German* Generals: And others again whiſpering about their *Secret Wiſhes*, under the Notion of *Apprehenſions*, of a Deſign form'd by thoſe Generals to confine his Grace, for their Arrears, and even to diſarm the *Britiſh* Troops, leſt they ſhould joyn the *French* Army. A. C. 1712.

Whether ſuch a Thought was ever entertain'd by any of theſe Commanders is very difficult to determine: But 'tis certain no ſuch Thing was ever propos'd to the States Field-Deputies; and 'tis more than probable that if it had, it would have been rejected with Indignation. However, 'tis obſervable, That the Friends of the New Miniſtry were apt enough to ſuſpect ſuch a Deſign, and very induſtrious in infuſing the Belief of it, in order to render the Allies more odious to the People. For their Agents gave out, 'That upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s notifying to 'Prince *Eugene* his Orders for a Ceſſation of 'Arms, and for making a Detachment to take 'Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk*, his Highneſs made a 'Movement with the Right of his Army, by 'which Diſpoſition it ſeem'd as if ſome Affront 'was to have been offer'd to his Grace, if he 'had thought fit to have caus'd the ſaid Detachment to march. This, added they, cauſed the 'Duke of *Ormond* to put off the making the Detachment for ſome Days, and to ſend an Expreſs to *London*; upon which it was thought 'fit to take other Meaſures, and not to receive 'the Body of Troops his Grace had with him, 'but to ſend Troops from *England*, to take 'Poſſeſſion of *Dunkirk* by Sea: Which ſtop gave riſe to a groundleſs Report, that the '*French* had heſitated, and refuſed to put the 'Town of *Dunkirk* into the Hands of the *Engliſh*, unleſs the latter could bring off all their 'Auxiliaries.' Taking this for granted, 'tis certain however, that the *German* Generals refuſing to obey the Duke of *Ormond*, gave no ſmall Diſturbance and Uneaſineſs to the *French* Court, who could not but fear, that a ſeparate Peace with *England*, would be of no great Advantage to

• *See a Pamphlet call'd*, The Juſtice and Neceſſity of a War with *Holland*. Pag. 14. *See alſo* Poſt-Boy, *of* June 24.

A. C. 1712. to them, and that they ſhould be oblig'd to ſuſtain a cruel and heavy War againſt the other Allies, to whoſe Invaſions the very Heart of *France* lay open by the taking of *Queſnoy*, and would be further expoſed by the Reduction of *Landrecy*, which Prince *Eugene* threatned with a Siege. On the other Hand, the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, whoſe main Deſign of becoming abſolute Umpires of the Negotiations of Peace, ſeem'd to be fruſtrated, could not but highly reſent the Reſolution of the *German* Auxiliaries, to continue with Prince *Eugene*; which one of their Agents did not ſtick to call an *unexampled* * *Diſobedience* and *ſhameful Treachery*: And from that Time the very *London* Gazette gave thoſe Troops no better Appellation than of *Mercenaries* and *Hirelings*. The Writer before quoted, exclaim'd ſome time after againſt them with more Bitterneſs: † 'The Defection, *ſays* † *he*, of ſo great a 'Body of Troops ſo well paid by Her *Britannick* 'Majeſty, during the ſpace of Ten Years, as it 'is a Precedent for future Times, ſo does it hugely redound to the eternal Shame of all ſuch as 'lead thoſe Mercenary Troops. This together 'with the Reflection upon what happen'd laſt 'Year after the Surrender of the dear-bought 'Village of *Bouchain*, when theſe Gentlemen 'complain'd of the great Deſertion of their 'Troops, and affirm'd, that they would not 'go upon any other Siege; this, I ſay, ſerves to 'convince the Pacifick, that theſe Officers are 'cloſely link'd with the Grandees, who found 'it their Intereſt to perpetuate the War.

* *See the Supplement of* June 30.

† *And* July 14. 1712.

Mr. Secretary St. John's Declaration to the Foreign Miniſters about the Auxiliaries in Britiſh *Pay.* June 20. *O. S. and Printed in the Slip to the* Leyden Gazette, *dated,* July 26. *N. S.*

However, the *Britiſh* Miniſters reſolv'd ſteddily to purſue their Scheme: And on the 20th of *June*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* deſired the Miniſters of thoſe Foreign Princes who had Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain* to meet him at his Office in the Cock-Pit, where he told them, 'That Her Maieſty had receiv'd undoubted Information, which 'made Her judge the preſent Poſture of Affairs 'to be ſuch, That the Conditions of Peace or War 'were no longer the Matter in Queſtion, but 'only whether Her Majeſty ſhould have the Ma-

'nagement

'nagement and Secret of the Negotiations of Peace, or whether the ſame ſhould be left to the States General? And the latter, in order to break the Meaſures ſhe had taken, pretending to over-rule the Allies, whoſe Generals in *Flanders* obey'd Prince *Eugene* to carry on the War, and refuſed to follow the Duke of *Ormond*'s Orders, in caſe the Queen ſhould think fit to agree to a Suſpenſion of Arms for the Good of the Peace: Her Majeſty had commanded him to acquaint the Miniſters of the Princes who had Troops in *Flanders*, either intirely in the Queen's Pay, or jointly with the States, That She would look upon ſuch a Refuſal as a Declaration againſt Her ſelf; and that She had reſolv'd not to pay any more any Subſiſtence, Subſidy, or Arrears to thoſe that ſhould make ſuch a Refuſal. That Her Majeſty deſired the ſaid Miniſters to make this Declaration known to the Commander in chief of their reſpective Maſters Troops; and that an Expreſs would forthwith be diſpatch'd to the Duke of *Ormond* with Her Majeſty's Orders for taking Poſſeſſion of ſuch Towns as *France* had offer'd to deliver up to Her Majeſty, as a Security for the Performance of the Scheme propos'd in Her Speech to Her Parliament on the 6th of *June* laſt; which Places, as they could not be taken in Two Years War, were far more advantageous than any that could now be reduc'd: Which gave Her Majeſty Hopes, That the High Allies would think it more for their Intereſt to concur with Her, than to take other Meaſures; ſince *whatever the Conſequence might be*, the Queen would never depart from the ſaid Scheme.' The Foreign Miniſters having no Inſtructions about that Matter, return'd the uſual Anſwer, That they would acquaint their reſpective Maſters with the ſaid Declaration. A. C. 1712.

Some Days after the Court receiv'd Advice from *Paris*, 'That altho' Her *Britannick* Majeſty had not yet been able to procure a general Suſpenſion of Arms, yet the King of *France*, to ſhew his ſincere Intentions for Peace, June 26. O. S. *The King of* France *offers to deliver* Dunkirk.

C. A. 1712.

'and the Confidence he repos'd in Her Majesty, 'was willing to deliver *Dunkirk* into Her Hands; 'not doubting but Her *Britannick* Majesty would 'take the necessary Measures to bring the Allies 'into the Plan concerted between the Crowns 'of *Great Britain* and *France*.' Hereupon Sir *John Leake* set † out for *Deal*, to take upon him the Command of Her Majesty's Fleet in the *Downs*; and to provide Transports for the Troops that were appointed to take Possession of *Dunkirk*, under the Command of Brigadier *Hill*, *viz.* a Batallion of the *Scotch Guards*, about 1000 Men of several Regiments of Marines, and the Regiments of *Hill*, *Disney* and *Kane*. At the same time, Sir *James Abecrombie* and Colonel *King* were sent to *Dunkirk*, to regulate matters with the *French* Governor, who on the 7th of *July* N. S. caused a Royal Order, (dated the 27th of *June*, N. S.) to be publish'd there, by which the *French* Troops in that Town, as also in the Citadel, *Risbank*, and other Forts, were enjoin'd to be in a readiness to march out, on the Appearance of the *English*.

† June 27. O. S.

Brigadier Hill *appointed Governor of* Dunkirk.

The very same Day on which the Earl of *Strafford* arriv'd in the Duke of *Ormond*'s Camp, his Grace receiv'd Advice from *Dunkirk*, that Sir *James Abercombie* and Colonel *King* were come there from *England*, to concert Measures with the Governour for evacuating the Place; whereupon the *British* General immediately sent Colonel *Lloyd*, one of his Aids-de-Camp thither, who return'd the 16th of *July*, N. S. in the Evening with Intelligence, That the Count *de l'Aumont* had receiv'd the *French* King's Orders to resign the Town and Forts to Her Majesty's Troops, as soon as they came to demand Possession. Accordingly, Brigadier *Hill* having embark'd on *Sunday* the 6th of *July*, O. S. Sir *John Leake*, with the Squadron under his Command, sail'd early the next Morning, and at Two in the Afternoon, came to an Anchor off *Dunkirk*. About Six in the Evening the Pilots, who were sent from thence to conduct the Yachts and Transports into the Harbour, came on board the Fleet;

Brigadier Hill *takes Possession of* Dunkirk.

Fleet; whereupon the Diſpoſition was concerted for Landing the Troops the next Morning, as ſoon as the Tide would permit, which was accordingly done at Eleven of the Clock, and by Twelve moſt of the Troops were diſembark'd. At Three in the Afternoon the Guards of the Citadel, Fort *Louis*, and the *Risbank*, were relieved; as were, ſoon after, the Guards of all the other Gates and Forts. This being done, and the *French* Garriſon having paraded towards the *Porte-Royale*, the Count *de l' Aumont* the Governor for the *French* King, came and took his Leave of Brigadier *Hill*, and deliver'd up to him the Keys of the Town; after which, the Brigadier accompany'd him to the ſaid Gate, where the Count *de l' Aumont* put himſelf at the Head of the *French* Garriſon, and march'd to *Vinoxberg*. Immediately upon this, the Queen's Colours were hoiſted in Three ſeveral Places of the Town; tho' 'tis to be obſerv'd, that not only the Civil Government was continued in the Hands of the *French*, and ſeveral of their Ships and Galleys permitted to ſtay in the Harbour, with Two or Three Batallions of Marines in the Town, on Pretence of Guarding the Stores; but the Privateers of that Place were indulg'd the Liberty of going in and out, provided they brought no *Engliſh* Prizes into the Ports. On the 14th of *July*, in the Evening Prince *Eugene* ſent an Aid de Camp to acquaint the D. of *Ormond That he was oblig'd to decamp the next Day, both for want of Forrage, and to proſecute the Operations of the Campaign; and if his Grace intended to do the like, and concert with him thereupon, his Highneſs would confer with him at ſuch a Place as his Grace ſhould pleaſe to appoint.* The Duke anſwer'd in Writing, 'That he thought it ſtrange ſuch a Meſſage 'ſhould be ſent him by an ordinary Aid-de-'Camp, and that only Twelve or Thirteen 'Hours before the Prince was to march, becauſe 'no Meaſures had been concerted between them 'relating either to their Motions, or to any fur-'ther Undertaking: For which Reaſons his 'Highneſs ought not to expect, that he ſhould

A. C. 1712.

But the civil Government continued in the Hands of the French; *and their Sloops, Gallies and Marines, allow'd to ſtay in the Town.*

Prince Eugene's Meſſage to the Duke of Ormond.

The Duke of Ormond's *Anſwer.*

A C. 1712.

'accompany him, or be assisting in any Operations wherein he had not been consulted. 'That he gave the Prince this Notice, that he 'might regulate himself accordingly, and not 'attribute to him any *Misfortune* which might 'happen. And that he also thought it proper 'to let his Highness understand, That if the Imperial Army march'd away, and left him, he 'should be obliged to take the best Methods he 'could for the Security of the Queen's Troops.' Upon the Receipt of this Answer, the Prince sent Count *de Althan*, an Imperial Major General, and Quarter-Master-General, with the Message before-mention'd, to which he added, '*That his* '*most Serene Highness had already acquainted* '*his Grace Three Days before, that he would pass* '*the River* Escaillon, *and ask'd him if he would* '*confer about it; so that his Grace could not say,* '*the Notice came too late.*' On the 16th of *July* N. S. a Day which will ever be famous in History for the Separation of the Confederate Army; and the fatal Epoch of the Declension of the Confederate Cause! The Prince of *Savoy* broke up from his Camp at *Haspre*, and march'd off with the Troops under his Command, being follow'd by all the *Danes*, *Prussians*, *Saxons*, *Hanoverians*, and other Auxiliaries in *British* Pay, except Four Squadrons of *Vander-Nath*, and a Batallion of *Berner*, of the Troops of *Holstein-Gottorp*, and Baron *Walef*'s Regiment of Dragoons. His Highness encamp'd at *Atre*, near *Landrecy*, which Place the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau* invested the next Day, with 34 Batallions and as many Squadrons; whereupon the Duke of *Ormond* decamped the same Morning from *Chateau Cambresis*, and came to *Avesne-le-secq*. In his march his Grace order'd a Cessation of Arms for Two Months to be declared between the Queen's Forces and those of *France*, at which the Troops were so far from Rejoycing, that on the contrary they could not forbear shewing their Concern for parting with their Fellow-Conquerors. The same Evening Mareschal *Villars* sent an Aid-de-Camp to acquaint the Duke of *Ormond*,

The Prince's Reply.

His Highness marches off. And with him the Auxiliaries in British *Pay.*

Landrecy invested, July 17.

The Duke of Ormond *marches to* Avesne-le-secq, *and declares a Suspension of Arms.*

July 17. N. S.

Ormond, that he had that Day declar'd likewiſe a Suſpenſion of Arms with Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Troops, purſuant to the Agreement he had made with his Grace. On *Monday* the 18th of *July* N. S. the *Britiſh* Forces, under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*, march'd from *Aveſne-la-Secq* to *Flines*, being join'd on the way by Two Batallians and Two Squadrons of *Great Britain*, which made Part of the Separate Body poſted at *Denain*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*. It was reported, and even publiſh'd by Authority in *England*, that *before the Separation of the Confederate Forces, the Deputies of the States ſaid openly, that they hoped the Duke of* Ormond *did not intend to march through any of their Towns!* Agreeable to this Expreſſion ſome *Engliſh* Officers, who would have paſſed that Day through *Bouchain*, for the more commodious performance of their Journey, were refuſed Entrance at the Gates, and told by the Guard, *that poſitive Order was given to let no* Engliſhman *into the Town.* But the Officers not being ſatisfied, ſent to the Commandant himſelf, who returned the ſame Anſwer. When the *Britiſh* Army came near *Douay*, they met the like Treatment from the Commandant of that Place, which was the more ſurprizing, becauſe the *Britiſh* Forces had their Hoſpital and great quantities of Stores in that Town: Whereupon the Duke of *Ormond*, the better to provide for the Security and Subſiſtence of the Troops that were with him, as well as for thoſe in the Town and Cittadel of *Gand*, where part of his Artillery and Ammunition was kept, made the Diſpoſition for marching towards that Place, and came the Nineteenth to *Theomolin* near *Orchies*. When Prince *Eugene* and the Deputies of the States found the Duke's Intention of going towards *Gand*, they ſent Count *Naſſau Woudenbourg* to excuſe the inſolent Behaviour of the Commandants of *Douay* and *Bouchain*, and to inform him that *what had been done was without Authority.* Soon after Count *Hompeſch*, Governor of *Douay*, came in Perſon to wait upon his Grace, and aſſured him, that he had

A. C. 1712.

The like Suſpenſion declared in the French *Camp*

† *See the* London *Gazette of* July 15, 1712.

The British *Troops not ſuffer'd to paſs through* Bouchain *and* Douay.

Pr. Eugne *and the States Deputies ſend an Excuſe upon it to the D. of* Ormond.

A. C. 2712.

had not given the Commandant any Orders to refuse the *British* Officers admittance into that Town. On the 20th the Duke of *Ormond* pursued his March, and came to *Fleurival*, near *Tournay*, where he rested the 21st.

Before we proceed, We must take Notice that the News-Papers printed in *Holland*, having charg'd the *British* Troops with an enormous Piece of Barbarity, *viz. the Plundering the Village of* Marcois, *and setting Fire to a Church, whither the Inhabitants fled for Sanctuary; they were not suffer'd to come out, but kept in by a Party of Men that fired at the Gate, so that above 260 Persons, Men, Women and Children, perish'd in the Flames*: It was tought proper to wipe off so heinous an Aspersion, by inserting the following Account in the *London* * Gazette.

Anonymous Barbarity charg'd on the British Troops.

* *Dated* July 17, 1712 O.S.

Douay, July 17, N. S. 'On *Thursday* the 14th *Instant* the Duke of *Ormond* order'd a general Forage to be made at Four of the Clock that Afternoon, and pointed out to the several Corps the particular Places to which they should go. The Village of *Marcois* happened to be allotted to the *Prussians*, who not coming thither till very late in the Evening, a Band of Maroders, consisting of *Men of several Nations*, without any Officer among them, took that Opportunity to plunder the Place; and the Inhabitants wounding one of their Companions, they in Revenge set Fire to the Church, in which a considerable Number of Persons were unhappily destroyed. As soon as the Duke was informed of this Barbarity, he sent a Party of Men to pursue and seize all such as could be suspected to have any share in it. The Commanding Officer did accordingly take a great many of them, who have been since tryed by a Court-Martial and executed. We should be much surprised to see this cruel Fact charged in the Gazettes of these Countries upon a Party of Regular Troops of *Great Britain*, if we did not find those Papers filled every Day with the most notorious Falsities concerning that Nation, both in respect to Things and Persons, particularly in relation to

The British Forces justified.

'a

'a Report induſtriouſly ſpread here, as if the 'Duke of *Ormond* had ſent an Officer to aſſure 'Prince *Eugene* of the Concern his Grace was un- 'der, that he was not at Liberty to follow him; 'which is ſo diſtant from Truth, that we have 'certain Information that the Duke ſhewed Diſſa- 'tisfaction for that General's withdrawing his 'Forces from thoſe of *Great Britain*, in ſo *extra- 'ordinary a manner*.

A: C. 1712.

Report about the Duke of Ormond *Confuted.*

There was alſo about that time, a current Report, † That before the Duke of *Ormond* declar'd the Ceſſation of Arms, the Earl of *Strafford* went *incognito* to the *French* Camp, to concert Meaſures with the Mareſchal *de Villars*; and that amongſt other Things it was agreed, That the *Britiſh* Troops ſhould make themſelves Maſters of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, whereby they ſhould have the Command of the Navigation of the *Lys* and the *Scheld*; and be able to put an effectual Stop to any further Progreſs of the Confederate Army under the Prince of *Savoy*, in caſe the *French* General found it impracticable to relieve *Landrecy*. That this was the Deſign of the *Britiſh* General, in bending his March towards *Ghent*, is little to be doubted; but whether the ſame was concerted by the Earl of *Strafford* and Mareſchal *de Villars*, or by the Miniſtry in *England*, is yet doubtful, and indeed, not very material to know. This is certain, That the States General were extreamly alarm'd at that March; and tho' the Prince of *Savoy* and the Field Deputies did thereupon think fit to ſend to the Duke of *Ormond*, to excuſe his Troops not being permitted to paſs thro' *Bouchain* and *Douay*: Yet, 'twas confidently reported, That his Highneſs could not forbear expreſſing his Reſentment at the Duke's marching towards *Ghent*, when, as 'twas pretended, he had promiſed to march towards *Ypres* and *Dunkirk*.

† *See the* Flying Poſt *of* July 15, 1712.

The True Deſign of the Duke of Ormond's *marching to* Ghent.

The States Gen. alarm'd at it.

On the 19th of *July* N. S. upon the Duke of *Ormond*'s coming to *Theomoulin*, the Earl of *Strafford*, accompany'd by Lieutenant General *Cadogan*, went to *Tournay*; from hence the next Day to *Liſle*: At both which Places he was receiv'd with great Demonſtrations of Reſpect; and on

A. C. 1712. the 21st return'd to the Camp at *Fleurival*. The next Day, in the Afternoon, the *British* Troops moved to *Petteghem*, near *Oudenarde*, and desired Passage through that Town; but the Commandant having no Orders about it, thought fit to keep the Gates shut, which occasion'd here bitter Reflections against the *Dutch*. It appear'd indeed at first very strange, *that the* British *Officers should be refused Entrance into those Towns which Her Majesty's Forces in Conjunction with those of Her Allies, had conquer'd this War*: But this Precaution of the *Dutch* proceeded from an Apprehension, That if the *English* were possess'd of any of their Strong Towns, they should be compell'd to submit to the Scheme of Peace concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*. On the 23d in the Evening the Duke of *Ormond*'s Army pursued their March towards *Ghent*, by the way of *Lede* and *Auvegem*. The Night † before Lieutenant General *Cadogan* arrived at *Ghent*, where he found that Major *Labene*, who commanded in the Castle, had, pursuant to his Orders, made the necessary Dispositions for the Security of that Post. On the 23d in the Morning General *Lumley* came also to *Ghent*; as did in the Afternoon the Duke of *Ormond*, attended by the Earl of *Strafford*, and several General Officers, under a Triple Discharge of the Cannon on the Ramparts. They were all entertain'd at Dinner by the *English* Commissary *Hudson*; and complimented by the Magistrates, the President of the Council of *Flanders*, and the Two Colleges which compose the Government of that City, who made great Professions of *Zeal for the Queen's Service, and of their readiness to promote Her Majesty's good Intentions for the Common Benefit of all her Allies*. About Seven in the Evening, the Duke of *Ormond* rode out to *Nazareth*, a League and half from *Ghent*, where the Troops under his Command being arrived that Day, Two Detachments were made from that Body; one to reinforce the *English* Garrison in the Castle of *Ghent*, the other to take Post about *Mariekerken*, along the Canal of *Bruges*; which they did accordingly the 24th of *July* N. S. The same Day,

The British *Troops refus'd Passage thro' Oudenarde.

See the London *Gazette of* July 22, 1712.

† July 22d. N. S.

The Duke of Ormond *comes to* Ghent July 23d N. S.

Day, Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, who, had not been idle all this while, ſet out from *Bruſſels*, and in the Evening arriv'd in the *Britiſh* Camp, where he conferr'd with the Duke of *Ormond* and the Earl of *Strafford*. Upon his Grace's approaching *Ghent*, and the Report that was ſpread from *Namur*, that Mareſchal *de Villars* had received Orders in caſe he could not relieve *Landrecy* to ſend a ſtrong Detachment into *Brabant*, there was no ſmall Conſternation in *Bruſſels* among the Friends of the *Hollanders*; and on the other hand the Partizans of *France*, who were not the leaſt in Number, were wonderfully elated; upon a fond expectation, That the *Britiſh* Troops would joyn and aſſiſt the *French*. But the Duke of *Ormond* contented himſelf with † marching his Forces to *Drongen*, where they encamp'd in a plentiful Country between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges* near *Ghent*. On the 27th of *July* N. S. the Earl of *Strafford* left the Army to return to his Pacifick Poſt at *Utrecht*, where he arrrived the 29th. About the ſame time the Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to put Four Batallions into *Ghent*; and with as many to take Poſſeſſion of *Bruges*, where his Grace was received with the ſame Demonſtrations of Reſpect, as were paid him at the former Place. This done, he detach'd Six Batallions to reinforce the Garriſon of *Dunkirk*; and ſent thither at the ſame time a Train of Artillery with ſome Ammunition; the *French* having drawn off moſt of their Cannon from the Ramparts of that Place; which together with the Force they had ſtill in it, rendred our Poſſeſſion of it, for ſome time, precarious. The Council of State of *Brabant* and *Flanders* having ſent Deputies to agree with the Duke of *Ormond* about the Methods for furniſhing his Forces with Forage, the ſame was regulated on the ſame Foot as was agreed to in the late War, when Prince *Vaudemont* commanded the *Engliſh* Army in the Abſence of King *William*.

A. C. 1712.

† July 25th N. S.

The Earl of Strafford *returns to* Utrecht July 29th.

The Duke of Ormond *takes Poſſeſſion of* Bruges

And ſends 6 *Batalions and a Train of Artillery to* Dunkirk.

It was not long before the Confederates felt the Diſmal Effect, either, as they term'd it Abroad, of their being abandon'd by the *Britiſh* Troops; or,

A. C. 1712.

or, as some People call'd it in *England*, of their separating from the Troops of *Great Britain*. The Mareschal *de Villars* having receiv'd positive Orders to attempt the Raising of the Siege of *Landrecy* at any Rate, and reinforc'd his Army with part of the Garrisons of *Dunkirk*, *Valenciennes*, *Condé*, *Maubeuge*, and other Places, resolv'd to attack the small Body of the Confederate Troops encamp'd at *Denain*, which kept an open Communication between P. *Eugene*'s Army and the Village of *Marchiennes*, thro' which all the Stores of Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions must necessarily pass, rightly judging, that if he could possess himself of the latter, the Allies would not be in a Condition to carry on their Siege. In order to put his Design in Execution, he pass'd the *Scheld* the 19th and 20th of *July* N. S: and encamp'd on the *Selle* towards *Chateau-Cambresis*; the 21st and 22d he set 1500 Men to Work to enlarge and level the Roads towards the *Sambre*, and to lay Bridges over that River; and then caus'd his Right to advance beyond *Mazenghien*. These Motions having given the Allies some Jealousy, as if Mareschal *de Villars* design'd to attack them in their Camp, near *Landrecy*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* caus'd a great Intrenchment to be made before his Left: posted behind it General *Fagel* with Forty Batallions; and caus'd his Right to move up nearer by about Three Leagues, that he might be in a Condition to maintain the Siege with all his Forces. The 23d at Seven in the Evening, the Mareschal de *Villars* ordered the Count *de Coigny* to pass the *Sambre*, to advance by *Femy* towards *Cartignies* along a Rivulet which falls into the *Sambre* below *Landrecies*; to send out small Parties at Day-break to scour the Country within View of the Confederate Camp, and after they had alarm'd them and had rejoyned him, to retire towards *Guise*, to cover the Frontier against the Excursions which might be made that Way. On the other hand, the Mareschal *de Villars*, commanded the Count *de Broglio* the same Day, at Five in the Evening to advance along the *Selle* with Forty Squadrons, causing all the

The Mareschal de Villars *designs to attack* Denain.

His Dispositions to put his Design in Execution. *See* Appendix No. IV.

the Paſſages of that River to be guarded, to the End none of the Confederate Parties might paſs over it, and obſerve his Motions; at the ſame time he order'd the Marquis *de Vieuxpont*, Lieutenant General, to march with Thirty Batallions of the Left, ſome Artillery and Pontons, and lay Bridges at *Neuville* over the *Schelde*, between *Bouchain* and *Denain*; and order'd him to be follow'd by Count *Albergotti*, Lieutenant General, with Twenty other Batallions, and by all the Army, in Four Columns of Troops, and a Fifth of Artillery, having ſome Days before, ſent the heavy Baggage to *St. Quintin*. Notwithſtanding the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* made all poſſible Expedition, he could not reach *Neuville* till the 24th at Eight in the Morning, where he preſently cauſed the Bridges to be laid over the *Scheld*; the Count *de Broglio* arrived about Nine with his Forty Squadrons; as did likewiſe the Mareſchal *de Villars*, who order'd him to paſs over before the Infantry, which he did with great Toil, by Reaſon of a Moraſs beyond the Bridge. A. C. 1712.

The Precautions Mareſchal *de Villars* had uſed to conceal his true Deſign and his March from the Confederates ſucceeded ſo well, that Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* had no Intelligence of either till the twenty fourth at Seven a-Clock in the Morning, when being inform'd that the Enemy were laying Bridges over the *Scheld*, he haſten'd immediately to the Camp of *Denain*, after having given Orders to the Troops he had drawn to ſome diſtance from it, to follow him. His Highneſs view'd the Camp and Intrenchments at *Denain*; gave the Earl of *Albemarle* ſuch Directions as he thought neceſſary for the Defence of that Important Poſt; reinforc'd the Eleven Batallions that were there, with Six more from the great Army; and judging that Fourteen Squadrons which were alſo in the Intrenchments, would be uſeleſs, he caus'd them to retire with the Baggage: After which he went away himſelf to haſten the March of his Troops, in order to attempt to Succour the Earl of *Albemarle*, or at leaſt to ſave part of the Infantry. The Prince of *Savoy* was hardly got out of the Lines, when the Count *de Broglio*

Pr. Eugene comes on the Camp of Denain.

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Ho attack'd thoſe that began between *Neuville* and *Denain*, which he entred almoſt without Reſiſtance; Four Batallions of *Palatines* and other *German* Auxiliaries that were poſted there, throwing down their Arms upon the firſt Diſcharge. He found within theſe Lines 4 or 500 Waggons loaden with Bread for the Confederate Army, guarded by 500 Horſe and 500 Foot, who making a Shew of defending themſelves, were ſurrounded and moſt of them either kill'd or taken. Upon the firſt Appearance of the Enemy on that ſide, the Earl of *Albemarle* advanc'd with part of his Forces to defend the Convoy and ſuſtain the Four Batallions before mention'd; but finding that the latter had cowardly left that Poſt, and that a great Body of *French* Infantry were advancing, he return'd into his Camp, the Approach of which was defended by Twelve Pieces of Cannon. The *French* Infantry having paſs'd the *Scheld*, and the Line which the Count *de Broglio* had gain'd, Mareſchal *de Villars* made the Diſpoſitions for the Attack with 36 Batallions, in 8 Columns, diſtant 200 Paces from each other; with a Reſerve of 6 Batallions marching in a ſecond Line, and the Cavalry behind to ſupport them.

The Camp at Denain forc'd; and the Forces in it, totally Defeated.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* put himſelf at the Right of the Infantry, as did the Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou*, and Count *Albergotti* at the Left. The Marquis *de Vieuxpont*, the Count *de Dreux*, and Monſ. *Brindelay*, Lieutenants-General; the Prince *de Iſenghien*, the Marquis *de Monchy*, the Duke *de Mortemar*, and the Marquis *de Nangis* Major Generals, with the Brigadiers, marched at the Head of the Troops, as did the Count *de Villars*, Lieutenant General, who ſerv'd in the Quality of a Volunteer, near the Mareſchal his Brother. Prayers being performed and the Signal given, the whole Line advanced, and marched 7 or 800 Paces towards the Intrenchment, without firing one Shot. When they were come within half Muſquet-Shot, the Confederates who lined the Rampart, made a Diſcharge of their Cannon loaded with Cartridge-Shot, and three Diſcharges of their Muſquets, without diſordering

ing any one Batallion. Coming up within 50 Paces of the Intrenchment, the Piquets and the Grenadiers leaped into the Ditch followed by the Batallions, and after a pretty long Reſiſtance they entred the Camp, cutting down all who made Head againſt them. The reſt retired into the Village and the Abbey, where they were forced and purſued ſo cloſe, that intire Batallions threw themſelves Head-long into the *Schelde*, ſo that of thoſe 17 Batallions, hardly 3000 Men eſcaped, all the reſt being kill'd, taken or drowned. The Action was hardly over, when Count *Albergotti* and the Marquis *de Nangis* marched to poſſeſs themſelves of the Redoubt and Bridge which the Confederates had built at the Village of *Provi*, by reaſon of a Moraſs lying over againſt *Denain*; in order to cut off the Retreat of the Runaways, and hinder their being ſuccour'd by Prince *Eugene*'s Army, which was ſeen advancing in Columns on the other ſide of the *Schelde*. Immediately upon his Arrival, his Highneſs caus'd that Redoubt to be attack'd; but that Poſt being defended by the Regiment of *Navarre*, ſuſtain'd by part of the *French* Army, poſted on the Bank of the *Scheld* with Artillery, he was obliged to draw off, and to go and encamp the next Day near *Queſnoy* and *Bavay*, to ſupport the Troops employ'd in the Siege of *Landrecy*. The Loſs of the *French*, (if we may credit their own Accounts) did not amount to above 400 Men Killed or Wounded; among whom were no Perſons of Diſtinction, beſides the Marquis *de Tourville*, Son of the late Mareſchal of the ſame Name, kill'd; the Marquis *de Meuſe Choiſeul* dangerouſly wounded; the Chevalier *de Teſſe*, Colonel of the Regiment of *Champagne*, and Mr. *de Gauſſac* wounded. As to the Confederates, 'twas reckon'd that they had about 1000 kill'd, 2500 taken Priſoners; and near 1500 drown'd, among which laſt was the brave Count *de Dhona*, Lieutenant General and Governor of *Mons*; and among the Slain Count *Corneille* of *Naſſau*, otherwiſe known by the Name of Count *Naſſau-Woudenbourg*, a Major General, and an Officer

A. C. 1712.

Pr. Eugene finds it impoſſible to Succour the E. of Albemarle.

Loſs on both Sides.

A. C. 1712. Officer of great Merit, and in great Esteem with Prince *Eugene*. Among the Prisoners were reckon'd the Earl of *Albemarle* General, the Prince of *Anhalt*, (Brother of the Prince of *Anhalt-Dessau*) the Prince of *Nassau Siegen*, Lieutenant Generals; the Prince of *Holstein*, the Baron *d' Albert* and M. *Sobel*, Major Generals; several other General Officers; 4 Collonels, 5 Lieutenant Collonels, 5 Majors, 38 Captains, 45 Lieutenants, 47 Ensigns, 5 Aides de Camp of General Officers, 14 Officers of Artillery; in all near 300 Officers. In the Camp were found 12 Brass Cannon, a very great quantity of Ammunition and Provisions; a great Number of Horses, and a considerable Booty, which was given to the Soldiers.

The Allies could not but own the great Advantage gain'd by the *French* at *Denain*; and the States Field Deputies gave an Account of it to their Principals, in the following Letter.

High and Mighty Lords,

The States Field Deputies Letter to the States General.

THE Mareschal de Villars *decamped Yesterday in the Evening at Sun-set from* Chateau Cambresis, *and march'd with such Diligence, that early this Morning he passed the* Schelde *in* 8 *Columns at* Sourche *and at* Neufville. *As soon as Prince* Eugene *of* Savoy *had Intelligence of the Enemy's March, he went to* Denain, *caused* 6 *Batallions to march thither to reinforce the Body commanded by the Earl of* Albemarle, *viewed in Person the Intrenchment there, and the Infantry who were posted in it; caused the Cavalry and Baggage to come over to this side of the* Schelde, *that they might not be any Embarrass; and about* 10 *a Clock came over to this side of the Bridge, to make the necessary Dispositions for supporting that Body with all the Infantry of the Army, who were actually on the March. In the mean while the Enemy having advanced near to the Intrenchment, in one very close Column of their Left Wing and Main Body, which filed off to attack the Intrenchment in Front, they afterwards made several Feints as if they would retire, because of the great Fire which our Men made upon them with our Cannon: But at length they fell on with so much Fury on the Regiments posted there, that after one Discharge the Intrenchment was aban-*

doned.

doned. Then the Enemy breaking into the Intrenchment, charged our Men on the Right and Left, broke them, and after a vigorous but vain Reſiſtance, forced them to retire over the Bridge on the Schelde: But unhappily that Bridge had been broke, by the Weight of the Baggage which had newly paſſed it; ſo that the greateſt part of thoſe who attempted to paſs it were drowned; others got over to this ſide of the Schelde; and the reſt of the 17 Batallions who were in the Intrenchment, were killed or made Priſoners. The Earl of Albemarle and Major General Sobel are among the latter. Count Dohna Lieutenant General, and the Prince of Holſtein, Major General in the Emperor's Service, were drowned. We have not yet any certain Account of the Count of Naſſau Woudenbourg. Among the 17 Batallions were 8 Imperialiſts or Palatines, and 3 of this State, viz. thoſe of Albemarle, Welderen and Douglas, the reſt being Auxiliary Troops. We are obliged to defer to another Opportunity, the ſending to Your High Mightineſſes the Particulars of our Loſs; 'tis but little, the great Fire conſidered; and without the Accident of the breaking of the Bridge, would have been yet leſs; for the Enemy durſt not penetrate to the Schelde, to avoid the Fire of the Infantry who were poſted on this ſide of that River. Brigadier Berkoffer is in Marchiennes with 6 Batallions; and as that Place is ſituate on the Scarpe, on Ground almoſt inacceſſible, we hope he will retire elſewhere in caſe the Enemy ſhould paſs that River. As all Communication with Marchiennes is cut off from us, Orders have been iſſued for baking Bread for the Army here and at Mons; and the Infantry is order'd back to the Army, which is in its former Situation. A. C. 1712.

To Morrow we ſhall concert with Prince Eugene of Savoy and Count Tilly what to do; and we will immediately inform your High Mightineſſes of it. We hope thereby intirely to prevent any ill Conſequences of this Loſs. We are

High and Mighty Lords, &c.

Signed,

Queſnoy, *July* 24. 1712.

J. Welderen, W. Hooft.
J. Hop. W. de Haerſolte.
P. E. Vegelin de Claerbergen.

As

A. C. 1712.

The Conduct of the Confederate Generals blamed.

As 'tis usual with most Men to judge of Events, those of War especially, by the Success, so many were apt to blame Prince *Eugene* for seeming to despise the Enemy, and leaving the Earl of *Albemarle* exposed, at a great distance from the main Army; and secondly, for sending to him no greater Reinforcement than Six Batallions. As to the first, 'tis certain his Highness was not insensible of the Danger the Earl was in, and therefore he had proposed the removing the Stores of Artillery, Ammunition and Provisions from *Marchiennes* to *Bouchain*; but, it seems, the States Deputies, through Parsimony, were against that Counsel. As to the second, his Highness with several other experienc'd Generals, having view'd the Intrenchment at *Denain*, could not but think 17 Batallions sufficient to defend that Post, till he could come up to their Assistance with the whole Confederate Army; which they would infallibly have done, had the Batallions that were attack'd by Count *de Broglio* perform'd their Duty: Seeing his Highness came to the Banks of the *Scheld*, with most of his Infantry, before the Action was entirely over, tho' it lasted not an Hour and a half. Many Reflections were cast likewise on the Earl of *Albemarle*, as if he had suffer'd himself to be surprized; and had got but one Bridge between *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, for his Troops to retire over, in case of need: But Prince *Eugene's* being at *Denain* about an Hour before the Action, and making the Necessary Dispositions in concert with the Earl, sufficiently clears the latter of the first Charge. As to the second, tho' 'tis certain he could not have so many Bridges as by the Event would have been necessary, because the *English* that went from him carried away half the Pontons, yet Prince *Eugene's* fruitless Attack of the Bridge of *Prouvi* undeniably shews, that the Allies had more than one Bridge over the *Scheld*; tho' in the Hurry, they could make use but of one: So that, upon the whole matter, the Misfortune of that Day seems wholly to be ascribed to the ignominous and base Behaviour of the Batallions before mention'd. However, this dissentered-

Pr. Eugene and the E. of Albemarle *justified. See the Appendix No.* IV.

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ed Apology of the Confederate Generals is not meant, in the leaſt, to derogate from the juſt Glory the *French* Commanders gain'd on this Occaſion: For the moſt partial muſt own, that Mareſchal *de Villars*'s, or, as ſome would have it, Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou*'s Project was admirably well concerted, and executed with no leſs Diſpatch, than Secrecy, Vigour and good Conduct. A. C. 1712.

Juſt Praiſe of the French *Generals.*

It ſeem'd, indeed, as if the *French*, being now rid of the Enemy they dreaded moſt, the *Engliſh*, were animated by a New Spirit, and deſpiſed the reſt of the Confederates; which appear'd in the vigorous Proſecution of their Advantage at *Denain*. As ſoon as that Action was over, the Mareſchal *de Villars* order'd Count *de Broglio* to march and inveſt *Marchiennes*; Count *Albergotti* to go and attack St. *Amand*, and ſent other Detachments to poſſeſs themſelves of the reſt of the Poſts which the Confederates had on the *Scarpe*.

They improve their advantage at Denain.

On the 26th of *July* N. S. 200 Men who were in the Abbey of *Anchin* and at *Pont a Rache*, yielded themſelves Priſoners of War. The ſame Day the Count *de l' Eſparre* made himſelf Maſter of the Abbey of *Haſnon*, where he took 100 Priſoners. Count *Albergotti* poſſeſs'd himſelf that Day likewiſe of *Mortagne*, at the Mouth of the *Scarpe*, where he took 100 Men, and then of St. *Amand*, which was defended by 800 Men, who yielded themſelves Priſoners of War. In that Place were found 6 Braſs Cannon, Ammunition, ſeveral Horſes, and 40 Bilanders or long Barks, laden with Corn, Rice, and all manner of Proviſions, which were ſent to *Condé*, and to *Valenciennes*, with the 6 Cannon and the 800 Priſoners, and thoſe taken in *Mortagne*, *Anchin* and *Haſnon*: This done, Count *Albergotti* gave Order for demoliſhing the Fortifications of the Poſt of St. *Amand*.

The Poſts of Anchin Pont-a-rache, Haſnon, Mortagne, *and St.* Amand *taken* July 26, *N. S.*

In the mean while, the Count *de Broglio* had inveſted *Marchiennes*; but having view'd it the 25th in the Morning, he found the Enterprize more difficult than had been thought; that Poſt being encompaſs'd with Moraſſes and Ditches full of Water, which could not be croſs'd over but

Marchiennes inveſted July 24*th. N. S.*

A. C. 1712.

by Cauſeys; beſides which, it was fortify'd by ſeveral Intrenchments, and defended by 6 Batalions, 500 Men detach'd from the Garriſon of *Douay*, and the Regiment of *Schellart* conſiſting of 3 Squadrons of Cuiraſſiers of the Elector *Palatine's* Troops, under the Command of Brigadier *Berkoffer*, a brave and experienc'd Officer, who could not but be animated to make a vigorous Reſiſtance, by the immortal Glory he would acquire if he could preſerve a Magazine of ſo great value and importance; there being Neceſſaries for Two Sieges, with 110 Bilanders, or great Boats. Upon the Information which Mareſchal *de Villars* receiv'd from Count *de Broglio*, he deſired the Mareſchal *de Monteſquiou* to go and take upon him the Command of the Siege, which he did the ſame Day (*July* 25th N. S.) and immediately upon his Arrival, caus'd the *French* Troops to be drawn off at a farther diſtance from the Cannon of the Beſiegers, which made great Execution amongſt them. The 26th he caus'd a Redoubt, and another Poſt that cover'd the *Scarpe* and the Boats, to be attack'd, and forc'd 100 Men, who guarded them, to yield themſelves Priſoners of War. The next Day, he ſet Men to Work to raiſe Batteries, and caus'd the Trenches to be open'd at Two Attacks, which could not be done without conſiderable Loſs; and among the reſt Mr. *de Villars de Luſſan*, Brigadier of Ingineers, was kill'd by a Cannon-Ball, which likewiſe wounded Three other Ingineers. The 28th the Cannon began to batter to make Breaches, and the Mareſchal *de Villars* came to the Siege, and viewed the Trenches which were by that time far advanc'd. The ſame Day the Beſieged beat a Parley, and offer'd to Surrender, if they might be permitted to march out with their Arms and Baggage, 4 Coaches and 8 Waggons cover'd; but the Mareſchal *de Villars* anſwer'd, That he would not allow them any other Terms than to be Priſoners of War, and declared that if they ſpoiled the Stores which were in the Place, he would give them no Quarter. The 29th one Battery had made a reaſonable Breach; and the Principal Trench being advanced far enough, Preparations were made for giving

The Garriſon ſurrenders Priſoners of War, July 31ſt N. S.

ving the Aſſault the next Day; but the Beſieged beat a Parley again, and offer'd to yield themſelves Priſoners of War. The Mareſchal *de Villars* granted them however, that the Governor, the Collonels, the Lieutenant Collonels, the Majors of each Batallion, and of the Regiment of Horſe, ſhould keep their Equipages; the other Officers their Swords, and the Soldiers their Cloaths: That they ſhould march out the 31ſt at 3 in the Afternoon, with their Arms, Colours and Standards; which they ſhould lay down after they were come out, and that they ſhould be conducted to *Valenciennes*: Which was accordingly done. 'Tis almoſt incredible, what vaſt quantities of Stores and Proviſions were found in this Poſt. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that there were in it above 100 Bilanders, without reckoning thoſe which were ſent to *Valenciennes*, and 5 others laden with three hundred thouſand Weight of Powder, which the *Dutch* Commiſſary had cauſed to be ſunk in the *Scarpe* before the Siege; Above 100 Cannon, whereof 52 were 24 Pounders, and 40 ſerviceable; 300 Waggons with their Harneſſes: The Hoſpital of the Army: And in the Storehouſes or in the Bilanders, a prodigious Number and Quantity of Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Muſquet Balls, Powder, Corn, Meal, Hams, Bacon, Cheeſe, Butter, Beer, Wine, Brandy, Merchandize, Ladders, Hatchets, Bills, Planks, Match, Flints, and, in a word, all ſorts of Proviſions neceſſary for making two Sieges. There were likewiſe many Horſes; and part of theſe Proviſions were given to the Soldiers. The Priſoners who marched out of the Place, were to the Number of about Four Thouſand, without including Eight or Nine Hundred Wounded or Sick at the Siege of *Queſnoy*; and in this Siege not above Six Hundred Men of the *French* Troops were Kill'd or Wounded. A. C. 1712.

Upon the entire Defeat of the E. of *Albemarle* at *Denain*, P. *Eugene* of *Savoy* and the States Field-Deputies look'd on the Loſs of their Magazine at *Marchiennes* as unavoidable, becauſe it was impoſſible for the Confederate Army to relieve Brigadier *Berlo*ffer. Hereupon Prince *Eugene* made a Move-

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ment with his Army, posting his Right at *Bavay*, with an intention to draw the Convoys and Provisions from *Mons*, by which means many hop'd the Allies would still be in a condition to carry on the Siege of *Landrecy*: But it soon appear'd that the Loss of *Marchiennes* was irreparable. For the Convoy which on the 30th of *July* N. S. was brought from *Mons* to the Confederate Camp at *Poix*, not being sufficient to subsist the Army, so that Bread began to be very scarce; and on the other hand, Prince *Eugene* being inform'd of the Enemy's Design to besiege *Douay*, his Highness laid aside his Enterprize against *Landrecy*; and having put the Town of *Quesnoy* in as good a Posture of Defence as Time would permit, and provided it with Necessaries, broke up the 2d of *August* N. S. and encamp'd between *Sar* and *Bavay*, the Center of the Army being at *Tanieres*. The 3d his Highness advanc'd to *Belian*; and having on the 4th pass'd the *Haine* near *Mons*, march'd to *Cambron*, where he halted the 5th, and the next Day came and encamp'd at *Leuse*, in order to succour *Douay*, which was invested by Mareschal *de Villars* on the 3d. The Garrison of of that important Place having been drain'd, and consisting then only of Two Batallions, besides Six Companies of *Brouay*, Five Batallions more were sent to reinforce it; and had the good Fortune to get into the Place, with Count *Hompesch* the Governor; but Brigadier *des Roques*, and two other Ingineers who attempted the same, could not effect it. On the 7th of *August* N. S. Prince *Eugene* pass'd the *Scheld* near *Tournay*, advanc'd to *Trojenne*; and the 8th encamp'd with his Right at *Seclin*, and the Left at *Peronne* on the *Marque*, where he continued some Days, to give his Troops some Rest, after the Fatigue of their long March, and to expect some Reinforcements from the *Dutch* Garrisons, in order to attempt the Relief of *Douay*. In the mean time, General *Dopft*, who was sent on the 9th of *August* N. S. with a Strong Detachment to observe the Posture of the Enemy, reported, That they had cast a Line, beginning from the *Scarpe* at *Ponta-Rache*, going by the Castle

The Loss of Marchiennes irreparable.

The Siege of Landrecy laid aside.

Douay invested by the French, August 3, N. S.

Pr. Eugene sends a Reinforcement into the Place and marches in order to relieve it.

Caſtle of *Belleforiere* to *Pont-Oby* on the *Deule*; cover'd by two large Ditches full of Water; and ſo well guarded that there was no Poſſibility of relieving *Douay* on that ſide; that Mareſchal *de Villars*, with the greateſt part of his Army, was intrenching himſelf in the Plain of *Lens*, and having a vaſt Number of Pioneers with him, intended to caſt a Line along the *Souchet* to Mount *St. Eloy* and *Arras*, for the Security of his Convoys; and that he had put ſome Troops into the Town of *Lens*, which he deſigned to fortify. A. C. 1712.

The Court of *France* was not a little elated by the unuſual Succeſſes of their Arms in *Flanders*; upon which his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*: *The King of France's Letter to the Cardinal de Noailles.*

Couſin,

THE Steps *I have taken to effect a general Peace, and the Suſpenſion of Arms which I have agreed on with the Queen of* England, *have not availed to determine the other Allies to enter into the ſame Sentiments; on the contrary, they formed a Deſign to puſh on their Conqueſts and to beſiege* Landrecy. *The* Importance *of that Place, the taking of which would* have open'd to the Enemy an Entrance into my Kingdom, *determined me to give my Orders to the Mareſchals* de Villars *and* de Monteſquiou, *who command my Army in* Flanders, *to attack and fight the Enemy to oblige them to raiſe the Siege. They have acted with ſuch Conduct and Prudence, and the Succeſs has been ſo happy, that the Camp which was poſſeſs'd by the Enemy, at* Denain, *notwithſtanding the Strength of its Intrenchments, was forc'd and defeated with the intire Loſs of 17 Batallions which defended it, and of a Convoy of above* 500 *Waggons who were at the ſame time on the March towards the Camp before* Landrecy. *The Defeat of theſe Troops encam'd at* Denain *was followed by the taking of the Poſt of* Marchiennes, *where the Enemy had 6 Batallions,* 500 *Foot detached from the Garriſon of* Douay, *and* 3 *Squadrons of* Horſe, *who were all made Priſoners of War; and being added to thoſe taken in the Camp of* Denain *and in ſome other Poſts along the* Scarpe, *make the Number of above* 7000 *Men, and upwards of* 400 *Officers*

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Prisoners, among whom are several of their General Officers. My Troops who in these two Actions shew'd all possible Valour, took 37 Colours and 3 Standards: The Enemy lost with Marchiennes *a great Number of Cannon, and Stores of all sorts of Ammunition and Provisions laden in above 150 Bilanders, and their Army being weakened by so considerable a Loss, having no longer Communication with the Places they are possess'd of towards the* Scarpe, *have been forc'd to raise the Siege of* Landrecy *to retire towards* Mons: *And as such an Event is a visible Mark of the Protection of God, who knows the Rectitude of my Intentions, I hold my self obliged to render to him most humble Acts of Thanksgiving. I desire therefore that you will cause* Te Deum *to be sung in the Metropolitan Church of my good City of* Paris, *&c.*

Fontainebleau, *August* 4, 1712.

By this Letter it appears of what Consequence the Conquest of *Landrecy* would have been; but whether it consisted with Prudence to undertake that Siege, before *Maubeuge* had been reduced, I leave it to others to determine. This however, I will venture to observe, That as the Disgraces and Disappointments that befel the Confederate Arms this Campaign, cast a Shade on the Reputation of the Prince of *Savoy*, so did they wonderfully heighten the Glory the D. of *Marlborough* had gain'd by his uninterrupted Successes and Victories.

The Duke of Marlborough's *Glory heighten'd by the Successes of the* French *in* Flanders.

While the Two Armies were in the Neighbourhood of *Douay*, the *French* resolv'd to retaliate the late Incursion of Major General *Groveestein*; and committed the Execution of their Design to Major General *Pasteur*, a famous Partisan, who prosecuted it with all imaginable Secrecy, Diligence and Success. For tho' he had 15 or 1600 Men with him, the Allies had not the least Notice of his March from *Namur*, till he was advanc'd beyond *Bergen-op-Zoom*, and had plunder'd *Tertholen*, an Island belonging to *Zealand*, with the Town of that Name, and several other open Places. Upon the Alarm of this Inroad, 30 Batallions were detach'd from the Confederate Army; and all the Garrisons were drawn out to intercept the Enemy; but Monsieur *Pasteur*

Major Gen. Pasteur's *Successful Incursion into* Zealand.

fleur took ſuch right Meaſures for his Retreat, that he came back ſafe to *Namur* with * a conſiderable Booty, and Hoſtages for Cotributions. A. C. 1710.

* Auguſt 27th N. S.

It was expected by the Courts of *Great Britain* and *France*, not without probable Grounds, that the great Turn of Affairs in the Field, would occaſion an Alteration in the Negotiation at *Utrecht*; and that the *Dutch* would, at laſt, be induc'd to hearken to a Suſpenſion of Arms, for which the *Britiſh* Miniſters made very preſſing Inſtances. But the *Hollanders* ſhew'd on this occaſion a Firmneſs worthy of the *Old Romans*, or to ſay more, of the Firſt Founders of their own Republick. For the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland*, after having * agreed to take upon them the Payment of moſt of the Auxiliaries lately in *Britiſh* Pay, and for that purpoſe, to lend proviſionally 6 Millions of Gilders to the Generality; and to augment the intended Lottery of 3,500,000 Gilders to 6 Millions of Gilders; they alſo reſolv'd to *treat of Peace Sword in Hand*, that is, to go on with the Negotiations, without diſcontinuing the Operations of War; and made ſome Overtures to the States General thereupon. Their High Mightineſſes took immediately that Affair into Conſideration, and upon mature Deliberation order'd their Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* to inſiſt, in the Conferences, on the following Points, as further Preliminaries of the Treaty, *viz.* 1. 'That *France* reſtore to the Empire the 'City of *Strasbourg* with its Dependencies; and 'that ſhe likewiſe demoliſh all her fortified Pla-'ces on the *Rhine*, *Hunninghen*, Fort *Louis* and 'new *Briſac*.

Great firmneſs of the Hollanders.

* July 29th N. S.

New Preliminaries inſiſted on by the Dutch.

2. 'That the Commerce which this Repub-'lick has in the *Mediterranean* not being ſecure, 'unleſs he Emperor have *Sicily*, this State de-'mands it for his Imperial Majeſty; ſeeing the 'Prince that has not the Kingdom of *Sicily*, 'cannot be properly ſaid to have that of *Na-'ples*.

3. 'That the State demands for its Barrier, 'beſides the Places offer'd, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Douay*,

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'and *Fort-Scarpe*, with all their Dependencies, '(which Places *France* requires as an Equivalent 'for *Dunkirk*.) And the State inſiſts, that *Va-* 'lenciennes and *Maubeuge* be likewiſe added to the 'ſaid Barrier.

4. 'The Tariff of 1664 intire, without any 'Exception whatever.

5. 'Beſides all this, the State reſerves to it ſelf 'a Right of making further Demands.

6. 'And alſo of ſeconding powerfully its High 'Allies, each in their Demands.

Monſieur *Buys*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of the States General, having receiv'd new Inſtructions, went from the *Hague* to *Utrecht*, where on the 5th of *Auguſt* N. S. he and three of his Colleagues were ſeveral Hours in Conference with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, to whom they communicated the foregoing Articles; and the ſame were afterwards deliver'd to the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, and to the Miniſters of the Allies, who ſent them to their reſpective Maſters. It is obſervable, That it was induſtriouſly given out in *England*, 'That 'the *Dutch* * Plenipotentiaries had propos'd a 'New Plan for a General Peace, which came 'much nearer to that contain'd in Her Majeſty's 'Speech to Her Parliament, than any that had 'been hitherto offer'd:' But it ſoon appear'd that this was only an Amuſement, on all ſides. For when the ſaid Articles were made publick, every one ſaw, That they were not a *Plan* but bare *Preliminaries* or Demands previous to a *General Treaty*; which the *Dutch*, with great Prudence, thought fit to propoſe to keep fair with *Great Britain*; tho' they rightly judg'd, that *France*, conſidering the preſent Situation of her Affairs in *Flanders*, and her Intimacy with *England*, would not cloſe with their Propoſals, but rather abate her former Offers, and enlarge her own Demands.

* *See the* London *Gazette of* Aug. 2, O. S.

Count Sinzendorf's Negotiation at the Hague.

On *Saturday* the 6th of *Auguſt* N. S. Count *Sinzendorf*, the Emperor's firſt Plenipotentiary had a Conference at his own Houſe, at the *Hague*, with all the Miniſters of the Empire, to acquaint them with the aforemention'd Sentiments and Reſolutions of the States General, which were commu-

nica-

nicated to him by the Penſionary *Heinſius*. This A. C. 1712.
was by many, thought to be a Strain of Policy artfully contriv'd between the Imperial and *Dutch* Miniſters, to engage the *German* Princes to make greater Efforts than hitherto they had done. For the Count, at the ſame time, imparted to them a Project concerted with their High Mightineſſes, to carry on the War with more Vigour than ever, in which was ſpecify'd what each Prince, in particular, was able to do, to reduce *France* to the Terms of a Good, Safe, and Laſting Peace: Recommending to them, in the moſt lively and pathetick Expreſſions, to repreſent to their reſpective Maſters, That unleſs the *Dutch* were without Loſs of Time, powerfully aſſiſted, they would be forc'd to make their private Peace, even without the Reſtoration of *Strasburgh*; whereby the Empire would ſtill remain open to any Invaſion from *France*. The Payment and Subſiſtence of the *German* and *Daniſh* Troops in the Service of *Great Britain*, that had joyn'd the Forces under Prince *Eugene*, being the moſt preſſing Affairs, ſeveral Conferences were held at the *Hague* about it, between the Miniſters of the Princes to whom thoſe Troops belong'd, the Deputies of the States and the Imperial Miniſters. The latter were not wanting to repreſent the great Difficulties their Maſter had labour'd under ſince the Death of the late Emperor his Brother; and the vaſt Charge he had been indiſpenſibly oblig'd to beat, by his Coronations at *Frankfort* and *Presburgh*, and other growing Expences for the Preſervation of the Principality of *Catalonia*, whereby the Imperial Treaſury was quite exhauſted: That however, his Imperial Majeſty offer'd to contribute 300000 Crowns towards the Subſiſtence of the Troops before mention'd, provided the City of *Amſterdam* would advance that Sum under the Security of the States, for the Payment of which he was willing to Mortgage the ſame Funds in *Sileſia*, that had effectually and punctually anſwer'd both the Principal and Intereſt of the Loan made by the *Engliſh*, to enable Prince *Eugene* to carry on the War in *Italy*. The *Dutch* having preſent

Offers of the German Princes about the Subſiſtence of the Troops lately in the Service of Great Britain.

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ſent Occaſion for Money, no poſitive Anſwer was then return'd to the Imperial Miniſters either at the *Hague* or at *Amſterdam*, to which laſt Place one of them repair'd to ſollicit that Loan; but ſome Months after the ſaid Propoſal was cloſed with. The King of *Pruſſia* offer'd to maintain his Troops at his own Charge, provided the States General would give him Satisfaction, as to his Pretenſions to the Inheritance of the Late King *William*; and the Elector of *Hanover* offer'd, in the firſt Place, to maintain during the War at his own Expence, one half of the Troops he had in the Service of *Great Britain*, beſides the Regiment of Dragoons of *Bothmar*, and to agree for the maintaining of the reſt upon eaſy Terms. What the King of *Denmark* offer'd to do did not ſo ſoon come to publick Knowledge; tho' no Body doubted but he took as vigorous Reſolutions as any of the Princes of the Empire, it being his Intereſt not to diſoblige the Emperor and his Allies, at a Juncture when he and the Czar of *Muſcovy* were threaten'd with a Powerful Confederacy of *France*, *Spain*, *Great Britain* and *Sweden*, in order to reſtore the K. of *Sweden* to all his Dominions. And here we may obſerve, That in the Month of *July*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* (now Lord Viſcount *Bolingbrook*) did warmly expoſtulate with the *Daniſh* Miniſter in *London*, about 'His Maſters 'Troops deſerting the Queen's General, notwith-'ſtanding the many Favours and Kindneſſes his '*Daniſh* Majeſty had receiv'd from Her Majeſty, 'both during the Life of the Late Prince *George*, 'and ſince his Deceaſe; Her Majeſty having ſup-'ply'd him with conſiderable Sums of Money out 'of her own Privy Purſe: Adding, That Her 'Majeſty highly reſented, and would find means 'to revenge ſuch a Piece of Ingratitude; for 'which purpoſe ſhe had ſent Orders to her Fleet to 'inſult the Coaſts and Shipping of *Denmark*.' The *Daniſh* Miniſter, abaſh'd and alarm'd at this Reprimand, and Declaration, gave ſpeedy Notice of it to Monſieur *Alefeld* at the *Hague*, who immediately diſpatch'd Mr. *Van Stoken* to acquaint the King of *Denmark* with the ſame.

The Daniſh Miniſter in London expoſtulated with.

On

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On the other hand, the *British* Ministers in *Holland*, propos'd and insisted on the Admission of King *Philip*'s Plenipotentiaries to the Congress at *Utrecht*; and 'twas even given out, That if the same was not shortly agreed to, the Congress would be transferr'd to a Town, whither the *Spanish* Ministers might repair without any Opposition; and *Dunkirk* was said to be the Place: But the States General not thinking it their Interest, to disoblige the Emperor so far, as to yield a Point so derogatory from his Title to the *Spanish* Throne; the Court of *Great Britain* resolv'd to pursue other Measures to bring the *Dutch* to Compliance, or if that fail'd, to conclude the Peace upon the Scheme already agreed on with *France* and *Spain*. In order to that, it was judg'd necessary to renew the Suspension of Arms that was near Expiring; and as the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, had had the greatest Share in the present Negotiation, his Lordship was pitch'd upon to go *incognito* to the Court of *France*, to settle some important Points yet depending, and put the finishing Hand to that great Work. Accordingly, his Lordship set out for *Dover* on *Saturday* the 2d of *August*, accompany'd by Mr. *Hare*, one of his Under-Secretaries; Mr. *Prior*, who the preceding Year was sent to the Court of *France* to lay the first Foundation of this Treaty; and the Abbot *Gaultier*, a *French* Priest, who had liv'd several Years in *England*, under the Protection of some Foreign Ministers, particularly of Count *Gallas*; and who had been very instrumental in bringing about this Negotiation. The next † Day, his Lordship landed at *Calais*, under the Discharge of the Cannon of the Castle, and was receiv'd with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy from the Inhabitants, and particular Marks of Respect by the Governor. On the 15th of *August*, N. S. his Lordship proceeded on his Journey to *Paris*, where he arriv'd the 17th, and alighted at the House of the Marq. *de Torcy*, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, where an Apartment was prepared for him. That *French* Minister receiv'd the *British* with

The British Plenipotentiaries insist on the Admission of those of K. Philip to the Congress.

The Lord Viscount Bolingbroke's *Journey to* France.

He sets out for Dover August 2d. *accompany'd by Mr* Hare, *Mr* Prior, *and the Abbot* Gaultier.

† August 3d O. S. 14 N. S.

He arrives at Paris.

A. C. 2712. with uncommon Civility and Kindneſs, and aſſured him, 'That the King his Maſter had ever entertain'd a great Eſteem and Reſpect for the Queen of *Great Britain*, to which Sentiments he now added ſo perfect a Friendſhip, that notwithſtanding the late Succeſſes of his Arms in *Flanders*, he was ſtill willing to make Her *Britannick* Majeſty the Umpire of the General Peace.' Compliments being paſs'd on both ſides, theſe Two Miniſters enter'd upon Buſineſs; and after ſome Conferences agreed upon and ſigned the following *Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms between* France *and* Great Britain:

Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms for 4 Months, between France *and* Great Britain.

'There being Ground to hope for a happy Iſſue of the Conferences eſtabliſh'd at *Utrecht*, by the Care of their Moſt Chriſtian and *Britannick* Majeſties, for the reſtoring of the general Peace, and they having judg'd it neceſſary to prevent all the Events of War which might trouble the Condition in which the Negotiation is at preſent; their ſaid Majeſties, regardful of the Happineſs of *Chriſtendom*, have agreed upon a Suſpenſion of Arms, as the moſt certain Means for procuring that General Good which they propoſe. And though hitherto her *Britannick* Majeſty has not been able to perſwade her Allies to enter into the ſame Sentiments, yet their Refuſal ſo to do, not being a ſufficient Reaſon to withold his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from ſhewing by actual Proofs the Deſire he has to re-eſtabliſh as ſoon as poſſible perfect Friendſhip and ſincere Correſpondence between him and the Queen of *Great Britain*, their Majeſties Kingdoms, Territories and Subjects. His ſaid Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, after having truſted to the *Engliſh* Troops the keeping of the Town, Cittadel, and Forts of *Dunkirk*, as a Mark of his good Faith, conſents and promiſes, as the Queen of *Great Britain* promiſes likewiſe on her Part.

'1. That there ſhall be a general Suſpenſion of all Enterprizes and Deeds of Arms, and generally of all Acts of Hoſtilities between the Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships

'of

'of their Moſt *Chriſtian* and *Britannick* Majeſties, A. C.
'during the Term of four Months, from the 22d 1712.
'of the preſent Month of *Auguſt*, to the 22d of
'the Month of *December* next.

'2. The ſame Suſpenſion ſhall be eſtabliſh'd 'between the Garriſons, and the Soldiers, which 'their Majeſties keep for the Defence and Guard 'of their Places, in all Parts where their Arms 'act, or may act, as well by Land as by Sea, 'or on other Waters; ſo that if it ſhould happen 'that during the Time of the Suſpenſion, it 'ſhould be broken on one ſide or other, by the 'taking of one or more Places, either by Attack, 'Surprize, or Secret Intelligence, in any part of 'the World whatever, that Priſoners be taken, 'or ſome other Acts of Hoſtility done, by ſome 'unforeſeen Accident, of the nature of thoſe 'which cannot be prevented, contrary to the 'preſent Ceſſation of Arms, ſuch Contravention 'ſhall be made good on either ſide, *bona fide*, without 'Delay, or Difficulty, by reſtoring, without any 'Diminution, what ſhall have been taken, and 'ſetting the Priſoners at Liberty, without de-'manding any thing for their Ranſom, or for 'their Expence.

3. 'To prevent likewiſe all Cauſe of Com-'plaints, and Conteſts, which may ariſe on oc-'caſion of Ships, Merchandize, or other Effects, 'which may be taken at Sea, during the Time 'of the Suſpenſion, 'tis mutually agreed, That the 'ſaid Ships, Merchaudize, or other Effects which 'may be taken in the Channel, and in the *North* '*Seas*, after the ſpace of twelve Days, to be 'reckon'd from the ſigning of the aboveſaid *Suſ*-'penſion, ſhall be reſtor'd on both ſides recipro-'cally.

'That the Term ſhall be ſix Weeks for the 'Prizes taken from the Channel, the *Britiſh* '*Seas*, and the *North Seas*, to as far as Cape St. *Vin*-'*cent*.

'And alſo ſix Weeks, from and beyond that 'Cape to the Line, whether in the Ocean, or in 'the *Mediterranean*.

'Laſtly,

A: C. 1712.

'Laſtly, ſix Months beyond the Line, and in all other Parts of the World, without any Exception, or other more particular Deſcription of Time and Place.

'4. As the ſame Suſpenſion ſhall be obſerv'd between the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, Her *Britannick* Majeſty promiſes, that none of Her Ships of War or Merchant Ships, Barks or other Veſſels belonging to Her *Britannick* Majeſty or Her Subjects, ſhall hereafter be employ'd to Tranſport or Convoy to *Portugal*, *Catalonia*, or to any other of the Places where the War is now made, Troops, Horſes, Arms, Cloaths, and generally all Ammunitions of War and Proviſions.

5. 'Notwithſtanding which, it ſhall be free for Her *Britannick* Majeſty to cauſe Troops, Ammunition and Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries to be tranſported to the Places of *Gibraltar*, and of *Port Mahon* actually poſſeſs'd by Her Arms, and which Poſſeſſion is to be left to Her by the Treaty of Peace, as alſo to withdraw from *Spain* the *Engliſh* Troops, and generally all the Effects which belong to Her in that Kingdom, either to ſend them to the Iſland of *Minorca*, or to have them brought to *Great Britain*; ſuch Tranſports not being to be deemed contrary to the Suſpenſion.

6. 'The Queen of *Great Britain* may likewiſe without infringing the Suſpenſion, ſend Her Ships to tranſport to *Portugal* the Troops of that Nation which are actually in *Catalonia*, and to tranſport to *Italy* the *German* Troops which are likewiſe in the ſame Province.

7. 'Immediately after the preſent Treaty of Suſpenſion ſhall be declared in *Spain*, the King makes no Doubt that the Blockade of *Gibraltar* will be raiſed, and that the *Engliſh* Garriſon as well as the Merchants, who ſhall be in that Place, may in all Freedom live, deal, and traffick with the *Spaniards*.

8. The Ratifications of the preſent Treaty ſhall be exchanged on both ſides, within fifteen Days or ſooner, if it can be done.

'In

'In Teſtimony of which, and by Virtue of 'thoſe Orders and Powers which we the under-'written have received from the Moſt Chriſtian 'King, and from the Queen of *Great Britain*, our 'Maſter and Miſtreſs, We have ſigned theſe Pre-'ſents, and cauſed the Seals of our Arms to be 'affixed thereto. Done at *Paris* the 19th of *Au-'guſt*, 1712.

COLBERT DE TORCY. BOLINGBROKE.

A. C. 1712.

† *The Lord Viſcount* Bolingbroke *goes to* Fontainebleau Aug. 20 N.S.

The next Day † after the ſigning of this Treaty, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, was by the Marquis *de Torcy* conducted to *Fontainbleau*, where the King of *France* then was with his Court, and where the Apartment formerly belonging to the Mareſchal *de Bouflers* was magnificently fitted up for his Lordſhip, who was receiv'd with greater Marks of Diſtinction than was ever any Perſon of his Character, who made no Publick Appearance. His Lordſhip having ſaluted the King, was a long while in Conference with his Majeſty, who was ſaid to have afterwards expreſs'd his entire Satisfaction with the Penetration, ready Wit, and Politeneſs of the *Britiſh* Miniſter. The Elector of *Bavaria* who arrived at *Paris* the 16th, and repair'd to *Fontainbleau* the ſame Day the Lord *Bolingbroke* went thither, was alſo in Conference with his Lordſhip, whom he deſired to recommend both his and his Brother's, the Elector of *Cologne*'s Concerns to Her *Britannick* Majeſty. The *French* Courtiers in Imitation of, and no doubt by private Orders from their Sovereign, vy'd with each other, who ſhould beſt entertain the *Britiſh* Miniſter; and among the reſt, the Duke of *Noailles* gave his Lordſhip a moſt magnificent Supper, at which the Perſons of the firſt Rank, of both Sexes were invited; as was alſo General *Stanhope*, who being lately exchang'd for the Duke of *Eſcalona*, took *Fontainbleau* in his Way to *England*. The Lord *Bolingbroke* offer'd that General to preſent him to the King of *France*; but Mr. *Stanhope* thought fit to decline it; contenting himſelf with ſeeing that Monarch as he went a hunting in his Chaiſe, with a bright Retinue of Ladies of the firſt Quality, like *Amazons*

Great Honours paid to him.

General Stanhope *exchang'd for the Duke of* Eſcalona.

A. C. 1712.

on Horſeback. What was tranſacted in the private Conferences between the Moſt Chriſtian King or his Miniſters, and the Lord *Bolingbroke*, beſides the Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms, was kept very ſecret; ſave only, that it was agreed, That the Court of *Great Britain* ſhould pay the Annual Sum of Theeeſcore Thouſand Pounds by Way of *Dower*, to the late King *James*'s Queen; and that the Chevalier *de St. George* ſhould retire out of *France*. On the 24th of *Auguſt* N. S. the Lord *Bolingbroke* took his Leave of the King of *France*, who preſented him with a fine Diamond Ring, valued at about 4000 *l.* Sterl. which formerly belong'd to the Dauphin, Son to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and on the 25th his Lorſhip return'd to *Paris*, being ſtill accompany'd by the Marquis *de Torcy*.

60000 l. *agreed to be paid by the late Queen of* England.

The French King *preſents the Lord* Bolingbroke *with a Ring worth* 4000 *l.*

† Aug. 24, N. S. *The Suſpenſion of Arms proclaim'd at* Paris.

The Day † before, the Suſpenſion of Arms for Four Months was proclaim'd at *Paris*, with the ſame Ceremonies uſually obſerv'd at the proclaiming of Peace, except that there were no publick Rejoycings, but only a Cavalcade of Heralds of Arms, and Officers of the City, with Sixteen Hautboys and Twelve Trumpeters. The King's Ordinance for that purpoſe was as follows:

The French *King's Ordinance for that Purpoſe.*

'BE it known to all whom it concerns, That 'there is a general Suſpenſion of Arms, and 'of all Acts of Hoſtility, as well by Land as 'by Sea, between the moſt high, moſt powerful, 'and moſt excellent Prince *Louis*, by the Grace 'of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, our So'vereign Lord; and the moſt high, moſt power'ful, and moſt excellent Princeſs *ANNE*, Queen 'of *Great Britain*; their Vaſſals, Subjects, Ser'vants, in all their Kingdoms, Countries, Terri'tories, and Lorſhips under their Obedience, 'during the Term of Four Months, to begin the '22d Day of the preſent Month of *Auguſt*, and 'to end the 22d of *December* next; during which 'Time of Four Months, 'tis forbiden his Majeſty's 'Subjects, of what Quality and Condition ſoe'ever, to commit againſt thoſe of the Queen of 'Great Britain, any Act of Hoſtility by Land, 'by Sea, on Rivers or other Waters, or to do

them

'them any Prejudice or Damage, on Pain of 'being punish'd as Disturbers of the Publick 'Peace. Done at *Fontainbleau* the 21st of *August* '1712, N. S. A. C. 1712.

On *Thursday* the 16th of *August* O. S. one of Her Majesty's Messengers that attended the Lord *Bolingbroke*, brought to *White-hall* the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms for Four Months, which the Lord Treasurer carry'd the next Day to *Windsor* to be ratify'd. Hereupon Her Majesty, in Council, signed the following Proclamation.

By the QUEEN *a* PROCLAMATION.

Declaring the Suspension of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between Her Majesty and the Most Christian King, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

ANNE R.

WHereas for putting an End to this Long and Expensive War, and for restoring a General Peace, a Treaty hath, for some time, been set on Foot, and is now carrying on at Utrecht: *And whereas for the preventing the Effusion of Christian Blood, and all the Events of War, which might possibly interrupt the Progress of that Negotiation, and for the better securing the Trade of our Kingdoms, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, it hath been agreed between Us and his Most Christian Majesty as follows; That is to say,* The Queen's Proclamation for the same Purpose.

That there shall be a General Suspension of all War-like Actions and Enterprizes, and of all Acts of Hostility in general, between the Armies, Troops, Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships of Her Majesty of Great Britain *and the Most Christian King, during the Term of Four Months, to commence from the* 11th *of this Instant* August, *and to continue until the* 11th *of* December *next.*

And to prevent all Occasion of Complaints and Disputes which may arise upon account of Ships, Merchandizes, or other Effects, which may be taken at Sea during the time of the Suspension, it hath been also mutually agreed, That such Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall happen to be taken in the Channel and in the North Seas, *after the Space of twelve Days, to be computed from the Eigth of this*

C. A. 1712.

Instant August, *on which Day the said Treaty of Suspension was Signed. And that all Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which shall happen to be taken after Six Weeks, from the said Eighth Day of* August *beyond the Channel, the* British *Seas, and the* North *Seas, as far as Cape St.* Vincent, *or beyond the said Cape to the Line, whether in the Ocean or in the* Mediterranean, *shall be restored on both Sides.*

We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to notify the same to all Our Loving Subjects; and We do declare, That Our Royal Will and Pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly Charge and Command all Our Officers, both at Sea and Land, and all other Our Subjects whatsoever, to forbear all Acts of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, against his Most Christian Majesty, his Vassals or Subjects, during the said Space of Four Months, under the Penalty of incurring Our highest Displeasure.

Given at Our Castle of *Windsor*, this Eighteenth Day of *August*, in the Eleventh Year of Our Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, 1712:

God save the QUEEN.

This Proclamation was publish'd on *Tuesday* the 19th, both by it self, and in the *London* Gazette; but our Merchants were not a little surpriz'd to find in the latter an Order of Council subjoin'd to the said Proclamation, as follows:

At the Court at Windsor, *the* 18*th of* August, 1712.

PRESENT.

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Order of Council about Passes.

For preventing any Inconveniencies to which Her Majesty's Subjects may be liable unto, by misapprehending the Purport or Effect of Her Royal Proclamation, declaring the Suspension of Arms as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between Her Majesty and the Most Christian King, and enjoining the Observance thereof; and for the Improvement and Security of the Commerce of Her Loving Subjects, during this Suspension of Arms; Her Majesty is hereby Graciously pleased to declare, That as soon as Passes can be interchang'd, they will be delivered to such of Her Subjects as shall desire the same, for their Ships, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, they duly observing

ving the ſeveral Acts of Parliament now in Force, with regard to Trade or Correſpondence with France. Edward Southwell. A. C. 1712.

Upon Peruſal of this Order, which laid on our Merchants a Neceſſity of buying *French* Paſſes from the Secretaries of State, many were at a Loſs to find out, wherein the Benefit of the Suſpenſion of Arms conſiſted: Beſides, it was obſerv'd, That the *French* Court not having ſent over their Paſſes, ſo ſoon as we tranſmitted ours thither, it happen'd that ſeveral of their Ships, which were taken by Sir *Thomas Hardy*, were releas'd, upon producing of our ſaid Paſſes, whereas, on the other hand, ſeveral of our Ships were made Prize, for want of theirs. *Inconveniencies about the* French *having our Paſſes before we had theirs.*

The Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* ſtaid Three Days at *Paris*, after his Return from *Fontainbleau*; during which time his Lordſhip was magnificently feaſted, and entertain'd with a *French* Play and an Opera, at both which Places his Preſence drew the greateſt Concourſe of Nobility and Gentry, that was ever known in that Metropolis. We may here take Notice, That while the Peace was negotiating, various Reports were ſpread, and Doubts entertain'd about the Chevalier *de St. George*, who after the Stile uſed in the Queen's Speech to Her Parliament on the 6th of *June*, was now call'd * the Perſon who has *pretended to diſturb the Settlement of the Proteſtant Succeſſion of the Houſe of Hanover.* About the latter end of *June* the World was inform'd from *Utrecht*, that that Prince had been oblig'd to leave *St. Germains*, and was already on his Way to *Lorrain*: However, we find that about the middle of *Auguſt* he made a Viſit to the King of *France* at *Fontainbleau*, but upon the News of the Lord *Bolinbroke*'s landing at *Calais*, it was thou[illegible] that the ſaid Chevalier ſhould again retire to St. *Germains*, without his Ordinary Guard, and go to the Caſtle of *Livry*. 'Twas given out he was from thence to proceed either to *Bar* or *Commerce* in *Lorrain*, where, according to Agreement, he was to make his Reſidence; but it appear'd ſoon after that this was a groundleſs Report; for the

The Lord Bolingbroke *magnificently feaſted and entertain'd at* Paris.

Various Reports about the Chevalier de St George

* *See the* London *Gazettee of* June 21, 1712.

That Prince retires to the Caſtle of [illegible] 16, N. S.

A. C. 1712.

Chevalier came to *Paris*, and going to the Opera, ſat in the *French* King's Box, that had been appointed for the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, who thereupon ſat in another Box; which when known, made no ſmall Noiſe in *England*. It was alſo adviſed from *Paris*, that the *Britiſh* Miniſter had a private Interview with the Q. *Dowager* of *England*, which together with the Rumour of the Chevalier's taking upon him the Tittle of Duke of *Glouceſter*, and retiring to *Rheims* in *Champagne*, occaſion'd various Speculations. Whatever Grounds there were for theſe and other Reports, 'tis certain that the Chevalier's Friends in *Great Britain*, were at this Juncture wonderfully flush'd with Hopes of his Reſtoration; and ſome News-Writers in *Holland*, and after them the Author of the *Flying-Poſt* in *London*, did not ſcruple to take Notice of what was ſaid in *Paris*, † *That the Pretender was to be aſſociated with Her Majeſty in the Sovereignty.*

He is ſaid to have taken on him the Title of Duke of Glouceſter.

A Report about his being aſſociated in the Sovereignty.

† *See the* Flying-Poſt *of* Sept. 6.

On *Sunday* the $\frac{17}{28}$ of *Auguſt*, the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* ſet out from *Paris*, where he left Mr. *Prior* to take Care of ſome private Affairs ſtill under Negotiation, and with Mr. *Hare* and the Abbot *Gaultier* ſet out for *Dunkirk*, where on the $\frac{19}{31}$ arrived 6 of Her Majeſty's Ships, with the *William* and *Mary* Yacht from the Downs, to wait for his Lordſhip's Return, in order to convoy him to *England*. The Marquis *de Torcy* accompanied the *Britiſh* Miniſter a Days Journey from *Paris*; the next Night his Lordſhip lay at *Bologne*, dined at *Calais* the $\frac{19}{30}$, and the ſame Evening arrived in a Poſt-Chaiſe at *Dunkirk*, being conſtantly guarded by a Troop of Horſe, which were plac'd on the Road, for that Purpoſe, at convenient diſtances to relieve one another. At his Entrance into *Dunkirk*, his Lordſhip was ſaluted by the Guns of the Cittadel; and went directly to the Governor's Houſe, where he took up his Lodgings. The next * Morning, the Intendant of the Province, who had been order'd by the *French* King to go from *Ypres* to *Dunkirk* to compliment the Lord *Bolingbroke*, waited, betimes, upon his Lordſhip, as did all the Magiſtrates of the Town, to

The Lord Bolingbroke's *Reception at* Dunkirk.

* Auguſt 20 N. S.

to whom he gave a very favourable Reception: But we may here obſerve, that by a Letter written from thence, and giving an Account of his Lordſhip's Entertainment, it ſeem'd as if the *French* were ſtill more Maſters of *Dunkirk* than the *Engliſh*. The Abſtract of that Lettter was as follows: A. C. 1712.

'There was a Galley fitted and manned in the '*Baſon*, to divert his Lordſhip. The Ships had 'their Colours out; and the Galley was in all 'her Formalities, Colours flying, the Oars ſhip-'ped, Slaves all aboard, and Soldiers in their 'Poſts. About 4 in the Afternoon his Lordſhip 'came in a Coach, with the Governor, the chief 'Officers, the Intendant and other *French* Officers, 'and alighting at the grand Magazine, was ſalu-'ted by the Artillery of the *Galley*, and after ha-'ving view'd the ſaid Magazine, came on Foot to 'ſee the Gates that keep in the Water at the end 'of the *Baſon*. After having viewed the Gates, his 'Lordſhip went aboard the Galley prepared at 'the upper end of the *Baſon*, being conducted by 'the Intendant of the Province, and of the Ma-'rine of *Dunkirk*, attended by all the Officers, 'with abundance of People. As ſoon as he was 'aboard, the Artillery of the Galley was again 'fired, and after ſome time the Slaves were or-'dered to row, which was immediately done, 'all being perform'd at the ſound of the Whiſtle, 'or Pipe, of the Officers. They rowed but a lit-'tle time, when they at once ſtopped, and then 'Orders being given for Rowing backwards, or 'as we term it, ſhoving a Stern, it was immediate-'ly done: After having rowed a little time 'backward, they again ſtopped, and held up their 'Oars. Then his Lordſhip was conducted to 'the fore Part of the Galley, by a Paſſage of three 'Foot wide between the Oars, and where the 'Slaves are Chained; and being ſhew'd all Mat-'ters relating to the Galley, returned to the Stern 'again. His Lordſhip came aſhoar, and as ſoon as landed, was ſaluted by the Artillery of the 'Galley again, and ſo went to the Coach. When 'his Lordſhip went off in the Yacht-Boat, the

A. C. 1712.

'Indendant of Marines had his Boat ready and 'followed him, with several Officers in a Man of 'War's Pinnace, who went aboard the Yacht 'and there took their Leaves of him. The Yacht 'then came to Sail, and a little before it got out 'the Citadel, saluted his Lordship with 21 Guns; 'and as soon as 'twas got clear out of the Port, the 'Eastermost Fort or Ford *Verd*, saluted him with '19 Guns, and the Yacht returned 9. They lay 'by some time, and two *French* Merchant Ships 'sailing from the Road to the *West Indies* at the 'same time, the first passed by and saluted with 11 'Guns, and had 9 returned him again; the second 'a little time after saluted with 15, and had 'also 9 returned. Then they made sail together.

A Remarkable Passage about the French Protestants on Board a Galley at Dunkirk.

Moreover, we may here take Notice of a Passage which shews that our Possession of *Dunkirk* was under such Restrictions as render'd it very precarious. There was in that Port of a *French* Galley, on Board of which were Eighteen or Nineteen *French* Protestant Slaves, on Account of their Religion, who very reasonably hop'd, that *Dunkirk* falling into the Hands of the First Protestant Potentate, they would, of Course, be set at Liberty. But having made Application to Brigadier *Hill*, Governor of *Dunkirk*, they were answer'd, 'That he had no Orders concerning 'them; and that they ought to get their Case laid 'before the Queen of *Great Britain*.' Hereupon those Worthy Confessors of the Protestant Faith, sent up to one of the Ministers of the *French* Church in the *Savoy*, *Westminster*, a Petition which was by him presented to one of the Secretaries of State. The Court of *France* being inform'd of the Steps taken by the said Galley-Slaves, Orders were sent to *Dunkirk* to load 'em again with Chains, and cause them to march to *Marseilles*: Which rendring their Condition much worse, by exposing them to the Fatigue of a long Journey, and to Ignominy, they sent up to *London* another Petition, most humbly to implore Her *Britannick* Majesty's Compassion and Powerful Interposition, for their Deliverance. These Petitions had no Effect for the present, save only that

that one of the said Protestant Confessors proving to be a *Jersey* Man, and consequently a Natural born Subject of *England*, he was set at Liberty upon the particular Sollicitation of the Ld. Bishop of *London*, in his behalf.——To this purpose we may likewise observe, That whatever was given out to the contrary by Time Servers, the Inhabitants of *Dunkirk* were very far from shewing any Kindness or Affection to the *English* Garrison; who, either thro' bad Food, (Provisions being there extream dear) or from the natural Unwholesomeness of the Place, having contracted a Distemper, of which many hundreds died; the Magistrates would not suffer those whom they accounted Hereticks to be buried in their Churches or Church-yards; of all which, and other Matters, relating to that Garrison, the following Letter gives a Genuine Account:

A. C. 1712.

The English *in* Dunkirk *not permitted to bury their Dead in Churches or Churchyards.*

Sir, Dunkirk, Sept. 30th, 1712.

'I Am glad my last gave you some Satisfaction; 'and a Desire to hear further Particulars from 'this Place: But it is God Almighty's Pleasure 'that I should begin with a Circumstance which 'since this Morning has made me shed many a 'Tear. I flatter'd my self with the Hopes of see-'ing our Poor Protestant Brethren set at Liberty 'during my stay here; but God would have 'it otherwise. For last Night, between 11 and '12, they were carried off loaden with Chains, 'and put on Board some Fisher-Boats, and tran-'sported to *Calais*, to be from thence conducted 'to *Marseilles*, but whether by Land or by Sea 'I cannot tell. They were strictly guarded, and 'suffer'd to speak to no Body: However, one of 'them found an Opportunity to write to one of 'my *London* Friends, who is now in this Place, 'the following Note:

Account of the French *Protestants on Board the Gallies at* Dunkirk *and other matters relating to the* English *Garrison there.*

DEar Sir, with Tears in my Eyes, I bid you farewel. The Jealousy of our Tyrants, and their hatred for the True Religion, wrests us from the Protection of the Queen's Power. Farewell once more: Our Persecutions will never make us forget to Pray God for You and for all our Dear Friends and Protestant Brethren. All my Fellow-Sufferers Salute you.

A C. 1712. *We are going to* Calais, *and from thence to* Marſeilles *loaden with Chains.*

'I went this Morning to ſee thoſe Worthy 'Confeſſors of our Faith, as uſual; and when I 'was told they were there no more, I ſuppos'd 'they were ſet at Liberty: But, alas, their Suf-'ferings were not at an End; and I am afraid 'they will be made to pay very dear, for the 'Moderate Uſage they had in this Place.

'I think I have already acquainted You, That 'Divine Service, according to the Church of *En-'land*, is perform'd in the Town in an empty '*Store-Houſe*, and in the Citadel in the Com-'mander's Houſe. Our Garriſon had, at firſt, 'taken Poſſeſſion of a *French* Chappel in the ſaid 'Citadel, but as ſoon as the Court of *France* had 'Notice of it, Orders were ſent to demand it; 'and we were obliged to quit the ſame, and take 'up with the Store-houſe in the Town. It is ob-'ſervable, that the *French* make no uſe of that 'Chappel, ſo that their inſiſting to have it from 'us, was only to prevent its being prophaned by 'thoſe they called HERETICKS. Now, Sir, all 'theſe conſider'd, muſt we rejoyce for being in 'Poſſeſſion of a Town in which we are not al-'low'd to pray to GOD after our own Way, but 'only where *Lewis* XIV. pleaſes to permit us? 'However, this Garriſon has no great Occaſion 'for Churches: Many are ſtill Sick; and the reſt 'not over-ſtock'd with Devotion, which makes 'the People of this Place ſay, *That the* Hugonots, '(for ſo they call all Proteſtants) *have but little 'Religion.* You may well imagine they are not 'more civil to our Dead, than to the Living: Nor 'will they, indeed, allow the firſt Holy Ground, 'ſo that we are oblig'd to bury them in the *Eſ-'planade*, &c.

The Lord Bolingbroke arrives in London, and goes to Windſor Auguſt 22d.

The Lord *Bolingbroke* having embark'd for *England* on *Thurſday* Morning the the 21ſt of *Auguſt* O. S. arrived in *London* the next Day at Noon; and having conferr'd about Two Hours, with the Lord High Treaſurer at the *Cock-Pit*, the ſame Afternoon went to *Windſor*, to wait on Her Majeſty, and give Her an Account of his Negotiation in *France*.

A. C. 1712.

France. Four Days before, General *Stanhope* had alſo the Honour to wait on Her Majeſty at *Windſor*, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State.

Gen. Stanhope waits on the Queen Auguſt 18.

It was by many expected, That the Concluſion of the Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Army for Four Months longer, between *Great Britain* and *France*, which ſeem'd to give the *Engliſh* a viſible Advantage in Trade over the *Dutch*, would have induced the latter to come into the Meaſures of the former; but about this time, an Accident happen'd at *Utrecht*, of which *France* made a Politick uſe, to retard the Progreſs of the Negotiation, and improve her Succeſſes in the *Netherlands*. The Account of it which the *French* Plenipotentiaries tranſmitted to their Court was as follaws:

Account of a Quarrel between the Servants of the French *and* Dutch *Plenipotentiaries.*

'SOme Days after the News came to *Utrecht* of the Affair of *Denain*, the Count *de Rechteren* and M. *de Moermont* ſent a Secretary to M. *Menager*, to acquaint him that he came on the part of thoſe Gentlemen to make Complaint to M. *Menager* againſt his Footmen, and at the ſame time he drew out a Paper and read it.

'It contained, *That M.* de Rechteren's *Footmen had told him, that paſſing behind his Coach, along by the Door of M.* Menager's *Houſe, his Footmen had made Grimaces or indecent Geſticulations at them. That M.* de Rechteren *having deſired M.* de Moermont *to accompany him back again in his Coach, repaſſed before M.* Menager's *Houſe, and the Footmen acted again the like Indecencies. That M.* de Menager's *Porter was at the Door, and ſaw all that paſſed. That this was an Offence done to M.* de Rechteren *and M.* de Moermont, *for which they demanded Satisfaction, and that otherwiſe they ſhould be obliged to take it themſelves.*

'M. *Menager* anſwered the Secretary, That he would inform himſelf of the Truth of the Fact, and that in the Afternoon he would return an Anſwer to M. *de Rechteren* and M. *de Moermont.*

'Ac-

A. C. 1712.

'Accordingly, a Perſon went that Afternoon 'to M. *de Rechteren*, to acquaint him, that the 'Abſence of the Footmen had hindred the in- 'quiring thoroughly into the Matter of Fact, and 'that the next Morning an Anſwer ſhould be 'made.

'The next Morning M. *Menager* ſent his Gen- 'tleman to M. *de Rechteren*, but he found that he 'was gone for the *Hague*.

'He went afterwards to M. *de Moermont*, and 'read him the following Anſwer.

An Anſwer in Writing.

'MOnſ. *Menager* is very far from ſuffering 'his Domeſticks to do the leaſt Offence to 'any Perſon, and particularly to the Servants of 'the Count *de Rechteren* and of M. *de Moermont*. 'He will not enter into the Diſcuſſion, whether 'Grimaces or Geſticulations, made at a Diſtance 'by Footmen, at other Footmen paſſing behind 'their Maſter's Coach, are Inſults within the Terms 'of the Regulation. He is ready to give up to 'the Count *de Rechteren* and M. *de Moermont*, 'thoſe whom their Excellencies ſhall have ſeen 'commit thoſe Indecencies, and thereby fail in 'Reſpect towards them; or if their Footmen are 'the Informers, after they ſhall have made Proof 'of it, for not one of M. *Menager*'s Footmen own 'the Fact.

'M. *de Moermont* replied, that indeed he him- 'ſelf had not ſeen the Grimaces of which he 'complained, that however he hoped M. *Mena- 'ger* would give him Satisfaction; but that the 'Matter in Queſtion related more particularly 'to M. *de Rechteren*, who was at the *Hague*, and 'with whom he would talk about it at his Re- 'turn.

'M. *de Rechteren* being come back to *Utrecht*, 'ſent the 13th of *Auguſt* a Secretary to M. 'Menager, to demand Satisfaction of him for 'the Injury he had complained of before.

'M. *Menager* immediately ſent his Gentleman 'to carry his Anſwer to M. *de Rechteren*. Not 'finding him, he went again to his Houſe in the 'Afternoon, but could not ſpeak with him then

'nei-

'neither; he met with him at laſt on *Sunday* A. C.
'Morning, and read to him the aforemention'd 1712.
'Anſwer, as he had to M. *de Moermont*.

'M. *de Rechteren* reply'd, That 'twas true he 'himſelf had not ſeen the Grimaces or indecent 'Geſticulations, but he would agree to ſend his 'Footman to M. *Menager*'s Houſe, to view and 'declare which of the Footmen they were of 'whom he complained. The Gentlemen added 'by Word of Mouth, that the Porter who had 'been named for an Eye-Witneſs of the pretend-'ed Geſticulations had declared, That he did not 'ſee the Footmen do them; that if M. *de Rechte-'ren* deſired to hear that Declaration from the 'Porter's own Mouth, or to ask him any other 'Queſtion which might help to diſcover the pre-'tended Offenders, M. *Menager* would inſtant-'ly ſend that Domeſtick to him.

'The 18th of *Auguſt* in the Evening, the Ba-'ron de *Rantwyk*, M. *Vander Duſſen*, M. *Buys*, 'and the Count *de Rechteren*, were walking 'in one of the Alleys on the ſide of the Mall.

'M. *Menager*, who was walking there like-'wiſe with M. *de Villars*, ſaluted the Count *de 'Rechteren*, who had quitted his Company to 'come to him, and then they moved together to-'wards the Company.

'Being all come up together, Civilities were 'mutually paid to each other, and they entred 'into Converſation upon indifferent Matters.

'M. *de Rechteren* ſoon after getting cloſe 'by the ſide of M. *Menager*, told him, That he 'ſtill expected the Satisfaction which he had 'demanded of him on Account of his Foot-'men.

'M. *Menager* reply'd, That he had ſent his 'Gentleman to him ſeveral Times, and that he '(M. *de Rechteren*) had ſeen by the Anſwers he 'had made him, that none of his Footmen own-'ed the indecent Geſticulations which his com-'plained of; That he would be glad with all his 'Heart to diſcover the Offenders.

''Ts neceſſary then, ſaid M. *de Rechteren*, That 'you ſhould let my Servants go to your Houſe,

to

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'to discover those among yours who gave the 'Offence.

'M. *Menager* answered, That that Proposition 'would not be just, because it would be to deli- 'ver the Accused to the Accusers, which is con- 'trary to the common Rule; and that Recri- 'minations might happen to be made on the 'Part of those Domesticks, which might produce 'every Day new Quarrels according to their Ca- 'price.

'Whereupon M. *de Rechteren* said, *Then the 'Master and the Footmen will will do themselves Ju- 'stice; I am vested with the Character of a Sovereign 'as well as you, and am not a Man who will take 'Insults.*

'M. *Menager* answer'd, That he thought he 'ought to be satisfied with the Answer which he 'had sent him by his Gentleman.

'M. *Vander Dussen* and M. *de Villiers* had se- 'parated themselves from the Company and 'walked at some Distance: M. *de Rantwyk* and 'M. *Buys* having fallen into a Conversation 'with M. *Menager*, to convince him that he 'ought to give Satisfaction to M. *de Rechteren*, 'the latter spoke in *Dutch* to some in his Livery 'who were in the *Mall*.

'A little after, M. *Menager*'s Footmen came to 'M. *Vander Dussen* and M. *de Villiers*, who hap- 'pened to be nearest to them, complaining, that 'M. *de Rechteren*'s Servants had come behind and 'fallen suddenly upon them, and beat them with 'their Fists on the Face.

'M. *de Villiers* said to them, Go to M. *de Rech- 'teren*, who is a little before with M. *Menager*, 'and make your Complaint to him.

'They did so, telling them that M. *de Rechte- 'ren*'s Servants had given them Blows on the 'Face, and threatned to wound them with 'Knives.

'M. *de Rechteren* immediately said aloud, in 'the Presence of M. *Menager* and the whole 'Company, *When they do so I will reward them, 'and if they would not do it I would turn them a- 'way.*

On

On the other hand the Count de Rechteren *laid before the States General the following Relation.* A. C. 1712.

Count de Rechteren's *Relation.*

'THE 27th of *July*, the Day the News of the 'Action at *Denain* came to *Utrecht*, the Count 'de *Rechteren* going about 10 in the Morning to 'to see M. *de Moermont*, and passing by the House 'of M. *Menager*, Plenipotentiary of his Most 'Christian Majesty, it happen'd that M. *Mena*-'*ger*'s Porter and other Servants being at the Door, 'at the Instant the Count *de Rechteren* was passing 'by, they pointed at the Footmen of the said 'Count, laughing at them and using other inde-'cent Gesticulations.

'The said Count having met M. *de Moermont* 'in St. *John*'s-*Square*, went into the Coach to 'him, to take a Turn by the *Mall*, whence re-'turning and passing before M. *Menager*'s House, 'it happened again that the Porter and other Ser-'vants were at the Door, and they pointed again 'at the Footmen of M. *de Moermont* and of the 'Count *de Rechteren* laughing at them, and using 'other Indecencies.

'Upon which the Footmen having complain'd 'to their Masters, (who were the only Plenipo-'tentiaries of the State, at that time in Town) 'they thought fit to send the next Morning, *July* '28. Secretary *Rumpf* to M. *Menager*, to make their 'Complaints of it, and to demand Reparation 'for it, in an amicable and obliging manner, 'with Order, that in Case M. *Menager* should 'absolutely refuse to make the said Reparation, he 'should press him to give a positive Answer, and 'if he still persisted, should read a Paper to him 'containing,

'*That the Count* de Rechteren *passing about* 10 '*in the Morning the* 27*th of* July, 1712. *by the* '*House of M.* Menager, *Plenipotentiary of* France, '*some of his Domesticks being at the Door, clapp'd* '*their Hands, and pointed with their Fingers at the* '*Domesticks of the said Count, and affronted them by* '*divers abusive Gesticulations in an outragious man-*'*ner. That an Hour after, the Count* de Rechteren '*repassing with M.* de Moermont, *they had the In-*

solence

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'*ſolence to repeat the ſame ſcandalous indecent Geſticulations. And as theſe two Gentlemen cannot conſider this matter, without a Regard to their Character, nor conſequently without reſenting it, as being likewiſe an Infraction of the Regulation made for the orderly method of the Conferences at* Utrecht, '*and what relates thereto; they moſt earneſtly deſire M.* Menager, *to be pleaſed to give Correction to thoſe Inſolent Fellows to the Satisfaction of theſe two Gentlemen, that they may not be forced to do themſelves Juſtice; offering, that in a like Caſe they will do the ſame for M.* Menager, *and all the other Miniſters.*

'The ſaid Secretary reported hereupon to M. *de Moermont* and the Count *de Rechteren*, That he had the Honour to ſee M. *Menager*, to relate the Fact to him as above ſpecified, and that in civil and fit Terms he had demanded reaſonable Reparation for what his Domeſticks had done at our paſſing by his Houſe.

'That thereupon M. *Menager* had raiſed great Difficulty, alledging many Reaſons, but that after ſome Debate, upon the Repreſentations and Inſtances of the ſaid Secretary (and his reading the Paper aforemention'd) M. *Menager* did at laſt conſent, that the Footmen of M. *de Moermont* and the Count *de Rechteren* ſhould come at Three a Clock to his Houſe, to be confronted with his Domeſticks, for diſcovering the Truth of the Fact.

'Upon this Report, M. *de Moermont* and the Count *de Rechteren*, order'd M. *Van. Riel* to go with their Footmen at Three a Clock to M. *Menager*'s, to be confronted with his Servants touching the Matters in Queſtion, and to ſpeak for them, to the end all might paſs with the greateſt Order and Reſpect poſſible; and at the ſame time they charged their Footmen, on pain of their higheſt Diſpleaſure, not to accuſe or name any Perſon of the ſaid Domeſticks, unleſs he were guilty of the Fact in queſtion.

'Things ſtanding thus, and the Count *de Rechteren* being return'd to his Houſe, about One a Clock, had hardly been there half an Hour

'Hour, when a Gentleman from M. *Menager* A. C.
'came and acquainted him on his part, that M. 1712.
'*Menager* had indeed conſented, that about Three
'in the Afternoon our Footmen ſhould go to his
'Houſe, to be confronted with his Domeſticks;
'but that Two of his Domeſticks being out of
'Town with his Leave, and being to come back
'at Night, he deſired that for that reaſon the
'confronting ſhould be deferr'd to the next Day,
'becauſe then all his Servants would be together;
'which was agreed to by the Count *de Rechteren*,
'who on ſome Buſineſs that happen'd, was obli-
'ged to ſet out the ſame Evening, the 28th of *Ju-*
'*ly*, for the *Hague*.

'The next Day the 29th of *July*, M. *Menager*
'ſent his Gentleman about Noon to M. *de Mo-*
'*ermont*, to tell him, that after his Two Servants
'were return'd, he had made Inquiry into the
'matter in queſtion, but that they all deny'd the
'Fact of which they were accuſed; that however
'if it were thought proper to examine his Porter
'which of his Servants might be culpable, he
'would ſend him to him. M. *de Moermont* an-
'ſwer'd, That he could not be ſatisfy'd with this
'Anſwer; but that M. *Menager* having conſent-
'ed the 28th of *July* to let his Domeſticks be con-
'fronted with ours, and having cauſed the ſame
'thing to be ſaid the ſame Day by his Gentleman
'to the Count *de Rechteren*, and only deſired that
'the Confronting ſhould be deferr'd to the next
'Day, becauſe Two of his Servants were gone out
'of Town by his Leave, but would return that
'Night, he (M. *de Moermont*) inſiſted upon that
'Confronting for deciding the Matter; that how-
'ever, the Count *de Rechteren* being abſent, and
'doubly intereſted in the Affair, he thought it
'more proper the ſaid Confronting ſhould be de-
'lay'd till his Return.

'Two Days after M. *de Moermont* being taken
'very ſick, and the Count *de Rechteren* not re-
'turning till a Fortnight after, the ſaid Miniſters
'thought fit to ſend on the 15th of *Auguſt*, the
'Secretary *Rumpf* to M. *Menager*, to demand of
'him reaſonable Reparation for what had paſſed

'between

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'between the Footmen, and so to put an end to 'the Affair.

'The said Secretary made Report, that he had 'had the Honour to see M. *Menager*, who had re-'ply'd, That he would send a Gentleman to the 'Count *de Rechteren*, with the same Answer 'which he had caused to be made the 29th of *July* 'to M. *de Moermont*.

'The next Day, the 16th of *August*, M. *Mena-'ger*'s Gentleman came to the Count *de Rechteren*, 'and acquainted him on the part of M. *Menager*, 'That after the Departure of the Count *de Rechte-'ren* for the *Hague*, he had examined his Dome-'sticks upon the Complaints which M. *de Moer-'mont* and the said Count *de Rechteren* had caused 'to be made to him, but that all his Domesticks 'had deny'd the Fact they were accused of; 'that it having been said his Porter was present 'when the thing in question was done, M. *Me-'nager* was ready to send the Porter to him, that 'he might enquire of him what had passed.

'Whereupon the Count *de Rechteren* answer'd 'the said Gentleman, That it seem'd to him by 'this Message, that M. *Menager* sought rather 'to protect his Servants, and to find an Evasion, 'contrary to all Equity, to his own Promise, and 'to the 8th Article of the Regulation establish'd 'about Quarrels between Servants, than to make 'due Reparation; That the Porter was as culpa-'ble as the rest, and that M. *Menager* needed 'only to confront his Domesticks with ours, as 'had been agreed, and to shew that he would 'know the Truth, and then no doubt the Truth 'would soon be discover'd; That, on the one hand, 'M. *Menager* might assure himself, that neither 'M. *de Moermont*, nor the Count *de Rechteren* 'would carry the Reparation so far as to do any 'great Hurt to any Servant, but, on the other hand, 'he ought not to make any Difficulty to satisfy 'Decorum, and give them reasonable Reparation, 'and that accordingly they were in Expecta-'tion that M. *Menager* would speedily give it 'them.

'We

'We the underwritten declare, that the Nar- A. C.
'rative above is conformable to Truth, and as 1712.
'far as what paſſed relates to each of us in par-
'ticular, or jointly. In Witneſs whereof we
'have ſigned theſe Preſents with our own Hands,
'and ſet the Seals of our Arms thereto.

Kemp.

The Count *de Rechteren*

The Sequel of the Narrative, containing what paſſed at the Mall, *which concerns the Count* de Rechteren *in particular.*

'THurſday the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Count *de*
'*Rechteren* being walking along the *Mall*
'with M.r *de Randwyk* and *Buys*, M. *Menager*
'came thither likewiſe, a little after, and joyned
'Company with them. After ſome Talk upon
'Affairs of an indifferent Nature, the Count *de*
'*Rechteren* took Occaſion to ſay there is this Bu-
'ſineſs of our Footmen ſtill, I wiſh you would
'cauſe a reaſonable Reparation to be made upon
'it: To which M. *Menager* anſwer'd, I ſent my
'Gentleman to your Houſe, Sir, to tell you, that
'I had examined my Domeſticks, and that they
'had all deny'd the Fact of which they were ac-
'cuſed; that I was likewiſe ready to ſend my
'Porter to your Houſe, that you might have ex-
'amined him whether any of my Servants was
'guilty of the thing in queſtion? To this the
'Count *de Rechteren* reply'd, What likelihoood is
'there, Sir, that M. *de Moermont*'s Footmen and
'mine ſhould have accuſed yours falſly? Your
'Porter is as culpable as the reſt; ſo that you
'need only confront them together, as was agreed,
'and ſhew your Domeſticks that you will know
'the Truth, then it will ſoon be diſcover'd. M.
'*Menager* reply'd, That in that way, the one
'would accuſe, and others would deny, that he
'would have no ſuch Noiſe in his Houſe, nor
'make himſelf a Judge in the Matter. Hereupon
'the Count *de Rechteren* ſaid, you ought however
'Sir, to keep your Servants within their Du y;
'and as to Noiſe, good Care ſhall be taken that
'the Confronting ſhall be done on the part of

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'our Footmen, with all the Respect and Order 'imaginable. Then M. *Menager* repeated again, 'That he had examin'd his Servants, and that 'they had all deny'd the Fact they were accus'd 'of, that he would have no more Noise in his 'House to confront them, nor make himself a 'Judge in this Affair.

'During this Discourse, M. *Buys* said likewise 'to M. *Menager*, That no donbt his Servants 'were culpable; for his Footmen likewise had 'complained to him that his Domesticks had 'hiss'd at them, and had ask'd his Leave to re-'venge it, and that therefore, 'twas his Opini-'on, he ought to give Reparation: But M. *Me-'nager* still persisted in the Negative: So that the 'Count *de Rechteren* said at last, Then, Sir, 'you will not give Reparation? Tis enough, we 'must refer it to the Footmen to decide their own 'Quarrels themselves.

'Whereupon the Discourse breaking off, and 'the Count *de Rechteren* considering that his Se-'cretary had been sent twice to M. *Menager* to 'procure a reasonable Reparation; that in order 'to it, he himself had newly ask'd it in obliging 'and civil Terms, and that therefore he had us'd 'all manner of Gentleness and Civility to obtain 'it; but that instead of a just Return thereto, 'and of satisfying Equity, the Eigth Article of 'the Regulation, and the Promise made by M. 'Menager, even in the first Answer, he had now 'absolutely refused it, and that therefore no-'thing more was to be hop'd for that Way: That 'in the mean while his Footmen press'd him dai-'ly to be pleased to procure them reasonable Re-'paration for the Affront receiv'd, or else to suffer 'them to decide their Quarrels themselves; he 'said at last to his Footmen, that after all the 'Pains he had taken, he could get no Reparation 'from M. *Menager*; and so they might make 'an end of their Quarrels themselves.

'After which, having walk'd a little longer 'together, one of M. *Menager*'s Footmen, ac-'company'd by Four others, came and complain'd 'That one of the Count *de Rechteren*'s Footmen 'had insulted him, whereupon the Count *de Rech-*

teren's

'*teren*'s Footmen coming up likewiſe, the Perſon accus'd ſaid, That 'twas true he had given him a Blow or two on the Face, but that 'twas alſo true, That he was one of thoſe who had hiſs'd at them, which was not deny'd by the ſaid Footman of M. *Menager*: Whereupon the Count *de Rechteren* ſaid to that Footman of M. *Menager*, See what 'tis to inſult People, and to refuſe to give Reparation: He acknowledges likewiſe what M *Menager* relates at the Concluſion of his *Factum* (or Narrative) that purſuing his Diſcourſe he ſaid, That as often as they ſhould do it, he would reward them, and if they did not, would turn them off. A. C. 1712.

'I the underwritten declare, That the Relation of Fact above, is in Subſtance conformable to Truth; in witneſs whereof I have ſigned the ſame with my own Hand, and ſet thereto the Seal of my Arms.

The Count *de Rechteren.*

The Eighth Article of the Regulation eſtabliſhed, for and during the Conferences at Utrecht.

'IF any Domeſtick of a Plenipotentiary, make any Inſult upon, or quarrel with any Domeſtick of another Plenipotentiary, the Aggreſſor ſhall forthwith be put into the Power of the Maſter of him who ſhall have been attack'd or inſulted, and he ſhall do Juſtice on him as he ſhall judge proper.

The *Venetian* Plenipotentiaries immediately offer'd their Mediation to accommodate the Matter; and, on the other hand, Meſſieurs *de Randwick* and *Buys*, Two of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries went to the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, to engage him to interpoſe in this Affair; which his Lordſhip readily promiſed to do; and us'd his good Offices accordingly. But the *French* Miniſters having conſulted together, refus'd to hearken to any private Accommodation; and ſent the Account beforemention'd to their Court, who having recover'd their Priſtine Spirit, reſolv'd to improve a trivial and ordinary Squabble between Footmen, into a ſolemn State Quarrel; and thereupon

The French Miniſters refuſe to hearken to an Accommodation.

A. C. 1712. upon the *French* Plenipotentiaries were directed to inſiſt upon a Publick Satisfaction, and to make the following Declaration.

Their Demands for a Publick Satisfaction.

'THE Plenipotentiaries of *France* have Order from the King their Maſter, to ſuſpend all Negotiation of the Peace, till they have had Satisfaction on the Inſult made by M. *de Rechteren*, on one of them: To this purpoſe, they have Order to demand of Meſſieurs the States-General.

1. 'Whether Monſieur the Count *de Rechteren* has follow'd their Order in the Violence which his Servants have committed, and in the Diſcourſes which he himſelf has utter'd, or whether this Proceeding be wholly from himſelf, from any Motive whatſoever.

2. 'If Meſſieurs the States avow or own it, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries of *France* finding no longer that they are ſafe at *Utrecht*, will give an Account thereof to his Majeſty.

3. 'If the Conduct of the Count *de Rechteren* is diſavow'd or diſapprov'd by his Maſters, the King demands, That the Affront having been publick, the Diſowning or Diſapprobation of it ſhould be ſo too.

4. 'That all the other Plenipotentiaries of the *United Provinces* repair to the Houſe of one of the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, where they will all three be: That there thoſe Gentlemen (the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries) declare in the Name of their Maſters, That the Count *de Rechteren* never receiv'd any Order which might anthorize the Conduct he has ſhewn; that they diſapprove it; and that they are very ſorry his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty ſhould imagine, that they could have any Intention to be wanting to the Reſpect that is due to him.

'5. The King demands further, that the Count *de Rechteren* be recall'd, and that another Plenipotentiary be nominated in his Place; it being impoſſible for the Plenipotentiaries to treat any more with a Miniſter who has violated the Rights of Nations:

'This

'This is the only Reparation his Majesty can 'admit of, and the Plenipotentiaries will not ac- 'cept any other. A. C. 1712.

The States General not thinking it consistent with their Dignity to submit to these Demands, the Negotiations at *Utrecht* were interrupted; whilst the Earl of *Strafford*, and some other Ministers, us'd their Endeavours at the *Hague*, to find out an Expedient to modify the Satisfaction, insisted upon by *France*.

In the mean time, the *French* Army under the Mareschal *de Villars*, having on the 14th of *August* N. S. open'd the Trenches against the Town of *Douay* and Fort *Scarpe*, batter'd the latter with 80 Pieces of Cannon. But tho' the Garrison of that Fort consisted only of 400 Men, they held out till the 28th, when they were forc'd to surrender Prisoners of War, after having repuls'd the Enemy in several Attacks. Hereupon the *French* attack'd the Town with redoubled Vigour; but General *Hompesch* defended himself with so much Bravery, and knew so well how to make up by Industry and Vigilance, what he wanted in Men, that 'twas the 8th of *September* N. S. before he beat a Parley; and agreed to surrender on the same Terms that the Allies had granted to the Garrison of *Quesnoy*: So that it may be said, *That the Conquer'd had the largest Share in the Honour of this Siege*. It must be own'd, at the same time, That the Pr. of *Savoy* had the Mortification to be a Spectator of this Loss; but then 'twas not his Highness's Fault, if a vigorous Attempt was not made to prevent it, for which Purpose, he march'd the 12th of *August* N. S. from *Seclin* to *Ribaucour*, where he continu'd till the 26th. During this time, his Highness us'd all possible Endeavours to engage the Enemy: But the *French* had so strongly fortify'd their Camp on the one hand, and the *Dutch* were so cautious of running any Hazards, in this ticklish Juncture, on the other, that the Prince of *Savoy* seeing no Possibility of coming to Action, he return'd the 26th to his Camp at *Seclin*; from whence several Detachments were made to secure *Lisle*, *Mons*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, *St. Venant*

Douay Besieg'd.

And Surrender'd.

Pr. Eugene finds it impossible to relieve Douay.

A. C. 2712. *Venant*, and other Places. The Letter which the King of *France* wrote to the Archbiſhop of *Paris*, to cauſe *Te Deum* to be ſung for the taking of *Douay*, was as follows:

The King of France's Letter to the Archbiſhop of Paris, upon the taking of Douay, dated Sept. 11 *N.S.*

Couſin,

"After the Defeat of the Enemy in their Camp at *Denain*, the taking of *Marchiennes*, and the raiſing of the Siege of *Landrecy*, I thought I could not make better uſe of thoſe Advantages than by ſending Order to beſiege *Douay*. That Place has always been look'd upon as one of the moſt Important on the Frontier. The Enemy who made themſelves Maſters of it two Years ago, open'd by that Conqueſt an eaſy Way to other Enterprizes; and from that time conceived Hopes of penetrating into the Kingdom. My Troops commanded by the Mareſchals *de Villars*, and *de Monteſquiou*, inveſted it the 3d of *Auguſt*. Trenches were open'd the 14th before the Town and before Fort *Scarpe*. The Garriſon of the Fort after 13 Days Trenches, were forc'd to yield themſelves Priſoners of War. The Town which had ſtood a Siege of 54 Days againſt the Enemy, was defended by them but 25 Days, and the Garriſon have undergone the ſame Fate as thoſe of the Fort. This new Succeſs obliges me to render Thanks to God. Wherefore I write you this Letter, *&c.*

The Earl of Albemarle *goes from* Paris *to* Holland *to juſtify his Conduct at* Denain.

The Earl of *Albemarle*, who about the middle of *Auguſt* went to *Paris*, in his way to *Orleans*, where he was to remain Priſoner till he was exchang'd, being inform'd that his Enemies had ſpread ſeveral Reports reflecting on his Conduct in the Affair of *Denain*, deſir'd Leave of the *French* Court to go for *Holland* for Six Months, both to clear himſelf, and to take care of his other private Concerns. This Requeſt being readily granted, notwithſtanding the particular Pique which the Court of *France* was ſaid to have againſt that General, his Lordſhip ſet out from *Paris* the 18th of *Auguſt*, N. S. after having had an Interview with the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*. Upon his Arrival at *Tournay*, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* went thither to conſer with him; and being ſen-

ſenſible that his Lordſhip was unjuſtly charg'd with the Miſcarriage at *Denain*, his Highneſs wrote the following Letter to the Prime Miniſter of the States General. A. C. 1712.

SIR,

'I Am ſurpriz'd and troubled to hear of the Injuſtice People do my Lord *Albemarle*, and all 'the impertinent Diſcourſes that have been vented touching his Conduct in the Action at *Denain*. I have long been ſenſible, That the ill-inform'd Vulgar judge by Events, and that the 'Unfortunate are always cenſur'd by them; but 'I wonder that ſuch Slanders ſhou'd have found 'Reception among Men of Figure, as could only have been broach'd by his Enemies. *Pr. Eugene's Letter in his Lordſhip's Vindication.*

'I ſhou'd think my ſelf wanting in the Duty 'of a Man of Honour, if I did not teſtify the 'Truth, of which I was an Eye-Witneſs. He 'perform'd on that Occaſion, all that a couragious, prudent, and vigilant General could do; 'and had all the Troops done their Duty, the 'Affair would not have gone as it did; but 'but when they run as ſoon as they have given 'one Fire and cannot be rally'd, no General in 'the World can help it: And therefore, Sir, I doubt 'not that you will contribute to the diſabuſing 'thoſe of the Regency who may have been miſinform'd, and that you will be perſwaded none 'can have more Eſteem for you than,

From the Camp at Seclin, Sept. 1, 1712, N. S.

Sir, Your moſt Humble and moſt Obedient Servant, EUGENE *of* SAVOY.

On the other hand, the Earl of *Albemarle* ſent to the States General a full and exact †Relation of all that paſs'd at *Denain*; which having beſpoke him a favourable Reception at the *Hague*, his Lordſhip repair'd thither towards the latter end of *September*. Upon his Arrival there, he deſired to be examin'd without any Favour; and having had ſeveral Conferences with the Grand Penſionary and the Council of State, he was not

† *See the* Appendix Numb. IV.

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only allow'd to print the ſaid Relation for his Juſtification to the Publick; but, after he had been examin'd by a Committee conſiſting of ſome Deputies of the States, and ſome Members of the Council of State, their High Mightineſſes upon the Report thereof reſolv'd to declare, 'That the 'Earl of *Albemarle* had behav'd himſelf in that 'Unfortunate Action with Prudence and Bravery, 'and to return him Thanks for his Conduct there-'in.' However, it is obſervable, that ſome Provinces thought fit not to concur in this Reſolution.

The States General approve of the Earl of Albemarle's *Conduct.*

All this while, the States General had under Conſideration the Satisfaction demanded by *France*, on Account of the Quarrel between M. *Menager* and the Count *de Rechteren*, concerning which, beſides the Papers before mention'd, the latter laid before their High Mightineſſes the following Memorial.

High and Mighty Lords,

My Lords,

'THe Underwritten having examin'd the Factum or Caſe, of M. *Menager*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, containing ſeveral Facts and Complaints, as if the Underwritten had been wanting in point of Reſpect towards the Character of the Miniſter of his ſaid Majeſty, and violated the Law of Nations, as it appears by the Factum here annex'd, No. 1. †

Count de Rechteren's *Memorial about his Diſpute with* M. Menager.

'And as his Moſt Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty upon the bare Account of M. *Menager*, has thought fit to ſend Orders to demand the Recalling of the Underwritten, or declare, that otherwiſe he will ſuſpend all Negotiations of Peace, as it appears by the Writing here annex'd, No. 2. * the Underwritten has thought it his Duty to come hither, moſt humbly to repreſent to your High Mightineſſes, that he does not agree in the whole to the Facts and Complaints alledg'd by the ſaid Plenipotentiary, and that if this Affair be ſtrictly examin'd, it will appear that it is rather Monſieur *Menager* than the Underwritten, who has violated the Law of Nations, and acted contrary to the Re-

'gula-

† *Viz. the Account tranſmitted to the* French *Court by* M. Menager.

* *The Declaration and Reſolution of the* French *Court.*

'gulation eſtabliſh'd for the opening and Method of the Conferences at *Utrecht*, and the Laws for preſerving the Publick Peace, and the Maxims generally receiv'd, ſeeing the Quarrel was begun by the Servants of M. *Menager*, and that he has protected his Servants, who at two different times offer'd an Inſult, firſt to one, and after to two of the Plenipotentiaries of your High Mightineſſes, and conſequently that the Complaints of M. *Menager* are ill grounded, and that thereby he has given occaſion to his Court to take the Reſolution aforeſaid, and ſtart up Pretenſions which appear very hard in reſpect to the Underwritten. A. C. 1712.

'To prove the Poſition aforeſaid, the Underwritten thinks neceſſary to give your High Mightineſſes a clear and diſtinct Information of the Facts in Queſtion, that being fully appris'd of the Matter, you may judge of the Right or Wrong of the Caſe, and take a Reſolution ſuitable thereunto. To follow that Order, your High Mightineſſes will be pleas'd to obſerve, That there have happen'd Facts of two different ſorts. The one relating to M. *de Moermont*, and the Underwritten together, and the other to the latter alone. The former are contain'd in the annex'd Accounts, † No. 3. and No. 4. and atteſted by the Sieur *Rumpf*, Secretary of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, and the Amanuenſis *Van Riel*, and the Regulation ſettled and agreed to for the opening and method of the Conferences at *Utrecht*, Article 8, importing', *That if any Servant of a Plenipotentiary makes Inſults or Quarrels with the Servants of another Plenipotentiary, the Aggreſſor ſhall be immediately deliver'd and put into the Power of the Maſter of the Servant attack'd or inſulted, who ſhall puniſh him as he ſhall think fit.* 'As all this may be ſeen under the Letters A. B. C. D. and E. and which, as to the eſſential part, cannot be deny'd by the Gentleman of M. *Menager* himſelf. N.B. (Van Riel *being in the Army, his Atteſtation could not be annex'd here, but if they offer to diſpute what is contain'd in the Atteſtation of the Sieur* Rumpf, *that of* Van Riel *ſhall be produced.*)

† *Both theſe Pieces are inſerted before.*

'The

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'The Facts of the second sort having happen'd 'in the *Mall*, relate to the Underwritten alone, 'and are contain'd in the Relation of the Fact 'No. 4, and in the Remarks or Counter-declara- 'tion made by the Underwritten in the Margin 'of the Factum of M. *Menager* No. 5, as to the 'difference in the said second Facts, as testify'd in 'the said Remarks or Counter-declaration, No. 5, 'they may be and are referr'd to Messieurs *Randwyk* 'and *Buys*, who were present thereat from the begin- 'ning to the end; so that your High Mightinesses 'will clearly see by the Narrative of the Fact, No. '3 and 4, and by the Remarks or Counter-decla- 'ration in the Margin of the Factum, No. 5, and 'other Pieces, that among the Facts in the Affair 'in question, there are some which happen'd o- 'therwise than is related in the Factum of M. '*Menager*: And yet the said Facts as they are 'now set forth, must have been rectify'd, for 'in the beginning several Persons told the Un- 'derwritten, that M. *Menager* design'd to strike 'more home, in maintaining that he had indecent- 'ly spoken of the Person and Royal Authority of 'his Master, and that he pretended to prove this 'Accusation by the Evidence of the Sieur *de Vil- 'liers*, as having heard it; but as I have deny'd 'the Fact, and told several Persons, that if the 'said *de Villiers* said so, he did not speak the Truth, 'and even that he was at too great a distance 'to have heard our Conversation; and besides, 'as I have been told, that Messieurs *Randwyk* and '*Buys* declar'd to the Plenipotentiaries of Her 'Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, that they 'heard nothing of it, and that M. *Vander- 'dussen*, with whom the said *de Villiers* was then 'walking, has also declar'd, that they were too 'far to hear what was said: M. *Menager* has 'been pleas'd to omit this in his Complaint.

'By the Narrative of the Fact mention'd, No. '3 and 4, by the Counter-declaration in the Mar- 'gin of the Factum of M. *Menager*, No. 5, 'and by the justifying Documents, *sub Litteris* 'A. B. C. D. and E. your High Mightinesses will 'be fully inform'd of the Fact in question, and

'will

'will be convin'd that M. *Menager* is ſo far A. C.
'from being in the right, in accuſing the Un- 1712.
'derwritten to have violated the Law of Na-
'tions, and demanding Satisfaction, that he
'might make that Demand himſelf; and even
'the Underwritten dares perſwade himſelf from
'the Equity of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, that
'if he had had all theſe Informations, he would
'not have taken the Reſolution mention'd
'No. 2.

'I leave it undecided, my Lords, whether
'M. *Moermont* and the Underwritten had no
'Right to maintain, that they were hiſs'd at
'by the Servants of M. *Menager*, and how
'far we might have extended that Satisfaction,
'ſeeing that when that happen'd we were in the
'Coach; but to pretend to call in queſtion, as
'M. *Menager* ſeems to do, in his Factum,
'Articles 8, whether Grimaces and indecent
'Geſticulations made by Footmen at other Foot-
'men, who are behind the Coach, their Maſters
'being in it, may be call'd inſulting: This is
'altogether againſt Right Reaſon, ſince an In-
'ſult is made as well by Geſticulations and Gri-
'maces, as well as by Words and Actions; but
'it ſeems as if M. *Menager* fancy'd that we
'might be infamouſly hiſs'd at, ſince in-
'ſtead of thinking of giving us any reaſonable
'Satisfaction, he has endeavour'd to cover the
'Inſult of his Servants, and protect them againſt
'the Law of Nations, whereby it is eſtabliſh'd,
'that Servants and Coaches be as inviolable as
'their Maſters; againſt the Regulation mention'd
'*ſub Littera* E; and againſt his own promiſe
'made firſt the 29th of *July* to Secretary *Rumpf*,
'*ſub Littera* B, and afterwards repeated the ſame
'Day by the Gentleman of M. *Menager* to
'the Count *de Rechteren* himſelf, No. 3 and
'4, which cannot be deny'd by that Gentle-
'man. But M. *Menager* being not ſatisfy'd to
'have advanc'd this Doubt, whether hiſſing at
'the Footmen of the Plenipotentiaries of the
'States behind the Coach of their Maſters, is an
'Inſult, as he ſays in his Factum Article 8, has
'really

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'really decided the question by refusing to give 'any Satisfaction. He goes still much further, see- 'ing it appears that he pretends to maintain, 'that it is a Violation of the Law of Nations, when 'a Footman of the Plenipotentiary of the States 'attacks one of his own, (for an Affront receiv'd, 'and of which no Satisfaction cou'd be obtain'd) 'at the end of the *Mall*, while M. *Menager* 'was walking at the other, and that this is an 'Affair in which the King is concern'd, passing 'thus over the Insult made by his Servants to 'those of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, be- 'hind the Coach in which their Masters were, 'as if an Insult of a high Nature, when offer'd to 'the Ministers of the States ceas'd to be so, and 'that one much lesser against him implies a Vio- 'lation of the Law of Nations, and concerns the 'King; for it is evident, that an Insult or Affront 'offer'd to Servants being behind a Coach, where- 'in their Masters are, is much greater than that 'which is offer'd to a Servant of a Minister who 'is at a great distance from his Master.

This is, my Lords, properly the State of the Question, from whence it necessarily follows, that according to the Principles of M. Mesnager, *his Servants may not only impunely insult those of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, but also that the Fate of the said Plenipotentiaries would depend on the Action of a Footman. And as the first part of this Position, as to the Footmen of the Underwritten, follows from M.* Menager's *refusing to give any Satisfaction, it seems, that the Court of* France *proves the second Article, in demanding without any further Inquiry into this Affair, that the Underwritten be recall'd.*

'Whatever the Sentiments of M. *Mena-* 'ger may be, I may say, that I have been 32 'Years in the Government; and that I have had 'the Honour to fill the first Employment therein, 'and it is 11 Years since I had the Honour 'to be invested by your High Mightinesses with 'the Character either of a publick Minister, 'or their Deputy to their Armies; but that 'hithereto I never heard of such things before,

'and

'and muſt fairly own, that I will no ways be C. A.
'the firſt to whom M. *Menager* will apply 1712
'this new Maxim, and upon whom he will
'make his firſt Experiment.

'This is, my Lords, the Fact with the Juſtifi-
'cation of the Conduct of the Underwritten in
'the Affair in queſtion ſet in its full Light, but
'the Underwritten would be inconſolable if
'the Publick ſhould ſuffer the leaſt Prejudice upon
'his Account, and more ſtill if he was an Obſta-
'cle to the Peace, a Work ſo much the more
'wholeſome and deſirable for all *Chriſtendom*, that
'his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty was pleas'd to de-
'clare in the Preliminaries, that he would make
'it ſuch a one, that all the Parties engag'd in
'this War, without any exception, would find
'their reaſonable Satisfaction therein.

'Therefore to ſhew that nothing in the World
'is dearer to me than my Country, and demon-
'ſtrate that I am not only ready to ſacrifice my
'Commiſſion, but alſo my Life, if need be, to
'render it happy, I come with all poſſible reſpect
'to reſign my Commiſſion into the hands of your
'High Mightineſſes, as I do by this Memorial,
'returning them my moſt humble Thanks for all
'the Favours they have been pleas'd to honour
'me with, during the Courſe of Eleven Years of my
'Miniſtry, either of Deputy to their Armies, or
'elſe Envoy Extraordinary to ſeveral Courts,
'and their Plenipotentiary for Peace; praying
'moſt fervently, my Lords, that God will pour
'upon your Perſons and Government all manner
'of Bleſſings.' Done at the *Hague*, *September*
'5, 1712.

Sign'd,

The Count de Rechteren.

To this Memorial were annex'd the Papers therein mention'd, and mark'd No. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have been mention'd before; as alſo ſome *Remarks* on Count *de Rechteren*, on Monſiur *Menager*'s Relation, No. 5; but too tedious to be here inſerted. As for the Paper referr'd to *Sub Littera* A, which was read to Monſieur *Menager* by Secretary *Rumpf*, it was as follows:

That

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Paper read to Mr. Menager by Secretary Rumpf.

THat the Count de Rechteren *passing about Ten in the Morning, the 27th of* July, 1712. *by the House of Monsieur* Menager, *Plenipotentiary of* France, *some of his Domesticks being at the Door, clapp'd their Hands, and pointed with their Fingers at the Domesticks of the said Count, and affronted them by divers abusive Gesticulations, in an outrageous manner. That an Hour after, the Count* de Rechteren *repassing with Monsieur* de Moermout, *they had the Insolence to repeat the same Scandalous and Indecent Gesticulations. And as these two Gentlemen cannot consider this Matter without a Regard to their Character, nor consequently without resenting it, as being likewise an Infraction of the Regulation made for the orderly Method of the Conferences at* Utrecht, *and what relates thereto, they most earnestly desire* Monsieur *Menager to be pleas'd to give Correction to those Insolent Fellows, to the Satisfaction of those two Gentlemen, that they may not be forc'd to do themselves Justice; offering that in a like Case they will do the same for Monsieur* Menager, *and all the other Ministers.*

The Attestation of Secretary *Rumf*, referr'd to *sub Littera* B. was as follows:

Attestation of Secretary Rumpf.

THe Underwritten Secretary of their High Mightinesses for the Negotiations of Peace at Utrecht, *certifies and declares, That having by order of Monsieur* de Moermont *and the Count* de Rechteren, *waited on the 28th of* July *on Monsieur* Menager, *to complain to him of what had happen'd between his Foootmen and those of the Gentlemen aforesaid, I desired him in respectful Terms to correct them to the Satisfaction of these two Gentlemen, to which Monsieur* Menager *answer'd, That 'twas impossible for him to make an Inquiry thereinto, without being oblig'd to dismiss all his Servants, who, to be sure, would not own the Fact. That having not been able to obtain the Reparation aforesaid, and seeing that all my Instances for it were useless, I read to him the Contents of my Paper (A) which serv'd me as a Memorandum, the better to understand what I was to tell him, in case of an absolute Denial; whereupon Monsieur*

ſieur Menager *conſented at laſt, that the Footmen of Monſieur* de Moermont *and the Count* de Rechteren *ſhould come to his Houſe to be confronted with his Servants about Three in the Afternoon.* Done at *Utrecht*, July 29, 1712.

Sign'd,

RUMPF.

The other Paper referr'd to, *ſub Littera* C. was another Certificate of Secretary *Rumpf*, importing, *That he was ſent again to Monſieur* Menager *the* 15*th of* Auguſt, *to deſire a reaſonable Satisfaction on the Affair in Queſtion; the Paper ſub Littera* D. *relates to the Sieur van* Riel, *and that* ſub Littera *E. was an Abſtract of the Regulation eſtabliſh'd at* Utrecht, *to be obſerv'd during the Conferences, which being inſerted in Count* Rechteren's *Memorial, need not be repeated in this Place. Thus we have preſented our Readers with all the material Authentick Pieces relating to this Diſpute that were publiſh'd at the* Hague.

Reſolution of the States General about the Diſpute between M. Menager *and Count* de Rechteren.

Upon Mature Deliberation on this Affair, the States General came to a Reſolution which they caus'd to be made publick in Print as follows:

An Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes the States General of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands.*

Tueſday *September* 20, 1712.

THE Report being heard of the Lords Broekhuyſen, *and other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs, appointed by their Commiſſorial Reſolution of the* 5*th Inſtant, to examine the Letters of their High Mightineſſes Plenipotentiaries at the Congreſs at* Utrecht, *dated the* 3*d. and directed to Mr. Regiſter* Fagel, *as alſo two Papers written by the Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the King of* France, *and addreſs'd to the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majeſty the Queen of* Great Britain, *who communicated them to the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightineſſes. One of which Papers contain'd a Relation of a Difference which happen'd between M.* Menager

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nager one of the Plenipotentiaries of France, and the Count de Rechteren, one of the Plenipotentiaries of this State, upon a Quarrel between their Footmen; and the other Paper contain'd the Satisfaction which the said Plenipotentiaries of France demanded by Order of their King, upon the Fact in Question. The said Lords Deputies having likewise examin'd the Memorial serving for the Justification of the said Count de Rechteren, with his Narrative of the Fact, and other Pieces annex'd thereto, deliver'd to their High Mightinesses. And having likewise heard the said Count, who believing he had justified himself by the aforesaid Memorial, and declaring he should be sorry the Publick should suffer the least Inconveniency upon his Account, and yet more to be made personally the Obstacle to the Advancement of the Peace, resign'd his Commission of Plenipotentiary into the Hands of their High Mightinesses, and actually quitted that Employment, in Hope that the States of Overyssel, by whose Nomination he had obtain'd that Commission, would not be displeas'd at his resigning it. The whole being taken into Deliberation, it was thought good, and resolv'd, that the Copy of the said Memorial, and the Pieces annex'd thereto, be sent to the Plenipotentiaries of their High Mightinesses at the Congress of Peace, and that it be signify'd to them, That as the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty of Great Britain did communicate to them the Papers written by those of the K. of France, they do likewise communicate to them the aforesaid Narrative of Fact, to the end, that thereby they may see in what manner the Matter in Question pass'd, and how far what is related on both sides agrees; and that they acquaint the Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannick Majesty, that their High Mightinesses are well pleas'd, that they are willing to use their Interposition in this Affair, thank them for the Pains they have taken, and desire that they will continue their Mediation.

That besides, they shall declare on the Part of their High Mightinesses that Affairs being in such a State, they do not judge it necessary to decide how far either the one or the other of the Parties are in the Right or in the Wrong, but that their High Mightinesses could not have believ'd that a Quarrel of such a Na-

ture

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ture as this was, could have been an Obſtacle to retard ſo great a Work as is that of the Peace. That their High Mightineſſes never had any Account of this Quarrel, that happen'd between the Footmen of M. Menager *and that of the Count* de Rechteren, *before they receiv'd the Letter mention'd at the beginning of this Reſolution; ſo far were they from giving any Order about it to the Count* de Rechteren. *That in Conſequence they diſavow all that was done on that Occaſion without their Knowledge, and without their Order: That they could well wiſh that this Affair had not been further proſecuted, nor carried before his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; but that ſince it is gone ſo far, they perſwade themſelves however, that tho' they have the Misfortune to be at War with the King of* France, *his Majeſty will do them the Juſtice to believe that they never loſt the Reſpect, nor the High Eſteem which a Republick owes to a great King, and which they have always had, and ever ſhall have. That they ſhould be really very much troubled if his Majeſty had other Thoughts: That in the mean while to demonſtrate their Deſire and their Inclination for the Advancement of the Peace, the Count* de Rechteren *ſhall not be employ'd as a Plenipotentiary, in the Conferences to be held for that purpoſe; and that they will deliberate, according to the Cuſtom of their Government, to get another Plenipotentiary nominated. That their High Mightineſſes will give Explanations in Writing to the Plenipotentiaries of* Great Britain, *to be communicated to the Plenipotentiaries of* France. *That withal they ſhall repreſent how their High Mightineſſes have at Heart the removing all Obſtacles that may retard the Treaty of Peace. That by this means they aſſuredly promiſe themſelves that the ſaid Plenipotentiaries of* Great Britain *will not only be convinc'd of their High Mightineſſes Condeſcention; but likewiſe that they will act in ſuch ſort, that the Plenipotentiaries of* France *ſhall be ſatisfied therewith.*

The Lords Deputies of the Provinces of Gelderland, *and of* Groningen *and the* Ommelands, *declared againſt the Reſolution above.*

THE *Lords Deputies of the Provinces of* Overyſſel *declared, that their Sentiment is, That the*

A. C. 1712. Counter-declaration *of the Count* de Rechteren *upon* *M.* Menager's *Relation, and the Pieces mark'd*, No. 1, 2, 3, 4 *and* 5, *and with the Letters, A. B. C. D. and E. with the other Pieces alledg'd and annex'd to to the Count's Memorial, ought to be inſerted in the Regiſters of their High Mightineſſes; and to take the aforemention'd Report to give it to the Lords the States, their Principals, that they may deliberate thereupon, becauſe they are the only competent Judges of it; and that in the mean time they do not approve the Reſolution above.*

This agrees with the Regiſter,

Sign'd,

F. Fagel.

The *Explanations* mention'd in this Reſolution were, on the 22d of *September* N. S. deliver'd to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, and by the latter communicated to thoſe of *France*, who, finding they came ſhort of the Satisfaction they had Orders to inſiſt upon, were hardly prevail'd with by the Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol* and the Earl of *Strafford*, to tranſmit them to their Court. On the other hand, the States General ſeem'd reſolv'd not to make any further Advances; being at the bottom deſirous to draw this Diſpute into length, that they might thereby avoid entring into a Negotiation of Peace, which they thought muſt be detrimental to their private Intereſt, and the Common Cauſe; and ſtill hoping, that ſomething might happen that would cauſe ſome favourable Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*. To this Purpoſe it was obſerv'd, That at the opening of the Aſſembly of the States of *Holland*, on the 13th of *September* N. S. the Grand Penſionary *Heinſius* made a very Pathetick Speech, wherein, tho' on the one hand, 'He repreſented the Difficulties they were to ſtruggle with, if they continued the War, yet, on the other, he ſhew'd the Impoſſibility of concluding a Peace at this Juncture, without loſing the Fruits of all the Blood and Treaſure they had expended in the preſent Quarrel,

The Grand Penſionary's Speech, ſhewing the Danger of making a Peace at this Juncture

'rel and expoſing their Country, and the Liber- A. C.
'ties of all *Chriſtendom* to imminent Danger; 1712.
'Urging, That, as of Two Evils, they ought to
'chuſe the leaſt, ſo they muſt make extraordinary
'Effort to carry on the War till a Safe and Ho-
'nourable Peace could be obtain'd; and conclu-
'ding, That Thanks be to God, they were not yet
'wholly deſtitute of Means for that purpoſe, pro-
'vided they would act with the ſame Conſtancy,
'and Harmony, which the Republick had ex-
'erted on ſo many Occaſions.' This excellent Speech had its Effect, not only with the States of *Holland*, but alſo with the States General; for the Earl of *Strafford* having ſignify'd to them, *That the Queen his Miſtreſs was willing to endeavour to engage* France *to admit them, or any other of the Allies into the Suſpenſion of Arms*; their High Mithtineſſes anſwer'd, 'That they 'could not reſolve any thing upon it, without 'the Emperor and the other Allies; and that it 'would be too diſgraceful to the Confederacy to 'ask a Suſpenſion of Arms, without being aſſur'd 'of obtaining it'. As to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Propoſition of granting Paſſports to the Plenipotentiaries of King *Philip*, the States General had an Excuſe ready at hand, to wit, That they could not comply with it, without doing a manifeſt Injury to the Emperor, who had, at leaſt, an equal Title with King *Philip*, to the Crown of *Spain*.

The States General decline the Suſpenſion of Arms.

And to grant Paſſports for K. Philip's Plenipotentiaries.

About this time another Accident happen'd at *Utrecht*, which was like to prove a new Obſtruction to the Negotiation of Peace. A certain Miniſter had by his lofty Carriage made himſelf very obnoxious to the *Dutch*; and it being given out, That the Duke of *Savoy* had abandon'd the Allies, and agreed to a Suſpenſion of Arms, ſome of the Mob did, in the Night-time, break the Windows of the Marquis *del Borgo*, one of his Royal Highneſs's Plenipotentiaries, and of the Earl of *Strafford*; and as a further Indignity to the latter, they ſet up a Wheel on the Rails before his Houſe, with a Paper on it, in which was written the *Dutch* word *Straff-art*, alluding to his Excellency's Name; and implying that he deſerv'd the

Inſult offer'd to the Marq. del Borgo, and the Earl of Strafford.

A. C. 1712. Punishment denoted by the *Wheel*: The Word *Straffen* in *Dutch*, signifying, *to punish or chastize*. This vilainous Insult was highly and justly resented by the *British* Plenipotentiaries; but the Magistrates of *Utrecht* having thereupon publish'd a Placaert, promising a Reward of 400 *Gilders* to any one that should discover the Authors of it; and that the Name of the Informer should be conceal'd: The *British* Court thought fit not to take any Notice of the Affront at this Juncture; it being only whisper'd about, that a Reparation for the same would, in due time, be demanded from the *Dutch*. But we must here observe, That it was by many suspected, that the *French*, or their Emissaries, were at the bottom of this outragious Insult, in order to cause new Broils, and embarrass the Progress of the Negotiation at *Utrecht*.

To the same Purpose another *Engine* was play'd some time before from the Court of *Rome*: For the Pope being inform'd that *France*, at the desire of the Queen of *Great Britain*, was inclinable to consent, to the repealing of the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryswick*, in Favour of the *Romish* Religion in *Germany*, the Old Father did thereupon write the following Letter to Father *Le Telliere* the *French* King's Confessor:

To our beloved Son, the pious Michael le Tellier, *of the Society of* Jesus; *Confessor of the Most Christian King.*

Clement XI. *Pope.*

The Pope's Letter to the French King's Confessor.

'TO *our Beloved Son, Greeting.* In what particular Manner the Catholick Religion is, upon unjust Grounds, struck at, in the Negotiations held at *Utrecht*, by those who use all their Diligence and Power, to the end the almost sole Article of the *Ryswick* Treaty, which is in favour of the Catholicks, namely the Fourth, may be expressly repeal'd and annull'd, is, we suppose, superabundantly known to you; seeing the Demands of divers Princes on that subject, are publick, and have been every where dispers'd. And we cannot at all doubt, that the Most Christian King, by whose Influence in par-

' particular the ſaid Article came to be inſerted A. C.
' in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, will uſe his Care, 1712.
' Power, and pious Zeal, that the wicked En-
' deavours of Hereticks may be fruitleſs. How-
' ever, we judge it neceſſary, beſides ſeveral other
' means us'd by us for the ſame purpoſe, to ad-
' moniſh you, in whoſe Zeal for the Lord we have
' great Confidence, as with the deepeſt Expreſ-
' ſions of Paternal Love we do hereby admoniſh
' and conjure you, to ſollicit and incite, by your
' earneſt Counſels, the Moſt Chriſtian King and
' his Miniſters, to withſtand the Efforts of the
' aforeſaid Hereticks, in ſuch a Time of Need,
' with ſuch Vigour and Conſtancy, that in the
' ſaid Negotiations nothing may paſs to the De-
' triment of our Holy Religion and its Promo-
' ters, *&c.*

Given at *Caſtel Gandolfo, June* 25, 1712.

On the other hand, an Anonymous Proteſtant (ſuppos'd to be a Refugee) had the Aſſurance to write the following Letter to the Ld. Bp. of *Briſtol*:

MY LORD,

A Letter written to the Biſhop of Briſtol, dated July 20, 1712.

' ALL good Proteſtants in *Europe* are under
' unexpreſſible Aſtoniſhment, to ſee a fa-
' mous Biſhop of their Communion, employ'd
' in Negotiating a Peace, on the Foot which the
' declared Enemy of Religion and Liberty, has
' himſelf dictated. To behold, that ſo much
' Chriſtian Blood was ſpilt; that ſuch vaſt
' Treaſures were ſpent, and ſo many Victories
' gain'd to no other Purpoſe, than to encreaſe
' the Exorbitant Power of that dreadful Enemy;
' and to ſee, in ſhort, the moſt illuſtrious part of
' the True Church, give a helping Hand to that
' other Cruel Hand, in order to lift it up after
' its Fall; altho' it be ſtill reeking with the Blood
' of Faithful Proteſtant Subjects. But what may
' not be expected from Men animated by the
' Spirit of Party, who not contented with having
' broke the excellent and glorious Harmony that
' cemented the Grand Alliance, have thro' the
' moſt miſtaken Politicks in the World, and

A. C. 1712.

‘ thro’ unexampled Irreligion, abandon’d a ‘ great Number of Refugees, loaden with the ‘ Cross of *Christ*? Mayn’t one more, with Rea‘ son, ask the fiery *Sacheverel* on which Side are ‘ the *False Brethren*, the *Fanaticks* and *Atheists*, ‘ who, as he said, *were undermining both Church* ‘ *and State*? Surely, it cannot be they, who abhor ‘ all manner of Correspondence with *Idolaters*, ‘ the declar’d Enemies of their Religion and Li‘ berty! It may one Day befal the *English*, That ‘ in Requital of so many Services done by them ‘ to *France*, some Historian like *Mezeray*, will ‘ say, *We are more beholden to our Intrigues, our* ‘ *Cajoling, our Gold, and good Wines, than to the* ‘ *Strength of our Arms, for driving the* English ‘ *out of* France. You know, my Lord, that ’tis ‘ in his Chronological Abridgment of the History ‘ of *France*, That *Mezeray* has that Assertion, ‘ which he makes out thus: *Edward* IV. *having* ‘ *cross’d the Sea with a Gallant Army to succour the* ‘ *Duke of* Burgundy *his Ally, was no sooner advanc’d* ‘ *near the City of* Amiens, *in order to lay Siege to* ‘ *it, than* Lewis XI. *sent him Three Hundred Wag*‘ *gons loaden with the best Wines that could be found*; ‘ *and gave Orders that as many* English *as came* ‘ *should be admitted into* Amiens, *and feasted there,* ‘ *which lasted Three or Four Days*; upon which a ‘ Treaty ensu’d, after which the *English cross’d* ‘ *the Sea again, very well satisfy’d with the good* ‘ *Wines of* France, *and her fine Golden Crowns*; ‘ *for, besides ready Money, Pensions were distributed to* ‘ *the Amount of* 16000 *Crowns* per Annum, (a vast ‘ Sum in those Days) *to such as were most in Fa*‘ *vour with their King*. That great Monarch, ‘ thus overcome by Bribes, return’d into his Island, ‘ abandoning the Duke his Ally, to the Mercy of ‘ the King of *France*: But, however, in those ‘ Days, the *English* did not sacrifice the Interest of ‘ their Religion. I conclude, My Lord, these ‘ Melancholly Reflections, with a hearty Prayer ‘ to God Almighty, That he may please so to di‘ rect the Thoughts of those who are employ’d in ‘ Treating of Peace, that it may prove, Safe, ‘ Honourable and Lasting, and, above all, advan‘ tageous

'tageous to the Proteſtant Church in General, A. C.
'and to the Eternal Confuſion of her Perſecutors, 1712.
'whether *Idolatrous*, *Hypocritical*, or *Atheſti-*
'*cal*, with which Chriſtianity is over-run. *I*
am, &c.

Farther Account of the Campaign in Flanders.

While the Negotiation of Peace was at a ſtand, the *French* proſecuted their late Advantages, and great Superiority in *Flanders* with all poſſible Vigor. The Prince of *Savoy* having found it impoſſible to relieve *Douay*, the Confederates under his Command, decamp'd from *Seclin* on the 3d of *September* N. S. and poſted themſelves with the Right towards *Pont-a-Bouvines*, and the Left at *Ere* and *Froyenne* near *Tournay*, in which ſituation it was intended they ſhould remain till the Concluſion of the Siege of *Douay*; but all the Forrage being conſum'd in the adjacent Country, they paſs'd the *Scheld*, partly thro' *Tournay*, and partly upon the Bridges they had laid near the Caſtle of *Conſtantin*, and on the 7th in the Evening encamp'd at *Leuſe*. The next Day they advanc'd to *Cambron*, and on the 9th towards the *Haiſue*; and having paſs'd that River, they encamp'd near *Mons* with the Left at *Nimy* and the Right at *Givry*, the Head Quarters being at *Havre*. Intelligence being that Night brought to Prince *Eugene*, That the Garriſon of *Douay* capitulated the Day before, and that the main Body of the *French* Forces had taken the Camp of *Crepin*, his Highneſs detach'd the 10th at Break of Day, 40 Squadrons to go and View the Poſture of the Enemy towards *Queſnoy*; and about Nine in the Morning the whole Army were on their Arms; the heavy Baggage being left near *Mons*. Upon Advice that the Enemy were advanc'd to *Malplaquet*, and were poſted on the ſame Ground where the famous Battle of that Name, or *Blaregnies*, was fought Three Years before, a Diſpoſition was made to diſlodge them from thence, and prevent the Siege of *Queſnoy*; but that Intelligence did not prove true; the Enemy having, with great Diligence, advanc'd within half a League of *Queſnoy*; and taken a very advantageous Camp between the Wood of *Mormale* and Great *Wargnies*,

A. C. 1712. having the River *Hannean* in Front; whereupon Prince *Eugene* thought fit to ſtop his March, near the Wood of *Dour*, and to encamp with the Right near St. *Guilain*, and the Left at the Mill of *Saart*, near the Wood of *Lagniere*, his Highneſs taking his Head Quarters at *Belian*. The Mareſchal *de Villars* having, with the utmoſt Care, ſecur'd all the Paſſes, and fortify'd his Camp, the neceſſary Diſpoſitions were made for carrying on the Siege of *Queſnoy*, which was inveſted the 8th of *September* N. S. by the Marquiſſes *de St. Fremont* and *Coigny*, and by the Count *de Croiſſy*, Lieutenants General. The Trenches were open'd the 18th at Night; and the *French* expected to have made themſelves Maſters of the Town in Eight or Ten Days; but Major General and Quarter Maſter General *Ivoy*, who commanded in the Place with Seven Batallions under him, made ſo good uſe of the numerous heavy Artillery which the Allies left there after the taking of the Town, and had neither Time nor Opportunity to withdraw from thence, that it was the 4th of *October* N. S. before he was oblig'd to beat a Parley, and to ſubmit to the ſame Conditions on which *Douay* had been ſurrendred, *viz.* That the Garriſon ſhould remain Priſoners of War; the Officers being allow'd their Swords, with their Baggage and Equipage. The *French* gave out, That they found in the Place 116 heavy Cannon, a great Number of others of a middling and ſmall Size; 40 Mortars, 4 or 500000 Weight of Powder; a great quantity of Bullets, Bombs, Grenadoes and Proviſions of all ſorts; the whole being valued at Three Millions of *Livers*; and that this Garriſon compleated the Number of Forty Batallions of the Allies kill'd or made Priſoners ſince the 24th of *July* N. S. on which happen'd the Unfortunate Affair of *Denain*.

Queſnoy beſieged by the French.

And ſurrender'd Octob. 4. N. S.

The French *elated upon their Succeſſes.*

This prodigious Turn of Affairs in *Flanders*, where thoſe who had ſo often been Victorious were forc'd to be on the Defenſive, and where they made rapid Conqueſts, who for Ten Years together had loſt every Battle they fought, or Town they defended, did not a little elevate the Spirits

Spirits of the *French*, who from their late Succeſs, and the Neutrality, (if I may ſo call it) of *Great Britain*, began to form towring Projects, and inſult over their Enemies. Beſides the Letters that were written to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, for cauſing *Te Deum* to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church of *Paris*, the Lofty Stile of which is ſufficiently known; and is, indeed, Matter of Form: The Concluſion of a Sermon preach'd on St. *Lewis*'s Day, by the celebrated Father *Poiſſon*, in the Church *de la Salpetriere*, at *Paris*, is ſo remarkable for the Singularity of it, that I thought fit to inſert it here, being as follows:

A. C. 1712.

The French elated upon their Succeſs

Concluſion of a Sermon preach'd at Paris on St. Lewis's Day.

'WIth what Strokes, Lord, haſt thou newly viſited the League! What a Revolution among the Nations! In what Amazement is all *Europe*: The King's Uprightneſs and Virtues have at length diſarm'd his moſt powerful Enemies. Victory, aſham'd of having ſo long forſaken the Juſtice of our Arms in Battel, is return'd of her ſelf to make a ſolemn Acknowledgment of her Caprices: She has crown'd the *French* Heroes with her beſt Lawrels: She has put upon her own Head the Crowns of Ability and Wiſdom: *She has conducted us into the Camp of the Syrians.* (a) The *Dutch* have no longer Ammunition and Carrriages. He who beſieged, not *Samaria*, but the leaſt Place on our Frontiers, is become a Fugitive: He ſees in our Hands *his Bread and his Abundance.* The fine Flower which he had provided, is *ſold but for one* (*) *Shekel the Meaſure in our Armies.* (b) With the Stores of War that have been taken from him, ſhall we reduce the Towns he had conquer'd: With his own Thunder ſhall we there ſpread the Terrors of Death. *The Philiſtine has furniſh'd the Iſraelites with Mattocks, Axes, Swords, and ſharpned Lances.* (c) Hear, ye Nations, the Threats of the Lord of Hoſts, in

(a) *II Kings Ch.* 7. *v.* 7. 10. (*) 30 *Sols.* (b) *II Kings Ch.* 7. *v.* 16. (c) *I Sam Ch.* 13. *v.* 10

A. C. 1712.

'*in the Foreſts ſhall ye ſleep at Night, in the Paths* '*of Dedanin, but in the Morning ye ſhall fly from* '*the drawn Sword, from the Bent Bow, and from* '*the Grievouſneſs of War.* (*d*) If ye ſtill heſitate 'about the Peace, *I grant but one Year to Kedar,* '*(ſaith the Lord) according to the Years of an Hire-*'*ling, and all its Glory ſhall fail: The Number of* '*the mighty Men of the Children of Kedar ſhall be* '*diminiſhed, for the Lord God of Iſrael hath ſpoken* '*it.* (*e*)

'The Land of Judah ſhall ſoon be again the 'Dread of its Enemy. *Tremble ye Daughters of* '*the Sea, ye People whoſe Merchants are Princes,* '*and whoſe Traders are the honourable of the Earth,* '(ſays the holy Spirit) *your ruine will one Day* '*come from the Land of Chittim.* (*f*)

'The living God is even now perhaps, about 'to throw down all your Grandeur, like that of '*Tyre*: *Tyre* was become, like you, *the Mart of* '*Nations*, and the Lord ſtretch'd out his Hand 'to cruſh to Duſt its Valiant Men: Its Com-'merce and Traffick paſs'd to another People.

'You flatter'd your ſelves you ſhould be able 'to enter *France*. Bethink your ſelves of the old 'Alarms which *Iſrael* has given you: Shortly, 'perhaps, you muſt ſpeak the Language of '*Cannan*: You will be made to ſwear by the 'Lord of Hoſts: Your Cities will be divided, 'and one among them ſhall be call'd, *The City of* '*the Sun.*

'*The Princes of Tarſhiſh are become mad; they* '*have ſeduced Egypt; God has brought upon them* '*the Spirit of Stupidity.* That General, who for 'ſo many Years added to the Quarrels of Kings 'the Rancour of his own Paſſions, is now more for-'midable for his Deſperation and Sence of Shame, 'than for his Wiſdom and Projects: He gave him-'ſelf up to Haughtineſs, when he moſt needed Pru-'dence. His Audaciouſneſs was as much the 'Effect of Raſhneſs as Courage: His Enterprizes

'were

(*d*) *Iſaiah Ch.* 21. *v.* 13. 15. (*e*) *Iſaiah Ch.* 21. *v.* 16, 17. (*f*) *Iſaiah Ch.* 23. *read the whole Chapter.*

'were form'd, more by Paſſion than by Capa- A. C.
'city, and the Succeſs of ſome Campaigns led 1712.
'him through Preſumption to an enormous
'Loſs.

'Thou haſt humbled him, Great God! *He* 'ſpeaks from below, as a Spirit out of the Ground, '(according to the Expreſſion of thy Scripures) 'his Voice once ſo fierce and loud, can hardly now 'be heard (g) He utters only a faint ſound, as if 'it came up from the Abyſs: He terrify'd our 'Provinces, and now trembles for his Towns: 'He that uſed proudly to call us forth and dare 'us to Battle in open Field, now ſculks behind 'his Intrenchments and his Lines: He is a Man 'rous'd from Sleep, and out of the Dreams of 'his Pride. So hadſt thou promiſed, Lord, *that* 'thou wouldſt deal with thoſe who ſhould in Fury 'aſſault the Hill of Sion.

This Peroration contains ſuch broad Inſinuations of the approaching Ruine of the Confederacy, and Exaltation of *France*, as ſtand in no need of a Comment, and might have open'd the Eyes of all that were not willfully Blind. But a more glaring Affront was ſome time before offer'd to *Great Britain*, which reviv'd the Jealouſies, and ſtirr'd up the Reſentment of the Generality of the Nation. For about the middle of *September* the *London* Merchants receiv'd the following Account.

The Iſland of Montſerrat plunder'd by Monſieur Coſſart.

'The 9th of this Inſt. arrived at *Leverpoole*, the '*Virginia* Merchant and *Indian* Queen from St. 'Chriſtophers; and the *Leverpoole* Merchant and '*Suſanna* from *Nevis*: They came all out in 'Company the 19th of *July* laſt, in a great hur-'ry (wanting a great part of their Lading.) be-'ing alarm'd with the News of Monſieur *Coſſart* 'with ſeveral *French* Men of War and Sloops, 'having landed about 3500 Men at *Carr's-Bay* in 'the Iſland of *Montſerrat*, and taken the ſaid 'Iſland,

(g) *Iſaiah Ch.* 29. v. 4.

A C. 1712.

'Iſland, except the *Dodan* Fort which ſtands on 'an inacceſſible Hill, into which the Inhabitants 'were fled. That the *French* had taken and burnt 'all the Ships in the Road, except the *Speedwell*, 'Captain *George Moulton*, who cut his Cable and 'came down to *Nevis*, by whom the *Leverpoole* 'Maſters receiv'd this Account. The *French* were 'in Poſſeſſion of *Montſerrat* ten Days, and when 'theſe four Ships came away they were ſeen to 'ſtand to the Northward of that Iſland, which 'put the Inhabitants of the three other Iſlands, 'viz. *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, and St. *Chriſtophers* into 'great Pain, and occaſion'd their taking up all 'their Coppers, and putting themſelves into the 'beſt Poſture for receiving them, not knowing 'which Iſland would be at firſt attack'd.

On the 28th of the ſame Month of *September*, Three Ships laden with Sugar from *Nevis*, belonging to and bound for *London*, *viz.* the *London*, *Anne* and *Union*, arriv'd at *Kinſale*, and reported, That when they left *Nevis*, which was on the 18th of *Auguſt*, they had receiv'd Intelligence there, 'That Monſieur *Coſſart*, after having plunder'd *Montſerrat*, had been at *Guadeloupe* to 'refreſh his Men; and being that Day, (*Auguſt* 18) come down to *Antegoa* with 30 Sail of Ships 'anchor'd before the Harbour of *Falmouth* in that 'Iſland; and that it was expected the Place 'would be attack'd that Night.' But tho' Monſieur *Coſſart* did no further Miſchief in Her Majeſty's Plantations, yet many thought it a very impolitick Step in the *French* to offer ſuch Inſults to a Nation to whom they ow'd their being lately preſerv'd from inevitable Ruin; and with whom they pretended to be in Amity: For it is obſervable, That Monſieur *Coſſart*'s Invaſion of *Montſerrat* happen'd near Two Months after the Duke of *Ormond* had refus'd to joyn with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, in giving Battle to the Mareſchal *de Villars*; and that a Ceſſation of Arms had undoubtedly been agreed on long before. However, its obſervable, That the Court of *Great Britain* having complain'd to that of *France* of the Hoſtilities committed by Monſieur *Coſſart*, they thought fit

He comes to Antegoa.

The French *Court diſowns his Invaſion of* Montſerrat.

to

to diſown the ſame; and 'twas even given out, That upon his Return he would feel the Diſpleaſure of the Moſt Chriſtian King. A. C. 1712.

To return to *Flanders*, while the *French* were fluſh'd with Succeſs, Mareſchal *de Villars* was ſaid to have threaten'd to beſiege *Bethune*, and even ſome Place of greater Importance; but it ſeems, he was contented to end his Glorious Campaign with the Retaking of *Bouchain*, which he caus'd to be inveſted before the Surrender of *Queſnoy*, by the Count *de Croiſſy*, Lieutenant General. Whilſt the *French* were making the neceſſary Preparations for this Siege, the Allies made themſelves Maſters of Fort *Knoque*, an Important Poſt at the Junction of the Canals of *Ypres* and *Furnes*, above *Dixmuyde*, which happen'd in this manner. Monſieur *de la Rue*, a famous Partiſan, having under the Diſguiſe of a Hair-Merchant been in that Fort, and taken a narrow View of it, and obſerv'd that the Garriſon was very weak, and moſt of the Soldiers ſickly, laid a Deſign to take it by Surprize, which he communicated to Brigadier *Caris*, Commander of *Oſtend*. The latter conſidering how often Enterprizes of this Nature had miſcarried, was at firſt ſomewhat ſhy of venturing any of his Men upon ſuch an Attempt; but Captain *la Rue* having likewiſe imparted his Project, with great Confidence of Succeſs, to the Sieur *Bruel*, Receiver of the Contributions in *Flanders* and *Artois*, who entertain'd a better Opinion of it, the Brigadier was at laſt prevail'd upon to truſt a Detachment of his Garriſon with Monſieur *de la Rue*. Accordingly, in the Night between the 3d and 4th of *October* N. S. 75 Men of the Regiment of *Salablanca*, headed by Lieutenant *Ghenar*, and Adjutant *Ruring* of the ſame Regiment; and the like Number of *Swiſs* Soldiers of the ſame Garriſon, under a Lieutenant, march'd out of *Oſtend* without Beat of Drum, under the Command of Captain *la Rue*, and the 5th at Night found means to hide themſelves in three little Houſes, and the Garden of the Commander of Fort *Knoque*, ſtanding between 4 Draw-Bridges belonging to the ſame, where they lay cloſe all that

Mr de la Rue *forms a Deſign to Surprize Fort* Knoque.

A. C. 1712.

that Night. The 6th in the Morning, at the Opening of the Gates, ſome of Captain *la Rue*'s Men advanc'd on a ſudden, and having kill'd the Two Centinels, made themſelves Maſters of the Bridge neareſt to the Fort; whereupon the Captain divided his Men into Four Bodies, and with one ſeized one of the Gates; while two other Diviſions ran to the other Two Gates, and the Fourth drew up near the *Cazerns*, to hinder the Garriſon from drawing together: Which ſucceeded ſo well, that with the Loſs of Two Men kill'd and One wounded that Important Fort was taken. A *French* Brigadier who commanded in it, hearing the Noiſe, leap'd out of Bed, and looking out of the Window, cry'd Quarter, and with the Garriſon, conſiſting of Three *French* Companies, and One of *Switzers*, was made Priſoners of War; beſides which the Allies found in the Place 9 Pieces of Cannon; 700 Firelocks; 23600 Pound Weight of Gun-Powder; 17000 Cannon-Balls; 1300 full Hand-Grenadoes, and 2000 empty; Two Tun of Salt; 21 Sacks of Bisket; and other Neceſſaries. Captain *la Rue* having ſecur'd his Conqueſt, ſent out immediately part of his Men to ſeize all the Proviſions in the Neighbouring Villages, and bring the ſame into the Fort, before the Garriſon of *Ypres* could be inform'd of the Loſs of the Place, and ſo got enough to ſubſiſt a Fortnight. He alſo diſpatch'd an Expreſs to Brigadier *Caris*, with an Account of his Succeſs, whereupon the Brigadier detach'd Fifty Men, under the Command of Ingineer *Bernenville* to reinforce the Garriſon in the Fort. Nor were theſe Precautions uſeleſs: For the *French* having aſſembled a Body of above 1000 Men, made out of the Marines in *Dunkirk*, and the Garriſons of *Ypres*, St. *Omer*, *Winoxberg*, *Furnes* and *Newport*, appear'd with ſome Cannon before Fort *Knoque*, and ſummon'd the Governor to ſurrender. Upon his Refuſal, the Governor of *Ypres* deſired to ſend an Officer to Captain *la Rue*, which being allow'd, he offer'd him a Preſent of 10000 Rixdollars, a Penſion of 5000 Florins a Year, and a Regiment of Dragoons, provided he would deliver up that Fort;

Which he puts in Execution Oct. 6. N.S.

Fort: Which the Captain having, like a Man of Honour, rejected with Scorn, the Governor of *Ypres*, retired from before the Place. However, he caus'd a Bridge to be laid over the Canal within half a League of the Fort; but hearing of the Motions of ſome of the Confederate Troops that Way, he order'd the ſame to be broke down the 8th of *October*, when an Expreſs was diſpatch'd by Captain *la Rue* to the States General. A. C. 1712.

On the other hand, the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, Governor of *Liſle*, having on the 6th receiv'd Advice of the Captain's Succeſs, gave immediate Orders to Eleven Batallions that were encamp'd on the Glacis of that Place, to hold themſelves in a readineſs to March, the next Day; and diſpatch'd Expreſſes to the Commanders of *Menin* and *Courtray*. On the 7th about Noon, his Highneſs march'd with his Troops, and Brigadier *Iſingha* to *Warneton*; and being ſhortly after joyn'd by Major General *Viſouze* and Brigadier *Rommelin*, with ſome Foot; ſo that he had 18 Batallions and 290 Horſe, he detach'd on the 8th in the Morning, Colonel *Rammingen*, with 800 Grenadiers and ſeveral Waggons, laden with Meal and other Proviſions for Fort *Knoque*, into which they got without any great Difficulty; and having reinforc'd the Garriſon with 250 Men, return'd to *Warneton*; from whence the Prince of *Holſtein Beck*, and the other Generals march'd back to their reſpective Garriſons. *The Prince of* Holſtein Beck *reinforces the Garriſon of* Fort Knoque

The States General did not leave Monſieur *de la Rue*'s excellent Conduct and ſucceſsful Enterprize unrewarded: For they not only appointed him Commander of the Fort he had taken, but gave him a Commiſſion of Lieutenant Colonel, with a Promiſe of the firſt Company vacant in the Regiment either of *Caris* or *Spaen*; and beſides a Preſent in Money, ſettled upon him a Penſion of 1200 Gilders a Year. Their High Mightineſſes did alſo recompenſe the other Officers in Proportion; advancing Captain *Renonville*, an Ingineer, to the Poſt of a Lieutenant Colonel; Lieutenant *Ghenar* to the firſt Company that ſhould be vacant in the Regiment of *Salablanca*; and beſtowing other Rewards on all the Subalterns, Serjeants, and *The States Gen. Reward Monſ.* de la Rue, *and the other Officers and Soldiers.*

A. C. 1712.

and Soldiers that had contributed to the Succeſs of this important Undertaking. —— It ſeems, this Mr. *de la Rue* was but Four Years before a Private Centinel, being the Son of a Yeoman, within a League of *Bruges*. He firſt obtain'd the Command of a Party to ſeize a *French* Barque, with a great Booty, which he maſter'd accordingly; and hearing that a Party of the Enemy was out, to cut off his Retreat, he hid the Booty, and then engag'd the *French*, moſt of whom he made Priſoners. Hereupon, he immediately receiv'd a Lieutenant's Commiſſion; ſoon after which he undertook to enter the Enemy's Camp, which he accordingly perform'd, and brought off Thirteen Officers out of one Tent, who were diverting themſelves at Hazard in the dead of the Night. Being purſu'd by a Party of Dragoons, he was oblig'd to leave his Priſoners behind him; but preſerv'd his Booty: For which Exploit he was advanc'd to be a Captain Lieutenant, which Poſt he ſtill was in, when he contriv'd the Surprizal of Fort *Knoque*.

An Account of Mr. de la Rue.

The Mareſchal *de Villars* having Intelligence of the taking of that important Poſt, order'd a Strong Detachment of his Army to march that Way; and the Prince of *Savoy* having done the like, thoſe Detachments were follow'd by two others from the reſpective Armies; which, 'twas thought, might have occaſion'd an Action on that Side; but the *French* General having Notice that Fort *Knoque* had been ſupply'd with Men and Proviſions, he prudently gave over the Thoughts of retaking it, and wholly apply'd himſelf to the Reduction of *Bouchain*. The Beſiegers open'd the Trenches on the 10th of *October* N. S. and the Garriſon, commanded by Major General *Groveſtein* was ſo weak, and cut off from any Relief, and the Attacks carry'd on with ſo much Vigor, that the *French* having made themſelves Maſters of the Cover'd Way the 18th, and made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for ſtorming the Body of the Place the next Day, the Garriſon thought fit to prevent it, by ſurrendering Priſoners at Diſcretion. This Action concluded the Campaign in

Bouchain *ſurrender'd to the* French Oct. 19 N.S.

in the *Netherlands:* For a few Days after both Armies ſeparated, and march'd to their reſpective Winter-Quarters; and Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* having ſtaid ſome Days at *Bruſſels*, to ſettle ſeveral Matters with the Council of *Brabant*, his Highneſs proceeded from thence to the *Hague*, where he arriv'd on the 1ſt of *November* N. S. Three Days † before, the Mareſchal *de Villars* arriv'd at the *French* Court, and was receiv'd with Particular Marks of Favour and Diſtinction by the Moſt Chriſtian King, who upon the Surrender of *Bouchain* wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles*, Archbiſhop of *Paris*.

A. C. 1712.

Both Armies ſeparate.

Pr. Eugene arrives at Bruſſels, and then goes to the Hague.

† Oct. 28. N. S.

Couſin,

The French Kings Letter to the Abp. of Paris.

THE *Enemies had flatter'd themſelves, that the Fortune of Arms would always be favourable to them. In that hope they have hitherto rejected all the Propoſitions of Peace which have been made to them by my Plenipotentiaries, how Advantageous ſoever they be for them.* The Example of the Queen of *England*, who convinc'd of the Equity of theſe Propoſitions, *conſented to a Suſpenſion of Arms, has not been able to make an impreſſion upon them; but God, who ſees the bottom of Hearts, and knows that all my deſires tend to Peace, has favour'd anew the Juſtice of my Arms. The Advantages which I have obtain'd during this Campaign, are concluded with the taking of* Bouchain, *and that Place has been oblig'd to ſurrender at Diſcretion, Ten Days after the opening of the Trenches. I am not affected with theſe happy Events any further than as they may bring me the more ſpeedily to a Peace, which is the only Object I have in View, ſeeing it will be the Felicity of my People. They are therefore to joyn with me in returning Thanks to God for this laſt Conqueſt, and beſeeching him to continue to pour his Bleſſings on my Arms, till it ſhall pleaſe his Divine Goodneſs to cauſe a calm Tranquility to ſucceed the Troubles with which* Europe *is agitated. Therefore I write to you this Letter, to tell you, that my Intention is, you cauſe* Te Deum *to be ſung in the Metropolitan Church of my City of* Paris, *&c.*

Given at Verſailles, Octob 24, 1712. Sign'd,

LOUIS.

A. C. 1712.

Pursuant to this Letter *Te Deum* was sung with the usual Solemnity, in the Cathedral Church of *Paris* on the 27th of *October* N. S. About the same time Mr. *Prior* set out for *England*; having some Days before been presented to the Most Christian King, by the Marquis *de Torcy*, in the Quality of Her *Britannick* Majesty's Plenipotentiary; and in that Capacity, obtain'd a favourable Interpretation of a Clause inserted in the Treaty for a Suspension of Arms, lately concluded at *Paris* between the Lord *Bolingbroke* and the Marquis *de Torcy*, which had occasion'd some Complaints in *England*; as which, in the strictness of the Letter, might have hinder'd the *English* Traders from sending Corn, and other Provisions to *Holland*, *Portugal*, *Catalonia*, or other Places in War with *France*. On *Saturday* the 25th of *October*, Mr. *Prior* arrived in *London*.

Mr. Prior *presented as the Queen's Plenipotent. to the* French *King.*

It has been mention'd before, That a Report was industriously spread both in *England* and *Holland*, 'That the Duke of *Savoy* had agreed to a 'Suspension of Arms, and to the Terms of Peace 'concerted between *Great Britain* and *France*: Which Report prov'd to have no other Foundation than the Endeavours of the *British* Ministers to bring his Royal Highness into their Measures; of which they had no reason to despair, whilst the Emperor shew'd no Inclination to give the Duke of *Savoy* full Satisfaction, in relation to the Differences that had been long depending between the Courts of *Vienna* and *Turin*. These unhappy Disputes having been very prejudicial to the Common Cause, the Duke of *Savoy* in sullen Discontent, rather chusing to stand still, than by going into the Field to promote the Interest of an Ally who still put off the Performance of his Engagements with his Royal Highness: Both Parties were at last prevail'd with to refer the Matters in Controversy to the Arbitration of the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States General; whose Envoys Extraordinary having met at *Milan* the Commissioners Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and Duke of *Savoy*, and maturely weigh'd the Alle-

Account of the Disputes between the Emperor and Duke of Savoy,

'gations

gations on both Sides, agreed on the following Sentence of Arbitration. A. C. 1712.

Sentence of Arbitration of the British and Dutch Envoys.

'WHereas ſome Diſputes have riſen about the Interpretation and Execution of certain Articles of the Treaty of the 8th of *November* 1703. between the moſt Auguſt Houſe of *Auſtria* and his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, which Diſputes both Parties have referr'd to the Arbitration of the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the *United Netherlands*: And whereas the ſaid moſt Serene Queen has given to me *Abraham Stanyan*, her Envoy Extraordinary to the *Swiſs Cantons*, and the ſaid Lords the States General having given to me *Albert van der Meer*, their Envoy Extraordinary to the ſaid moſt Serene Duke, full Power and Authority, jointly to diſcuſs, and finally to determine all Controverſies that have been rais'd touching the Sence, Force, and Execution of the aforeſaid Treaty: We *Abraham Stanyan* and *Albert van der Meer*, after hearing, reading, and duly conſidering all the Reaſons urg'd on both Sides, by the Lords Commiſſioners, Plenipotentiaries of his Sacred Imperial and Catholick Majeſty, and of the moſt Serene Duke of *Savoy*, upon the Points controverted, and having in vain endeavour'd to make an amicable Accommodation, do by that Power and Authority conferr'd on us, arbitrate, decide, and determine, in manner following.

I. 'That the Town of *Vigevano*, making a part of the *Vigevanaſco*, is comprehended in the ſecond Article of the ſecret Treaty, under the Name of the Province of *Vigevanaſco*; and that an Equivalent for it ought to be given to his Royal Highneſs.

II. 'That the Right of Patronage ought to be yielded with the Town of *Vigevano*, in caſe the Town itſelf were yielded: But that in regulating the Equivalent for that Town, no Regard ought to be had to the ſaid Right of Patronage; becauſe no Eſtimation or Valuation can be made of that Right, and becauſe there is no other ſuch

A. C. 2712.

'Right throughout the State of *Milan* to be 'given in Equivalent for it.

'III. 'The Miniſters of his Imperial Majeſty 'thinking Wrong would be done him, if the 'Revenues of the Sovereign in the *Vigevanaſco* 'ſhould be eſtimated acccording to the preſent 'Rates and Eſtabliſhments, becauſe the Taxes 'have been extraordinarily augmented during 'the War;

'We determine, that the Revenues of the 'Territories to be given for the *Vigevanaſco*, 'ſhall be proportion'd to that Rate or Eſtabliſh-'ment of Taxes, which was in force at the 'Time the Treaty was made: So that the Re-'venues of the Equivalent ſhall, on that Foot, 'be equal to thoſe of the *Vigevanaſco*, purſuant 'to the ſecond Article of the ſecret Treaty, which 'provides that the Equivalent ſhould be of the 'ſame Price and Value of the ſame Revenues, 'to the Sovereign, as the *Vigevanaſco*.

'IV. 'We adjudge, that the Town of *Vigevano* 'contains 9714 Souls, 191 Regular Eccleſiaſticks 'included; and that the Number of Souls in the 'Country or Province of *Vigevanaſco*, amounts to '12346; So that in the Equivalent for the *Vigeva-'naſco* 22060 Souls ought to be given to his Royal Highneſs.

V. 'We adjudge, that the Diſtricts of *Torre 'de Tortis*, *Travedo*, and *San Fidele*, as alſo that 'of *Campo Majore*, are dependant on the *Lumel-'line*, and are included in the Ceſſation of that 'Province.

'VI. That the Diſtricts of *Cava Sommo*, and '*Albaneſe*, being parts of the *Lumelline*, are 'yielded with that Province, by the Sixth Arti-'cle of the Treaty, to his Royal Highneſs, who 'is not obliged to exchange them.

'VII. 'That his Royal Highneſs has a Right, 'to collect at *Cava*, and at *Sommo*, the *Daces* or 'Tolls, which are due for paſſing through the '*Lumelline*.

VIII. 'We adjudge, that with the Provinces 'yielded, the Rivers *Po* and *Teſſino* are likewiſe 'yielded to his Royal Highneſs. That is to ſay, 'that where the two Shores or Banks are part of the

'the Territories yielded, the whole River is yield- A. C.
'ed; and where only one of the Banks makes part 1712.
'of the Territory yielded, half of the River is
'yielded.

'IX. That the Eſtates of the Burghers of *Mi-*
'*lan* and of *Pavia*, ſituate in the *Lumelline*, and
'call'd *Intereſſati*, are comprehended in the
'Ceſſion of that Province; and therefore
'ought to pay the Taxes to his Royal High-
'neſs.

X. 'That the Four Diſtricts of the Principa-
'lity of *Pavia*, which are ſituate between the
'*Po* and the *Tanaro*, namely *Buſſignana*, *Pezetto*,
'*Rivarone*, and *Petra Marazzi*, are yielded to
'his Royal Highneſs by theſe Words of the Sixth
'Articles of the Treaty, *cum omnibus Terris intra*
'*Padum & Tangarum ſitis.*

'XI. 'That his Royal Highneſs ought to
'charge himſelf with thoſe Debts only, for which
'the Provinces yielded, or their Revenues are
'mortgag'd and engag'd ſpecially and by Name.
'But not with any part of the Debts for which
'the whole State of *Milan*, or its Revenues, are
'engag'd in general.

XII. 'That the five Diſtricts of *Annona*, *Fel-*
'*ciano*, *Rifrangor*, *Carſina*, and *Paſturana*, are
'dependant on the Province of *Alexandria*,
'and are yielded to his Royal Highneſs.

XIII. 'We adjudge, That the Arrears of the
'Equivalent for the *Vigevanaſco*, are due to his
'Royal Highneſs from the Time he demanded
'the ſaid Equivalent, which was after the Re-
'covery of the Dutchy of *Milan* by the Arms of
'the Allies.

Done at Milan
June 27th,
1712. *N. S.*

Sign'd,
A. Stanyan.
A. van der Meer.

On the 29th of *June*, the Imperial Commiſſio- *The Imperial Miniſters proteſt againſt it.*
ners, Signiors *Bazetta* and *Guilini*, Senators of *Milan*, did, by a Letter to M. *Stanyan* and *van der Meer*, proteſt againſt this Sentence of Arbitration

A. C. 1712. and declar'd it Null and Void, in very rough Terms; for, which however, they apologiz'd in their Letter, alledging that in Protests the using of harsh Expressions (as being *Verba Fori*) cannot be avoided. On the other hand, the Duke of *Savoy* was so well pleas'd with this Decision, that he wrote the following Letter to M. *van der Meer*.

The Duke of Savoy stands to it, and returns Thanks to the Arbitrators.

Monsieur van der Meer,

'I Was so prepossess'd with an Opinion of your Wisdom and Equity, that I could not but intirely rely on them, for the Discussion of my Differences with the Court of *Vienna*; being fully perswaded that my Reasons and Allegations could not be put into better Hands. Which having found by the Just and Prudent Arbitration that you have given, I cannot but declare my self satisfy'd with it, and own that I take it very kindly of you: Assuring you that I shall ever preserve a perfect Remembrance and Acknowledgment to you for it. I hope now, that the Lords the States General, after the Information you have given them of this Arbitration, will endeavour to procure for me the Execution or Effect of it as soon as possible, so to put an End to these Affairs.

Groundless Reports of the D. of Savoy.

A Letter to the same Effect was written to the *British* Minister: and the Duke of *Savoy* having about the Middle of *May*, sent Count *Maffey*, his first Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, to *London*, to sollicit the Payment of the Arrears of Subsidies due to his Royal Highness; that able Minister, the better to succeed in his Negotiation, did not fail insinuating that his Master was inclinable to enter into the *British* Measures; which was sufficient Encouragement for the Friends of the Ministry to spread the Report before mention'd; by which they hop'd to shake the Firmness of the *Hollanders*. The better to confirm the World in that Belief, upon the Duke of *Berwick*'s marching into *Piedmont*, about the beginning of *September* N. S. the *French* Emissaries had the Confidence to give out, That the Duke of *Savoy* had concluded his

his Treaty with *France*, and was to joyn his Troops with thoſe of that Crown, in order to drive the *Germans* from his Dominions, and out of the *Milaneze*: But the Event prov'd the Falſity of that Suggeſtion; the Duke of *Berwick* after an unſucceſsful Attempt to ſurprize Fort *Edmond* and *Coni*; and the Plundering of the Neighbourhood of *Saluces*, which occaſion'd a warm Skirmiſh, being oblig'd to repaſs the *Alps* with inconſiderable Booty, and ſome Hoſtages for Contributions. On the other hand, Count *Maffey* having, with great Addreſs, manag'd Matters at the *Britiſh* Court, and obtain'd the Payment of a conſiderable Sum, on Account of the Arrears due to his Maſter, ſet out from *London* on his Return to *Utrecht*, on the 27th of *September*, O. S; by which time the Emperor had wiſely ſent Orders to his Miniſters at *Milan* to give Satisfaction to the D. of *Savoy*; which prov'd a Diſappointment to the *French* Court and their New Friends.

A. C. 1712.

The Duke of Berwick's unſucceſsful Attempt in Piedmont.

Count Maffey ſets out for Holland, Sept. 17.

Nor were their Expectations from ſome Courts of *Germany* attended with better Succeſs: *Thomas Harley* Eſq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treaſurer, and Coadjutor to Mr. *Lowndes*, Secretary of the Treaſury, who about the beginning of this Year was appointed to go to the Court of *Hanover*, with a Secret Commiſſion, having ſtaid ſome Months in *Holland*, to watch the Progreſs of the Negotiations at *Utrecht* and the *Hague*, ſet out at laſt about the beginning of *July* for *Hanover*, where he arriv'd the 12th of that Month N. S. accompany'd by Mr. *St. John*, Brother to the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, and ſome other *Engliſh* Gentleman, who were nobly entertain'd.

Mr Harley's private Embaſſy to the Court of Hanover.

On the 15th Mr. *Harley*, who was there call'd * *Ambaſſador Extraordinary*, had a Publick Audience of the Elector, and afterwards of the Princeſs *Sophia*, Electreſs *Dowager*, and the Electoral Prince and Princeſs, by whom he was receiv'd with diſtinguiſhing Marks of Favour, as one ſo nearly related to the Prime Miniſter in *Gr Britain*. The Deſign of this Embaſſy was to perſwade the Elector to come into the *Britiſh* Meaſures of Peace,

* *See* Poſt-Boy *of* July 17. 1712. *Where, by the By, you may take Notice of a Sidewind Reflection on the Court of* Hanover, *for ſuffering a Church to be built there for the* Roman Catholick.

A. C. 1712. Peace, which Mr. *Harley* preſs'd Home, and amongſt other Arguments, told his Electoral Highneſs, *That the contrary would doe him an Injury in the Minds of the People, who were ſet upon Peace*: But the Elector remain'd firm in the Sentiments which he formerly expreſs'd in the Memorial preſented about a Year before by the Baron *de Bothmar*, his Envoy Extraordinary, and anſwer'd Mr. *Harley* to this Effect. —— 'I do not put my ſelf upon the Foot of one pretending immediately to the Throne of *Great Britain*. 'The Queen is a Young Woman, and I hope 'will live a great many Years; when She dies 'my Mother is before me. Whenever it pleaſes 'God to call me to that Station, I hope to act as 'becomes Me for the Advantage of the People: 'In the mean time, ſpeak to me as to a *German* 'Prince, and a Prince of the Empire; as ſuch I 'muſt tell you, I cannot depart from what I take 'to be the True Intereſt of the Empire and the '*Dutch*.' Mr. *Harley* continued full Two Months and a half at *Hanover*; and having taken his Audience of Leave of the Elector, the Electreſs *Dowager*, and the Electoral Prince and Princeſs; and receiv'd conſiderable Preſents of Gold Medals and Jewels from the Two firſt; he ſet out from thence the next Day, to return to *Great Britain*; and on *Monday* the 23d of *October* O. S. arriv'd in *London*, being come over by the Way of *Calais*. We may here obſerve, That Endeavours were alſo us'd to bring the King of *Pruſſia* into our pacifick Meaſures, tho' with no better Succeſs, than at the Court of *Hanover*. Notwithſtanding theſe and other Diſappintments, the *Britiſh* Miniſters purſu'd their Scheme with wonderful Steddineſs and Reſolution, and the ſame being mainly founded on K. *Philip*'s RENUNCIATIION to the Crown of *France*, the Lord *Lexington* was appointed to go to *Spain*, to preſs, and be Witneſs of the Performance of that Preliminary. By this time King *Philip* had prepar'd his Subjects to it; for on the 8th of *July* N. S. he made to his Council the following remarkable Declaration:

The Elector of Hanover's *Anſwer to* Mr. Harley.

Mr. Harley arrives in London, October 30.

'Tho'

A. C. 1712.

King Philip's remarkable Declaration to his Council about his Renunciation of the Succession of the Crown of France.

THo' I have communicated to you on other Occaſions, divers Things relating to the Peace; yet I have always endeavour'd to keep ſome Particular Secret, till the Peace ſhould be brought to a Certainty. At preſent, when by the Divine Aſſiſtance it is entirely ſettled with England, *I think fit to communicate to you the principal Articles of which it conſiſts; becauſe the Advantages that Reſult from it are altogether favourable to me. For* not one Foot of Ground in the *Indies* is to be diſmembred from the *Spaniſh Monarchy, and I* hope to poſſeſs thoſe Countries entire, *in the ſame Manner they were poſſeſs'd by my late Uncle of glorious Memory; the King my Grandfather yielding only to the* Engliſh *the Conqueſts they have made in the Indies during this War, with the Town of* Dunkirk, *that they may keep that Place in the Condition it now is, till the general Peace, after which it is to be demoliſh'd at the Expence of the* Dutch: *The Commerce to the Indies is to be regulated, between the* Engliſh *and* French, *on the Foot it was in the Time of my Uncle* Charles II; *And I expect in a little Time an Expreſs, with Advice of a general Suſpenſion of Arms.*

The Inſtances of the King my Grandfather, were very great, to induce me by the Act of Renunciation to prefer the Monarchy of France *to that of* Spain; *but neither his important Sollicitations, nor the Conſideration of the Grandeur and Strength of* France, *were able to alter in me the Gratitude and Obligations I have to the* Spaniards, *whoſe Fidelity has fix'd on my Head the Crown which Fortune had made totter on two Famous Occaſions; ſo that to continue united with the* Spaniards, *I would not only prefer* Spain *to all the Monarchies in the World, but would content my ſelf to poſſeſs the leaſt Part of it, rather than abandon the Nation. And for a Proof of the Truth of what I ſay, and of my Deſire that this Monarchy might be ſecur'd to my Deſcendants, I have conſented that they ſhould renounce all their Rights to the Crown of* France *in Favour of the Duke of* Berry *my Brother, and of the Duke of* Orleans *my Uncle, &c.*

At

A. C. 1712.

At the same time King *Philp* made the following Decree, about his *Renunciation* of the Crown of *France*.

His Decree about the same.

THE *Assurance that the Crowns of* France *and* Spain *should never be plac'd on the same Head, has been one of the principal and important Motives of the War which has till now afflicted* Europe; *it has likewise been the Preliminary as it were, in the Plans which have been contriv'd for Peace, and especially in the Propositions which have been lately made in* England. *On that has the Foundation of this Work been laid, and it has been judg'd proper to establish the Certainty that never at any Time, nor by any Accident or Event whatever, the two Monarchies shall be united in one Person; and 'tis on this Point, and other Preliminaries, that the Congress held at* Utrecht *was agreed on, for treating of the other Articles of Peace, and settling them: During which Negotiations the unexpected Deaths of the Dauphins our Brother and Nephew happening,* England *took Occasion to extend its Views to the preventing and annihilating the Effects of all other Accidents which might still happen in time coming: That Crown has newly propos'd and insists, as a necessary Means for obviating all Manner of Inconveniencies in Circumstances which might happen, that I should absolutely renounce in my own Name and that of my Descendants, now and for ever, the Monarchy of* Spain, *or that of* France; *in such sort, that if I continued in* Spain, *none of my Successors might ever succeed to that of* France; *and that those who reign or shall reign in* France, *or any other Prince descended of that Family, or who shall hereafter descend from it, or their Descendants, might never possess the Crown of* Spain.

I did not hesitate one Moment which Party to accept, nor indeed, was the least Leasure allow'd me to take Counsel and deliberate. My Affection for the Spaniards, *the Knowledge of the Obligations I have to them, the frequent Trials I have made of their Fidelity, and the Gratitude I ought to bear to the Divine Providence, for the great Favour of having plac'd and maintain'd me on the Throne, and*

given

given me Subjects so illustrious, and of such exalted Merit, were the only Motives, the only Reasons, which had place in my Mind, and influenc'd my Resolution; which, when I had made it known, was controverted by other Propositions and Advantages, that were represented to me as more considerable than those that had determin'd me: But all this serv'd only to confirm me in my Design, and dispose me to pursue and terminate this Affair, to the End there might be nothing to hinder me from living and dying with my true and faithful Spaniards: *My sincere Intentions and my Constancy being made known to the Potentates who are interested in maintaining the Propositions and Means above mention'd, gave Occasion to the Queen of* England *to acquaint her Parliament, the 17th of last Month, with the Condition the Peace was in with the two Crowns of* Spain *and* France; *and the Notification was approv'd and applauded by the Parliament. I have likewise caus'd the same to be communicated to the Council of the Indies, that they may be inform'd of the State of this important Negotiation.* A. C. 1712.

Madrid, *July* 8th, 1712. Sign'd,

I. The KING.

About Two Months after * King *Philip* sent to the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of *Spain*, a Circular Letter, or Writ, to convene the *Cortes*, or States of that Kingdom, which was much to the same Effect with the Declaration and Decree above mention'd. From these Authentick Pieces it plainly appear'd, *That not one Foot of Ground in the* Indies *was to be dismembred from the* Spanish *Monarchy*; and consequently that no Settlement was to be allow'd to the *British South-Sea* Company; and, on the other Hand it appear'd no less plainly, That a great Part of the *West-Indies* call'd *Louisiana*, was dismembred from the *Spanish* Monarchy, and yielded to *France*, from a Patent granted by his Most Christian Majesty to Monsieur *Crozat*, a very Eminent and Wealthy *French* Merchant,

* Sept. 16. N. S.

King Philip's *Letter to convene the* Cortes *of* Spain.

Patent granted to the Sieur Crozat *to trade to the* Louisiana, *for* 15 *Years.*

A. C. 1712.

Merchant, dated the 14th of *September* 1712. N.S. and regiſtred in the Parliament of *Paris* the 24th of the ſame Month. When this Patent was made publick in *Holland*, Men of Speculation obſerv'd, by comparing it with the Maps, 'That the Lands, 'Coaſts, Countries, Rivers, *&c.* that lie between 'Old and *New Mexico* and *Carolina*, are exactly 'the ſame call'd *FLORIDA*, extending about 'a Thouſand Miles on the Coaſt of the Gulph of 'New *Mexico*, and almoſt as much from the 'aforeſaid Gulph to *Canada*, or *New France*. 'That the *French* had alter'd the Names of the 'Rivers, Harbours, *&c.* and under Pretence of 'a new Diſcovery, by the Name of *Louiſiana*, 'declar'd themſelves Poſſeſſors of an immenſe 'Tract of Ground that had been diſcover'd and 'poſſeſs'd for Two Hundred Years, by the *Spa-* 'niards, under the Name of *Florida*. That by 'this Poſſeſſion, and by Means of the Communi- 'cation from *Canada*, with the Gulph of *Mexico* 'by great Rivers, the *French* will make them- 'ſelves Maſters of *North America*, under the 'general Name of *New-France*, which encom- 'paſſes all the *Engliſh* Colonies of *Carolina*, *Mary-* 'land, *Penſilvania*, *New England*, *&c.* And 'that by ſettling themſelves in the middle of the 'Gulph of *Mexico*, the *French* did very much 'endanger the Trade of *New-Spain* with the 'Galleons, and the Fleets from *Vera Cruz*.'

Obſervations made in Holland *thereupon.*

To theſe Obſervations made in *Holland*, the following Queries were added in *London*: I. 'Whether this Patent does not interfere with that 'granted by King *James* I. to Sir *William Alex-* 'ander for the Plantation of *New-Scotland*, dated 'at *Windſor*, *Sept.* 10, 1621?

Queries about the ſame.

2. 'Whether the Grant of this Patent be a *Proof* 'of *French bona fide*, either with us or the *Spa-* 'niards? 3. Whether the Grant of this Patent 'does not endanger all our Colonies in *North* 'America? 4. Whether it will leſſen that Danger, 'if the *French* ſhould by Ways and Means obtain 'a Liberty to fiſh and cure in *Newfoundland*, 'and to poſſeſs and fortify *Cape Breton* Iſland? '5. Whether it be kind in the Duke of *Anjou*, to

'boaſt,

A. C. 1712.

'boaſt, that we ſhan't have one Foot in *New-Spain*, while he ſits down quietly with his Grandfather's Patent, which if the *Dutch* Obſervations be true, puts *France* in a Capacity to engroſs the whole Trade of *New-Spain*? 6. Whether this Patent does not make good the Propoſition laid down in the Second Grand Alliance, That the *French* and *Spaniards* being thus united, will, within a ſhort time, become ſo formidable to all, that they may eaſily aſſume to themſelves the Dominion over all *Europe*? Whether it does not alſo make good the Charge in Her Majeſty's Declaration of War againſt the *French* King, That he every where deſign'd to invade the Liberties of *Europe*, and to obſtruct the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce? 8. Whether it does not evidently prove the Falſhood of the *Examiner*, the Author *of the Conduct of the Allies*, the *Plain Dealer*, and the Scoundrel *Abel*, *&c.* who have ſo frequently aſſerted, That we are in more Danger by the Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the *Dutch*, than by that of the Houſe of *Bourbon*?

Tho' the publick Negotiation at *Utrecht* was for ſome Months at a ſtand, upon account of the Diſpute between Monſieur *Menager* and Count *de Rechteren*, yet ſome private Steps were made in the mean while, for bringing this heavy and bloody War to a concluſion. For on the Ninth of *October* N. S. the Miniſters of the States General declar'd to thoſe of *Great Britain*, 'That for the Good of Peace, their High Mightineſſes were willing to yield *Liſle* to *France*, and recede from their Pretenſions to have *Douay*, *Valenciennes*, and *Maubeuge*, which they had hitherto inſiſted upon, provided *Condé* and *Tournay* were included in their Barrier; the Tariffs of 1664 reſtor'd; and that *Sicily* be yielded to the Emperor, and *Strasburgh* to the Empire.' This Propoſal was immediately tranſmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*, where it was ſaid to be favourably entertained, and look'd upon as more reaſonable than any of the former Schemes. On the other Hand,

New Scheme of Peace propos'd by the Dutch.

A. C. 1712.

Hand, the Imperial Miniſters finding the States General ſo forward to yield *Spain* and the *Weſt-Indies* to King *Philip*, to which they knew their Maſter was unwilling to conſent, Count *Sinzendorf* propos'd a Plan, according to which his Imperial Majeſty and States of the Empire ſhould furniſh Four Millions of Crowns, which were ſuppos'd to be ſufficient to put their Forces in a Condition to act offenſively; and to maintain moſt of the Auxiliaries lately in the *Britiſh* Pay; but it having been found, by long Experience, that there was no great Dependence to be made on ſuch Promiſes, ſome of the Princes to whom thoſe Troops belong'd, reſolv'd to recal them upon various Pretences.

The French *Court does not accept the Satisfaction offer'd by the* Dutch *about the Affair of Count* Rechteren.

The Declaration of the States General about the Affair of Count *Rechteren*, contain'd in their Reſolution on that Affair, not being accepted at the *French* Court as a ſufficient Satisfaction, the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, in a Conference with the *Britiſh* held on the 10th of *Octob.* N. S. intimated, That the Moſt Chriſtian King inſiſted, that the Count *de Rechteren* ſhould be recall'd by a Reſolution, and another Plenipotentiary appointed in his Room; whereas it appear'd that he had himſelf deſired to lay down his Commiſſion: But that as his Majeſty would, as much as poſſible, facilitate this Accommodation, he deſiſted from his former Demand, that all the Plenipotentiaries of the States ſhould wait upon his at one of their Houſes, and would be ſatisfy'd if 3 only ſhould go, and there diſown what the Count *de Rechteren* had done. The *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries having the ſame Day been alſo in Conference with the *Britiſh*, the latter communicated to them the New Orders the *French* Miniſters had receiv'd from their Court; which they tranſmitted to their Principals at the *Hague*; but whether this New Overture or Demand was by their High Mightineſſes judg'd as exorbitant as the former, or for ſome other Reaſon, it does not appear that they caus'd any Anſwer to be return'd to the *French* Miniſters.

On the 15th of *October* N. S. one of the Queen of *Great Britain's* Meſſengers arriv'd at *Utrecht*, with

with Diſpatches for Her Majeſty's Miniſters; and in the Afternoon all thoſe of the States who were in that Town met at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, and were in Conference with his Lordſhip and the Earl of *Strafford*; who, the next Morning, ſet out for the *Hague*, which Place he left the 17th in the Morning to embark for *England*. On *Saturday* Night the 11th of *October* O. S. his Lordſhip landed at *Aldborough* in *Suſſex*, and on the 13th about Two in the Afternoon, arriv'd at *White-hall*. A. C. 1712

The Earl of Strafford comes to England.

His Lordſhip's ſudden Departure from *Holland*, occaſion'd various Conjectures both at Home and Abroad. 'Twas the General Opinion, That he was ſent for to *England* to give the Queen and Her Miniſters a verbal Account of the Diſpoſition in which he left the *Dutch*, as to Peace and War, and to receive Her Majeſty's Inſtructions in relation to their late Scheme: But thoſe who pretended to dive into Myſteries of State, aſcrib'd his coming over to a Miſunderſtanding, which about this time, was ſtrongly reported to be among the Courtiers; and to which ſome Circumſtances gave at leaſt an Air of Probability. For the Lord High Treaſurer being indiſpos'd with Rheumatick Pains, and the Gravel, kept his Chamber from the 2d to the 14th of *October*, when he went to give a Viſit to the Lady *Maſham*, who, about the beginning of that Month, was come from *Windſor* to *Kenſington*, where ſhe intended to lye in; but whole going from Her Royal Miſtreſs was by many otherwiſe interrupted. At the ſame time, the Lord Keeper went to his Seat in *Oxfordſhire*; the Earl *Poulet* Lord Steward, to his Seat at *Hinton St. George* in *Devonſhire*; and the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* and Sir *William Wyndham*, went a Hunting at *Aſhton* Park in *Berkſhire*: So that for about a Fortnight, the Court was very thin at *Windſor*. During this Solitarineſs, the Queen remov'd * to her little Garden-Houſe in the South-ſide of the Caſtle of *Windſor*; where the next † Day, ſhe was ſeiz'd with a violent Fit of the Gout; but on *Sunday* the 12th of *October*, Her Majeſty was ſo eaſy, that

Various Conjectures about the Earl of Strafford's coming to England.

Seeming miſunderſtanding at Court.

* Octob. 9.

† Octob. 10.

The Queen indiſpos'd with the Gout.

A. C. 1712.

that She was able to hold a Cabinet Council, where the Lord *Keeper*, the Earl *Poulet*, the Lord *Bolingbroke*, who that Day return'd to Court, and all the other Members assisted, except the Lord High Treasurer. Various Reports about his Lordship's Indisposition, which, by some, was said to be real, by others feign'd, occasion'd also various Conjectures about the Posture of Affairs at Court; but whatever was the true Reason, all the seeming Clouds that hover'd there were dispell'd upon the Earl of *Strafford*'s Arrival: For on *Tuesday* the 14th of *October* a long Conference was held at the Lord Treasurer's, between his Lordship, the Earl of *Strafford*, the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and Mr. *Harley*, who the Day before arriv'd from *Hanover* by the way of *Calais*, and the next Day they all went to *Windsor* to attend the Queen, who gave them a most gracious Reception. Five Days after, *David* Earl of *Portmore*, and *John Hill* Esq; Major General and Governor of *Dunkirk*, were, by Her Majesty's Command, Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council; and on *Sunday* the 26th was held at *Windsor* Castle, 'A 'Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter, 'where the Queen, Sovereign of the Order, and 'several of the Knights Companions, habited in 'their Mantles, being present, *Henry*, Duke of 'Beaufort, Captain of Her Majesty's Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; *James* Duke of *Hamilton* 'and *Brandon*, Master General of Her Majesty's 'Ordnance; *Henry* Duke of *Kent*: *John* Earl 'Poulet, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Houshold; 'Robert Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord 'High Treasurer of *Great Britain*; and *Thomas* 'Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majesty's Ambassadors Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, and first Lord 'Commissioner of the Admiralty, were Elected 'Knights Companions of the said most Noble 'Order, having been first introduc'd into the 'Chapter (except his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, 'who had formerly receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood, when he was invested with the Order of 'St. *Andrew* or the *Thistle*) and Knighted by the 'Sovereign with the Sword of State; and then 'with-

Various Reports about the Lord Treasurer.

The Earl of Pertmore, and Gen. Hill made Privy Counsellors Octob. 20.

Six Knights of the Garter chosen, Oct. 26th.

A. C. 1712.

'withdrawing again, they were afterwards ſeve-
'rally ſent for (in the Order above mention'd)
'and inveſted with the Garter and George, the
'two Principal Enſigns of the ſaid Order, with the
'uſual Ceremonies.' 'Twas ſaid, that the Duke of of *Hamilton* made a private Application to the Queen, deſiring that he might be permitted to wear both the Garter and the Order of the Thiſtle: But that he was anſwer'd, the ſaid was unprecedented; and that the Duke of *Argyle* had laid down the Thiſtle, upon his being made Knight of the Garter. But whether his Grace was ſatisfy'd with this Anſwer or no, is uncertain. In the Chapter before-mention'd for electing Knights of the Garter, Sir *William Oldes*, Kt. was by Her Majeſty's Command, Sworn Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod.

D. Hamilton *deſires to wear the Garter and Thiſtle, which is refuſed.*

Sir VVm. Oldes *Sworn Uſher of the Black Rod.*

The Lord *Lexington*, who, as was hinted before, was appointed to go to *Madrid*, to aſſiſt at King *Philip*'s Solemn Renunciation to the Crown of *France*, ſet out from *London* on the 13th of *September*, embark'd at *Portſmouth* the 15th on board the *Litchfield* Man of War. Having excellent Weather, they made the Coaſt of *Spain* the 20th in the Morning; landed at *Paſſage* Harbour, and from thence went to *St. Sebaſtian*, where, for ſome Days, his Lordſhip and his Retinue were magnificently entertain'd by the Governor of that Place, Captain General in *Galicia*; as they were on all the Road to *Madrid*, at King *Philip*'s Expence. The *Spaniards* and *French* were extreamly rejoyc'd at his Excellency's Arrival; and a Phyſician of St. *Sebaſtian* was ſaid to have preſented him with the following Latin Epigram, in the Queen's Praiſe:

The Lord Lexington's *Voyage to* Spain.

QUOD SIT Fœminei Generis PAX dicere Nemo
Ambigit, ad Pacem Famina pandit iter.
Armorum Laude, impenſis, Fatoque Valenti,
Quæ BELLONA fuit, jam DEA PACIS erit.

Latin Epigram *in the Queen's Praiſe.*

On the 18th of *October* N. S. the Lord *Lexington* arriv'd at *Madrid*, accompany'd by the Duke *de Popoli*, one of the Four Captains of the King's Life-Guards, who went a League to meet him, and

The Lord Lexington *arrives at* Madrid, *Oct.* 18, *N.S.*

A. C. 1712.

and conducted him to the Palace of the Marquis *de Manſera*, which, by the King's Order was prepar'd for his Lordſhip's Accommodation. The ſame Day, he had a private Audience of King *Philip*, and his Royal Conſort; and having been nobly treated, at the King's Charge, for Six Days, he went on the 23d of the ſame Month to a Houſe that had been hir'd for his Reſidence. It is to be obſerv'd, That before his Arrival at *Madrid*, upon Information that Sir —— *Burke* reſided there with the Character of Miniſter of the King of *England*, whoſe Arms he had ſet up before his Houſe; my Lord *Lexington* complain'd of it to the Court, and demanded, not only that he ſhould lay aſide that Character and take down the ſaid Arms, which was immediately comply'd with; but alſo that ſhe ſhould depart *Madrid*, which he was order'd to do: But whether he comply'd with this Order or no, is uncertain. However, this ſmall Difficulty being remov'd, to my Lord *Lexington*'s Satisfaction, his Lordſhip ſoon after his Arrival, had ſeveral Conferences with King *Philip*'s Miniſters about that Prince's *Renunciation*, which being drawn up in Form, and agreed to, his Majeſty ſign'd it on the 5th of *November* N. S. and ſwore upon the Holy Evangeliſts to obſerve the ſame, in Preſence of the Council of State and of the Chief Nobility. The *Cortez* or States of *Spain* having been ſummon'd to meet at *Madrid* in order to enact this Renunciation into a Law, King *Philip*, attended by the Preſident of *Caſtille*, and Council of State, went into their Aſſembly, about Three that Afternoon; and ſpoke to them in the following Terms:

The Court of St Germains *Envoy at* Madrid *order'd to depart that City.*

Nov. 5, N.S. *K. Philip's Renunciation to the Crown of* France. *See the* Appendix No. VI.

K. Philip's Speech to the Cortez *thereupon.*

'The Efforts which the Nation made with ſo
'much Zeal and Fidelity to ſecure my Crown on
'the Two perillous Occaſions when it was tot-
'tering, ſeem to me to be of ſuch a Nature, that
'they ought never to be forgotten; and to ſhew
'my Gratitude, to procure Peace for my People,
'and to be never ſeparated from them, I renounce
'all Pretenſions which I or mine might have to
'the Crown of *France*, and deſire you to give
'your Conſent to it.

The

A. C. 1712.

The Motives that had engag'd his Catholick Majesty to make this *Renunciation*, having afterwards been more fully explain'd by a Declaration read to them by the Secretary of the *Camera*, the Representative of the City of *Burgos*, in the Name of the Rest, return'd an Answer to his Majesty, full of Acknowledgments for his Affection to the *Spanish* Nation in preferring them to that of *France*; which done, the *Cortez* adjourn'd and agreed to meet again, in order to confirm and approve the said Act of Renunciation. The Queen and Prince of *Asturias*, and the Lord *Lexington*, were present at the whole Solemnity: But 'tis to be observ'd, that his Lordship did not yet take upon him any Character; and that some time before, King *Philip sent* Orders to the Marquis *de Monteleone*, who was then at *Paris*, to repair to the Court of *Great Britain*.

The Marq. de Monteleone *appointed by King* Philip *to go to the* British *Court*

While these Things were transacting, Endeavours were us'd to bring the Crown of *Portugal* into the present Measures of Peace, and left fair Means and Perswasion should fail, it was thought proper to use more forcible and prevailing Arguments. In order to that, the Marquis *de Bay*, who commanded King *Philip*'s Forces in *Estremadura*, having caus'd a Detachment of Three or Four Thousand Horse to advance to *la Fuente de los Zepateros*, march'd with the rest of his Army, and having pass'd the *Caya* and the *Cayola*, encamp'd the 22d of *September* within half a League of *Elvas*. To encrease the Jealousy, which, by this March he had given the *Portugueze*, as if he design'd to besiege that Place, he went to take a nearer View of it, with some Officers and Ingineers, and then return'd to his Camp where he continued till the 27th. On the other hand, the *Portugueze*, deceiv'd by these Appearances, work'd hard in repairing the Fortifications of *Elvas*, and convey'd into it Two Batallions drawn out of *Campo-Mayor*, which being the Town the Marq. *de Bay* had a design upon, he march'd the 28th at Day-break, with the whole Army towards that Place, which before Night was invested; and such Diligence was us'd in getting all Necessaries for the Siege, that the Trenches were open'd the

The Spaniards *invade* Portugal.

And besiege Campo Mayor.

A. C. 1712. Night between the Fourth and Fifth of *October* N. S.

Uneaſineſs and Conſternation of the Court of Portugal.

The Irruption of the *Spaniards*, to the Number of near 20000 Men, at a Juncture, when *Great Britain*, (the main, if not the only, Support of *Portugal* for many Years paſt) had reduc'd all her Forces in that Country, Two Regiments only excepted, could not but make the Court of *Lisbon* very uneaſy. Orders were, indeed, immediately ſent to the Commanders of the ſeveral Provinces, forthwith to aſſemble the Forces under their reſpective Commands: But theſe appear'd ſo very inconſiderable, and in ſuch a wretched Condition, that ſome of the Prime Nobility thought it their Duty to repreſent to the King the ill State of the Kingdom, and the Miſmanagement of the Miniſtry, eſpecially of the Inquiſitor General, who was the chief Favourite, and by whoſe Direction all Affairs were govern'd; whereupon his *Portugueze* Majeſty declar'd, He would take care to apply the beſt Remedy he could to the Dangers with which the State was threatned; and even, if Occaſion requir'd, take the Field in Perſon. Nevertheleſs the Conſternation the Court was under very much encreas'd, upon the News that the *Spaniards* had inveſted *Campo-Mayor*, the moſt regular Fortification on the Frontiers of *Portugal*, but at that time, unprovided either with a ſufficient Garriſon to defend it, or Ammunition and Proviſions for a long Siege; but on this Occaſion, the *Portugueze* exerted ſuch Vigour and Reſolution as they ſeem'd to be wholly Strangers to during the Courſe of this War. This, however, was in great meaſure, owing to the Bravery and Conduct of Major General *Hogan*, an *Iriſh* Gentleman, and of Brigadier *Maſſe*, an experienc'd *French* (Proteſtant) Ingineer, who being at that time at *Lisbon*, preparing to go to *Brazil*, form'd with Count *de Ribeyra*, and ſeveral other Officers of Note, the Deſign of getting into *Campo-Mayor*, which was executed with very good Succeſs, at the Head of Two or Three Hundred *Portugueze* Grenadiers, a Day or two after the Enemy had open'd the Trenches. Major General *Hogan* having

ving alſo got into the Town with a Supply of 4 or 500 Men, the Count *de Ribeyra*, who commanded there in Chief, made the neceſſary Diſpoſitions to defend the Place to the laſt Extremity; and was ſo well ſeconded by the Officers, Ingineers, and Troops under him, that he had at laſt the good Fortune to oblige the Marq. *de Bay* to raiſe the* Siege. This good Succeſs, which made ſuch a ſtrange Turn of Affairs together with the ſafe Arrival of the *Brazil* Fleet, very richly laden, and the Queen's happy Delivery of a Prince, which happen'd ſome Weeks before, occaſion'd unexpreſſible Joy, and extraordinary Demonſtrations of it, in the Court, and City of *Lisbon*. On the other hand, Major General *Pearce* having proclaim'd a Suſpenſion of Arms, between *Great Britain*, *France* and *Spain*, among the few *Britiſh* Troops then in *Portugal*, and order'd them into Winter-Quarters, arriv'd the 6th of *November* N. S. at *Lisbon*, from whence Admiral *Baker* ſail'd, a few Days after, for *England*.

A. C. 1712.

The Spaniards raiſe the Siege of Campo Mayor.

* Oct. 29 and 30 *N. S.*

The Brazil *Fleet arrives at* Lisbon, Oct. 9 *N. S.*

The Queen of Portugal *deliver'd of the Pr. of* Brazil Oct. 19, *N. S.*

Maj. Gen. Pearce *arrives at* Lisbon.

Adm. Baker *ſails for* England.

Tho' the Enterprize of the *Spaniards* upon *Campo-Mayor* miſerably miſcarry'd, it had yet the principal Effect, which, if not the Courts of *France* and *Spain*, at leaſt that of *Great Britain*, expected from it, which was, to quicken the Paces of the *Portugueze* Miniſters at *Utrecht*, towards an Agreement for a Suſpenſion of Arms; which by the good Offices of the Lord Privy Seal, was at laſt brought about, and ſign'd at his Lordſhip's Houſe by the *French* and *Portugueze* Plenipotentiaries, on the 7th of *November* N. S. in the form following:

A TREATY of Suſpenſion of Arms *between* France *and* Spain *on the one Part, and* Portugal *on the other.*

Agreement for a Suſpenſion of Arms between France, Spain *and* Portugal.

'WE, Plenipotentiaries of his Majeſty the Moſt Chriſtian King, and of his Majeſty the King of *Portugal* have agreed,

'I. That there ſhall be a General Suſpenſion of all Military Actions by Sea and Land,

A. C. 1712.

'Land, between the Two Crowns of *France* 'and *Spain* on the one part, and that of *Portu-* '*gal* on the other, their Subjects, Armies, Troops 'Fleets, Squadrons, and Ships, as well in *Europe* 'as in all other Parts of the World, which ſhall 'laſt the ſpace of Four Months, to begin the 15th 'of this preſent Month of *November*, and to con- 'tinue till the 15th of the Month of *March* 1713. 'and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty engages it 'will be obſerv'd by the Crown of *Spain*.

II. 'By Virtue of the preſent Treaty, all Acts 'of Hoſtility ſhall ceaſe, between theſe Three 'Crowns on all ſides, during the ſaid ſpace of 'Four Months, as well by Land as by Sea, and 'on other Waters; ſo that if it ſhould happen 'that during the Term of the ſaid Suſpenſion, it 'ſhould be infring'd on either ſide, either openly 'by ſome Enterprize or other Deed of Arms, or 'by Surprize or ſecret Intelligence in any part of 'the World whatever, even by ſome unforeſeen 'Accident, that Infraction ſhall be made good, '*bona fide*, on either part, without Delay or Dif- 'ficulty. The Places, Ships and Goods ſhall 'immediately be reſtor'd, and the Priſoners ſet 'at Liberty, without demanding any thing for 'their Ranſom or for their Expence.

III. 'To prevent all Cauſe of Complaint and 'Diſpute, which might ariſe on occaſion of Prizes 'taken at Sea during the Term of the Suſpenſion, 'tis agreed that the Ships of either ſide which 'ſhall be taken after the Expiration of the Term 'hereafter mention'd, beginning from the Day 'of the ſigning of this Treaty, ſhall be entirely 'reſtor'd with the Men, Furniture, Merchan- 'dize, and other Effects which ſhall be found in 'them, without the leaſt Exception, that is to 'ſay, thoſe which ſhall be taken from the Coaſts 'of *Portugal* to the Height of the Iſlands *Azores* 'and the Strait of *Gibraltar* after the ſpace of 25 'Days; from the ſaid Strait to all the Ports of 'the *Mediterranean* after the ſpace of Forty 'Days; from the aforeſaid Coaſts of *Portugal* to 'the *North Seas* after 50 Days, from the Height 'of the Iſlands *Azores* to the 25th Degree South- 'ward after 50 Days; and laſtly, after the ſaid

'25th

'25th Degree towards any other Part of the World after six Months. Provided, and it is hereby understood, That it is agreed that in such Parts where the Suspension cannot take place till within six Months, the said Suspension is not to begin till after the six Months are expired; and as to the other Ports above specify'd, the same thing shall be observ'd in Proportion to the Terms agreed upon, that they may be acquainted with the said Suspension of Arms. A. C. 1712.

'IV. 'All Ships and Vessels of the said Three Crowns, shall navigate freely and enjoy the present Suspension from and after the Terms above specify'd, without producing any other Passports than those of their own Sovereigns; and in case the Merchants desire to have others, they shall be granted them reciprocally.

'V. 'His Most Christian Majesty promises, that the Articles above-mention'd of the Cessation of Arms by Sea, shall be observ'd by all Captains of Ships of War and other Vessels, which have or shall have Commissions from his Allies; and his *Portugueze* Majesty promises, that on his part they shall be likewise observ'd with Respect to all the Allies of his Most Christian Majesty.

VI. 'By virtue of the present Suspension of Arms, the Troops which his *Portugueze* Majesty has at this time in *Catalonia*, shall return to *Portugal* as soon as possible; and to the End his *Portugueze* Majesty may have time to send his Orders to the General who commands the said Troops, the said Suspension of Arms shall not begin for them till the 1st of *December* next, on which they shall be and remain in Inaction till their Departure, without serving directly or indirectly against the Two Crowns. And in case their drawing off be by Land, *Spanish* Commissaries shall be on the Frontier the beginning of the Month of *December* next, to concert with the General of the said *Portugueze* Troops the Day of their Departure, and all the necessary Measures, to the end that their March cross the Territories of the Crown of *Spain*, may be the

A. C. 1712.

'shorteſt and moſt commodious poſſible, and that 'their Quarters may be ſettled on the Route: 'And during the ſaid March, Commiſſaries ſhall 'be allow'd them, to ſecure them from all In-'ſults, and to ſee them furniſh'd with Proviſions, 'as well as with whatever ſhall be neceſſary for 'them, at the common and uſual Price in the 'Country. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty makes 'no doubt, that all poſſible Regard will be had 'to the Preſervation of the ſaid Troops, and that 'if by any unforeſeen Accident it ſhou'd happen 'that the Term of the Four Months of the Suſ-'penſion of Arms expire during their Paſſage by 'Land or Sea, in that caſe the Suſpenſion of Arms 'ſhall however continue with reſpect to the 'ſaid Troops only till they ſhall arrive in *Portu-'gal*.

VII. 'The Ratifications of the preſent Trea-'ty ſhall be mutually exchang'd within the 'Term of Forty Days, or ſooner, if it can be 'done, notwithſtanding the Suſpenſion begins 'the 15th of this preſent Month of *November*.

'In Witneſs whereof, and by virtue of the 'Orders and Full Powers which we the Under-'written have receiv'd from our Maſters the Moſt 'Chriſtian King and the King of *Portugal*, we 'have ſign'd the preſent Treaty, and caus'd the 'Seals of our Arms to be affix'd thereto. Done 'at *Utrecht* the 7th of *November*, 1711.

Sign'd,

Huxelles, *J.* Count de *Tarouca*.
L' Abbé de Polignac. *D. Louis Dacunha*.
Meſnager.

This Treaty was the ſame Day communicated to the Miniſters of the Allies, by the Count *de Tarouca*, who was not wanting to excuſe this forward Step, as the effect of preſſing Neceſſity.

Thus ended the War in *Portugal*; but the Endeavours which, at the ſame time, were us'd to bring it to a Concluſion in *Catalonia* were not equally ſucceſsful: the Emperor appearing reſolv'd to keep Poſſeſſion of that Principality;

Affairs of Catalonia.

in

in which his General, Count *Staremberg*, 'tho somewhat ſtreighten'd for want of Proviſions and Forage, not only maintain'd his Ground, but kept *Gironne* block'd up for a conſiderable time. The moſt remarkable Tranſactions in that Country being contain'd in a Journal dated *from the Army of the Allies at* Cervera, *October* 22d. N. S. I ſhall inſert it here at large as follows : A. C. 1712.

'THE 8th of *September* in the Morning, the *Dutch* Admiral *Pieterſon* ſail'd with his Squadron from *Barcelona* homeward, and that Afternoon the *Britiſh* Admiral *Jennings* with his Ships came before that Place. The ſame Day Brigadier *Price*, who commands the *Engliſh* Troops, notified to Count *Staremberg* that by Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly*, he had receiv'd Orders from the Lord *Bolingbroke* when at the Court of *France*, importing, That the Ceſſation of Arms by Sea and Land between *France* and *England* being prolong'd, from the 20th of *Auguſt*, for Four Months, he ſhould ſeparate from the Army with his Troops, conſiſting of Five Batallions and One Regiment of Dragoons. The Way taken to convey theſe Orders to the Brigadier's Hands, was very extraordinary. Some Days before, came a Trumpeter from the Enemy to Field Mareſchal *Staremberg*'s Quarters, with a Letter, to demand certain Priſoners, and with ſome other Meſſage of little Conſequence. Whether ſome Suſpicion was accidentally entertain'd of him, or whether he let fall Words that gave Occaſion to examine him ſtrictly, he was ask'd, Whether he had any other Letters about him? whereupon he own'd that he was entruſted with another Letter, which being demanded of him, was found to be directed *to the Commanding Officer of the* Britiſh *Troops*. The Trumpeter was threaten'd with the Gallows, for bringing Letters for any other than the Commander in Chief, to whom alone, according to the Rules of War, Letters ought to be directed, and by him only open'd. Wherefore the Field-Marſhal ſent back the Letter to Prince *Tſerclaes de Tilly*, and wrote to him *Tranſactions in Catalonia*

'*That*

A. C. 1712.

'*That he thought a General ſhould be better ac-*
'*quainted with the Laws and Cuſtoms of War, than*
'*to act in ſuch a manner; and that if the like were*
'*done again, he might depend upon it, that the Bearer*
'*ſhould be hang'd up.* Prince *Tſerclaes* return'd
'a very civil Anſwer; but Two Days after he
'made uſe of another Artifice. He caus'd a Sub-
'altern Officer of an *Iriſh* Regiment to deſert with
'a ſecond Letter, ordering him to conceal it care-
'fully, and to deliver it to none but the *Engliſh*
'*Brigadier* himſelf, which he did; *No Perſon*
'(ſaid the Prince in this Letter) *but my ſelf, the*
'*Collonel of an* Iriſh *Regiment and the Bearer, know*
'*that I write to you; tis to inform you that I have*
'*an Order for you from your Court; you will pleaſe*
'*to conſider how to get it ſafely.* Hereupon Briga-
'dier *Price* call'd a Council of the Commanding
'Officers of his Regiments, to deliberate what to
'do, and whether he ſhould ſend any one ſecretly
'to Prince *Tſerclaes*, or whether he ſhould ac-
'quaint the Field-Marſhal with the Affair? The
'greateſt part of the Officers gave their Opinion,
'*That it was neceſſary to acquaint the General with*
'*it; That it was againſt all the Regulations of War to*
'*receive Letters from the Enemy, without commu-*
'*nicating them to the Commander in Chief: and that*
'*they could not, at that time, look upon the* French
'*otherwiſe than as Enemies.* So the Field-Marſhal
'being inform'd of the Matter, ſaid the Briga-
'dier might ſend a Drummer, who on the 8th
'returned with the above-mention'd Order. The
'9th in the Morning the Field-Marſhal held a
'Council of War with the Generals and chief
'Officers of the ſeveral Troops, to acquaint them
'with the Thing, that they might ſettle Meaſures
'for the future. Some Hours after Lieutenant
'General *Koningſeck* was diſpatch'd to *Barcelona*,
'to give an Account of this Occurrence to the
'Queen; to whom it ſeem'd very ſtrange that
'ſuch an Order ſhould be convey'd privately,
'and even by the Enemy, while the *Britiſh* Mi-
'niſter, who in Perſon reſided with her, had ſo
'much Conſideration for Her Majeſty as to ac-
'quaint Her with it, in a proper Manner. Briga-
'dier *Price* went the ſame Day to *Barcelona*, to

con-

' confer with Admiral *Jennings*, and return'd to A. C.
' the Army the 15th, to regulate the March of his 1712.
' Troops. In the mean while the Field-Marſhal
' had ſent the 9th at Night a Lieutenant Colonel
' with 500 Imperial Foot to *Terragona*, where the
' *Engliſh* had a Batallion; and the 15th, Lieute-
' nant-General *Sermani* march'd thither with a
' *Spaniſh* Squadron of *Nebot*, to command there;
' and to take ſure Poſſeſſion of the Place. The
' 16th the *Engliſh* Brigadier repreſented to the
' Field-Marſhal, that he could not conſent that
' the *Engliſh* Batallion of *Elliot* ſhould march out
' of *Terragona*, becauſe the *Engliſh* Artillery and
' Magazines were there. Whereupon the Field-
' Marſhal (conſidering the Importance and Con-
' veniency of the Place, and bethinking himſelf
' that the *Engliſh* might think of garriſoning it,
' as they did *Ghent* and *Bruges* in *Flanders*)
' cauſed an Order in Writing to be drawn
' up for that Batallion to march out of it,
' and at length the Brigadier conſented, that the
' ſaid Order ſhould be ſent to the Commanding
' Officer of that Batallion, but without adding
' thereto any thing from himſelf. The 17th, we
' receiv'd Advice, that the ſaid Batallion was
' march'd out of that Town. That Morning the
' Five Batallions and a Regiment of Dragoons
' ſeparated from our Army, of which they ſent
' Notice by a Drummer to the Enemy. After
' Three Days March, the *Engliſh* Troops arriv'd
' at *Sitias* on the Coaſt between *Barcelona* and
' *Terragona*. As ſoon as they had left us, we
' mov'd to a new Camp, on the Right of *Cer-*
' *vera*, where we encamp'd the 18th, the Infan-
' try ſtill conſiſting of 28 Batallions, and the
' Horſe in Number 35 Squadrons. Tho' the Ene-
' my are more numerous, having 46 Batallions
' and 68 Squadrons, yet we believe they will not
' dare to attack us, but will rather attempt to
' break into the Plain of *Terragona* to oblige us to
' retire. Lieutenant General *Wetzel* is with 15
' Batallions and 16 Squadrons in the *Lampourdan*,
' holding *Gironne* cloſely block'd up. The 30th,
' the Count *d' Atalaya*, General of the *Portugueze*,
' ſet out for *Barcelona*, under Pretence of Indiſ-
' poſition, tho' we are aſſur'd it was to confer
with

A. C. 1712.

'with the *Engliſh* Admiral to regulate the March 'of his Troops, which we ſuppoſe will ſhortly 'embark to be tranſported to *Portugal*; in which 'Caſe our Army will be diminiſh'd one good 'Batallion more, and ten Squadrons. The 1ſt of 'October we had Intelligence, that the Duke of 'of *Berwick* had detach'd 35 Batallions and ſome 'Squadrons from *Dauphiné* to *Rouſſillon*, and is 'to come in Perſon to command. The 2d, two '*Engliſh* Men of War ſailed from *Barcelona*, to 'fetch the Duke of *Argyle* from *Toulon*. The 11th, 'arriv'd at *Barcelona* an *Engliſh* Man of War 'from *Gibraltar*, with ſome Orders for the *Eng-* 'liſh Troops; after which 'twas rumour'd, that 'the Officers who had begun to ſell their Equi- 'pages, ſtopp'd doing it. The ſaid Troops are 'ſince march'd from *Sitias* to *Mataro* near *Barce-* 'lona, and the *Engliſh* Squadron ſail'd the 14th 'for *Port-Mahon*. The 18th, the Enemy's Army 'broke up, paſs'd the *Segra* at *Lerida*, and en- 'camp'd in the Neighbourhood of that Place. 'The ſame Evening were ſent out of our Camp 'Major General *Contrecour*, with 400 Horſe and '400 Foot to poſt himſelf near *Montblanc*, and 'oppoſe the Enemy if they ſhould attempt an 'Irruption into the Plain of *Terragona*. The '19th, the Enemy's Army march'd to *Termes*; 'the 20th, to *Camuraze* on this ſide of *Balaguer*, 'and the 21ſt they came to *Agramunt*, where is 'their Head-Quarters, the Army lying in two 'Lines along the *Sio*, which River runs between 'the two Armies. They appearing now to have 'no Deſign on the Plain of *Terragona*, Major 'General *Contrecour* is re-call'd into our Camp, 'and an Intrenchment is making on an Eminence 'to cover the Flanks of our Right-Wing: And 'every Night a Collonel of Horſe and another of 'Foot, poſt themſelves with a Detachment at 'the Head of of our Camp to watch the Motions 'of the Enemy who are but 3 Leagues from 'us, and have 26 Cannon with them. The 22d, 'ſome Letters adviſ'd, that Part of the *French* 'Batallions of the Detachment from *Dauphine*

are

'are arriv'd on the Frontiers of the *Lampourdan*: Thus far the Journal of the Imperialists. A C. 1712.

The *French* with 4000 Horse and about a like Number of Foot, commanded by Count *de Fiennes*, having with them a good Number of Waggons laden with Ammunition and Provisions, and a great Number of Sheep and large Cattle, being come into the *Lampourdan*, to throw those Provisions into *Gironne*; Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly* propos'd by passing the *Segra*, to oblige General *Wetzel* to send from before that Place a Detachment of his Troops to reinforce the Imperial Army, and so facilitate the Relief of the Town. But Count *Staremberg* put his Army into a situation to stand the Enemy, without calling off any of General *Wetzel*'s Troops to his Assistance; whereupon the *Spanish* Army not daring to attack his Camp, repass'd the *Segra*; and nothing happen'd before *Gironne*, the Posts about it being all well guarded. However, Count *Staremberg*, for the better opposing the Enemy's Forces, which were daily growing Superior in those Quarters, sent a Detachment of 3000 Men to General *Wetzel*; so that 'twas not doubted *Gironne* would soon fall into his Hands. This done, General *Staremberg* went to *Barcelona* on the last Day of *October* N. S. to settle the Winter-Quarters with the Empress and her Council. On the other hand, the States of *Catalonia* being at this time assembled, they drew up, and sent the following Letter and Representation to the Emperor.

* Oct. 25. N. S.

Letter and Representation of the States of Catalonia to the Emperor.

SIR,

'THE Empress and Queen, our Mistress, (whom God preserve) having had the Goodness to 'acquaint the City of *Barcelona*, and the States of 'the Generality of *Catalonia*, with the Suspension 'of Arms between *England* and *France*, and your 'Catholick Majesty's Generous Resolution to go 'on with the War, for the Recovery of the *Spa-*'*nish* Monarchy, and the Defence of your Faith-'ful Principality; and having at the same time 'receiv'd Order, to declare our Intentions to

'your

A. C. 1712.

'your Catholick Majeſty upon the Propoſition 'which has been made to us; we moſt reſpect-'fully obey your Command, by the moſt hum-'be Repreſentation which we take the Liberty 'to addreſs to you, in Confidence that your Ma-'jeſty, out of your Goodneſs and Benignity, will 'accept in good part the Reſolution which our 'Zeal and Affection inſpire us with, never to 'recede from your Majeſty's paternal and gentle 'Dominion, and to endeavour to deſerve, that 'your Majeſty ſhould make your greateſt Efforts; 'to the End your moſt faithful Subjects may not 'become miſerable Victims to their irreconcilea-'ble Enemies.

'What makes us think this Confidence the bet-'ter founded, is, that we have experienc'd a long 'Courſe of Favours from your Catholick Majeſty, 'and particularly the Protection with which we 'have been honour'd, during your Majeſty's Ab-'ſence, by the Preſence of the Empreſs and Queen 'our Miſtreſs; which will be ever remembred 'with Thanks to Heaven by all *Catalonia*. We 'offer your Majeſty to make the greateſt Sacri-'fices, to obtain the End above-mention'd, and to 'contribute to the Continuation of the good Suc-'ceſſes which we have ground to hope for from 'the Divine Clemency, and from the Piety of 'your Catholick Majeſty.

'That it may pleaſe the Almighty to proſper the 'moſt Auguſt Perſon of your Imperial and Ca-'tholick Majeſty, ſo neceſſary to all *Chriſtendom*, 'is the earneſt Prayer of your moſt faithful Sub-'jects.

The Repreſentation of the Principality of Catalonia *to the Imperial and Catholick Majeſty.*

'THE City of *Barcelona*, the Deputation, and 'Military Arm of the Principality of *Catalo-'nia*, having been inform'd of the Suſpenſion of 'Arms between *England* and *France*, and the o-'ther Diſpoſitions which it has pleas'd the Em-'preſs and Queen our Miſtreſs to communicate 'to us, touching the general Peace in the Con-

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'ferences at *Utrecht*; and of a certain Project or 'Plan of Negotiation, contrary to the Service of 'your Catholick Majesty, and to the Liberty of 'the Monarchy of *Spain*; we think it our Duty 'and Obligation to your Majesty, as our lawful 'Father and natural King, to make the follow-'ing most humble Representation to you. A. C. 1712.

'Your Catholick Majesty knows in what glo-'rious Manner your August Predecessors contri-'buted to advance this Monarchy, and to defend 'it against the Violences of its Enemies, who 'constantly endeavour'd to traverse its Grandeur. 'In succeeding time, the Felicity of *Spain* has 'constantly been secur'd under the Dominion of 'the Princes of your August House, your Maje-'sty's Predecessors, by a strict Correspondence 'and Union with the Empire for above a Cen-'tury, which Union would be destroy'd, should 'the Duke of *Anjou* remain in Possession of the 'Body of this Monarchy, which would thereby 'be engag'd in Interests opposite to those of the 'August House of *Austria*, to whom the *Spanish* 'Nation owes its Glory and Renown.

'Besides, it would be very difficult to defend 'the Parts separated from the Body of *Spain*, and 'to obtain the End propos'd by declaring this 'War, which was to re-establish the Tranquility 'of *Europe*, by hindring the Union of the two 'Monarchies of *France* and *Spain*, which the 'Kings your Predecessors had so much at Heart 'to prevent, by those Renunciations which *France* 'have no manner of regard to: So that the Ground 'of the War subsists still, and a Peace by which 'the Body of *Spain* is transferr'd to the House of 'France, cannot be look'd on otherwise than as 'an Occasion of a new War; because that would 'furnish *France* with an Increase of Means to 'push on the Progress of Her Arms, and to ac-'complish Her Designs, form'd so long ago against 'the August House of *Austria*, her Hereditary 'Countries, the Empire, and *Europe*.

'This Danger is the more apparent, because 'the Malice of your Enemies will not fail to em-'ploy all manner of Artifices to diminish the Re-

'putation

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'putation of your Arms, of your Power, and of your Catholick Majesty's August Person, should you be oblig'd to abandon a Monarchy to which you was call'd by your faithful Subjects, who have acknowledg'd you for their lawful Sovereign; into which you entred with signal Successes; and of which your Majesty has maintain'd Possession, by exposing your self to the greatest Dangers, and even to those of a most perillous Siege, which was turn'd into Triumph. And certainly, it would be a very deplorable Fatality, if so many faithful Subjects of these Kingdoms should be sacrificed to the Hatred of their irreconcileable Enemies, and of this Province in Particular, which first invited your Majesty, and voluntarily acknowledg'd you, should be expos'd to Slavery,

'The States of the Generality of *Catalonia* believe, that the magnanimous Resolution which your Catholick Majesty has taken, to continue the War, is founded on the Motives above-mention'd, and on the Tenderness which your Catholick Majesty preserves for your People. We return you most humble Thanks for it, and take the Liberty to represent to you, that the most effectual Way to recover your Monarchy, would be for your Majesty to be pleas'd to return in Person to the Continent of *Spain*, where your Royal Presence would be a great Encouragement to your Subjects, who are always ready to renew their Efforts, and to sacrifise themselves for your Service. In the mean time, we are infinitely oblig'd to your Majesty's Goodness which continues to comfort us with the August Presence of the Empress and Queen our Mistress, who is the Joy of this Province.

'Sir, We beseech your Catholick Majesty with the most profound respect, to be pleas'd to persevere in so important and necessary a Resolution as that which you have taken, to maintain and establish *Spain* under your Majesty's Dominion by Force of Arms: And if it happen that Fortune decides otherwise by the Disposition of a Treaty of Peace; and if the Domains of this Mo-

'Monarchy must be divided, we most respect- A. C.
'fully beg your Majesty to protect *Catalonia* and 1712.
'the adjacent Provinces with all your Power, in
'such manner, that if they cannot be sav'd with
'the entire Body of the Monarchy, they may at
'least maintain themselves separately.

'We will no longer interrupt your Majesty
'by repeating the Importance of the Services done
'by this Province, which has deserv'd so well of
'the Common Cause, and by representing to
'you the Condition to which it is reduc'd for
'having done its Duty: But we should think
'our selves wanting to our Zeal and to the Obli-
'gation we have to your Majesty, if we did not
'take the Liberty to intreat You, to have in
'deep Consideration the State to which Affairs
'are like to be reduc'd, without a very firm and
'very prudent Conduct at this Juncture.

'We offer to your Majesty all the Forces of *Ca-*
'*talonia*, our Estates and our Lives, for accom-
'plishing your Sacred Imperial and Catholick
'Majesty's Designs, and for the most serene Em-
'press our Sovereign: For we consider that we
'are oblig'd so to do by our Duty towards God
'and towards your Majesty, for the Security and
'Tranquility of *Europe*, the Liberty of *Spain*, and
'the Deliverance of the *Catalonian* Nation.

Measures concerted between France and England, to bring the Dutch into Peace.

While these Things pass'd in *Spain*, frequent Counsels were held in *France* and *England*, and several Expresses sent from one Court to another, about a new Plan of Peace, in order to bring the *Dutch* into the *French* and *British* Measures. And here we may take Notice, That upon the decease of the Earl *Rivers*, (the 18th of *August*) there were several Competitors for his Places and Employments, particularly for the Office of Master General of the Ordnance, which a few Days after Her Majesty was p'eas'd to bestow on the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, the better to enable his Grace to maintain the State and Splendor of the Extraordinary Embassy to *France*, to which he was nam'd some time before; and on the other hand the Most Christian King appointed

* Aug. 29, D. Hamilton made Master of the Ordnance, and appointed Ambassador Extraord. to France.

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the D. *D'Aumont*, first Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, to go to *England* with the same Character.

The Duke D'Aumont *nam'd by the* French *King his Ambassador Extraord to* England.

All this while the Duke of *Ormond* continued in his Quarters in *Ghent*, the *British* Troops being encamp'd between the *Lys* and the Canal of *Bruges*, without putting the Country to any other Charge, than that of a competent Quantity of Forage, which the States of *Flanders* propos'd to deliver, in order to prevent the Inconveniencies that might attend the Troops going to fetch it.

Account of the British *Troops in and near* Ghent.

The Commanders of the *Scottish* Regiments in Pay of the States General, having about the middle of *August*, sent a very respectful Message to the Duke, praying, 'That he would be pleas'd to send back 'the Men who had deserted from them to take 'Service under his Grace; otherwise the Officers 'of those Corps would be entirely ruin'd by the 'Loss of such considerable Numbers as daily left 'them to joyn the *British* Army:' The Duke of *Ormond* thought fit to comply with their Request, on Condition that Pardon should be granted to all such Deserters as should be return'd. This Passage, when made Publick, as it was in the *London* * Gazette, destroy'd the Reports that had been industriously spread, as if the Desertion had been on the Duke of *Ormond*'s side; which was altogether improbable, for Common Soldiers are seldom known to desert when they are well paid, and expos'd to no Danger; and indeed if the *British* Forces suffer'd any Diminution 'twas principally by a Distemper, which for some Months rag'd in and near *Ghent*, as well as in *Dunkirk*; and of which many more would have died, but for the Extraordinary Care the Duke of *Ormond* caus'd to be taken of the Sick. On the 7th of *September* N. S. Monsieur *Vegelin de Claerbergen*, one of the Field-Deputies of the States General, came to *Ghent*; and had a long Conference with the Duke of *Ormond*, about some Troops lately in *British* Pay, which it seems, their High Mightinesses design'd to quarter in *Ghent* as formerly; but his Grace, according to his Orders, refused to consent to it; upon which Monsieur *de Claerbergen* went through the *Sas-van-Ghent*, and *Dendermonde*, to *Brussels*.

* Aug. 23d. *Dated*

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The Duke of *Ormond* having ſettled the *Britiſh* Troops in *Flanders*, in their Winter Quarters in *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and taken a View of *Dunkirk* in his Return to *England*, landed at *Dover* the 2d of *November*; arriv'd in *London* the next Day; and on the 4th waited on the Queen at *Windſor*, where he met with a moſt gracious Reception. The ſame Day being the Anniverſary of King *William* III. great Rejoycings were made in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* by thoſe who being well-affected to the *late Revolution* and the *Proteſtant Succeſſion* in the Houſe of *Hanover*, entertain a due Reſpect and Veneration for the Memory of a Prince, whom they look upon as the *Deliverer* of theſe Nations from *Popery* and *Arbitrary* Power, and the Aſſertor of the Liberties of *Europe*. Among the reſt, a conſiderable Number of Lords, Gentlemen, and Citizens met at the *Three Tuns and Rummer* in *Grace-Church-ſtreet* to celebrate that Feſtival, caus'd a great Bonfire to be made before the Houſe, and gave Beer to the Mobb, to pledge the Healths they drank on the Balcony, or at the Windows, to the *Queen*, the Houſe of *Hanover*, and the Memory of King *William*: A Party of Men, were it ſeems, offended at it, and rais'd an *Oppoſite Mobb*, who offering to diſturb the Rejoycings round the Bonfire, a Scuffle enſu'd, in which the Aggreſſors were repuls'd with ſome broken Heads and bloody Noſes; but the Train'd-Bands being that Day (and the next) under Arms, the Fray was ſoon parted, and all was quiet, till the Bonfire was conſum'd, and the Company in the Tavern retired, when part of the Mobb that had before been worſted, finding no Oppoſition, they reveng'd themſelves on the Glaſs-Windows of the Tavern; but the Train'd-Bands again interpoſing, the Houſe receiv'd no farther Damage. However, 'tis remarkable that this Solemn Rejoycing was by ſome, look'd upon and repreſented as a ſet Deſign to diſturb the Government; as appears by the following Account which was publiſh'd in the *Poſt-Boy* of *November* 8, 1712.

The Duke of Ormond *returns to* England.

K. William's Birth-Day Solemniz'd with great Rejoycings by the Whiggs.

Diſturbance at the Three Tun Tavern and Rummer *in* Grace-Church-ſtreet.

Repreſented as a PLOT *to diſturb the Government. in the* Poſt-Boy *of* Nov. 8th.

*

London, November 8.

TUesday *last being the late King* William's *Birth Day, a Design was laid here, to raise the Mobb in favour of the Factious and Turbulent Party, who approve themselves true Sons of* Belial, *in making it their Business to disturb and disquiet that Government, which, after all their Efforts, they have found too firmly establish'd for them to change. The following Account of this Hellish Design of the* English *Republicans and* Scotch *Cameronians will appear unquestionably true, being taken upon Examination before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and other Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City.*

About a Fortnight ago, Mr. Waterhouse, *a Merchant, went with one* Dawson, *a Button-maker, to Mr.* Johnson, *Master of the* Three Tuns and Rummer in Grace-Church-street, *and hir'd the large Room fronting the Street for the 4th of* November, *for several Gentlemen that would meet there, and have a large Bonfire. Mr.* Johnson *readily agreed to let them have it; but aware, no doubt, that this would draw a great Tumult together, made the Bargain, that Mr.* Waterhouse *should make good whatever Damage might be done to his House or Windows. On* Monday *last, Mr.* Waterhouse *went again to Mr.* Johnson, *and gave Orders for* 5 *Dozen of Wine for the Gentlemen in the hir'd Room, and* 2 *Barrels of Strong Beer for such of the Mobb as would dance after their Bagpipe, with a good Number of Faggots for a Bonfire; which was accordingly done; and the Gentlemen came on* Tuesday *against the Lighting of their Fire. Mr.* Johnson *own'd, That he believ'd there were* 50 *or* 60 *in the Room, all Strangers to him, except Mr.* Waterhouse; *but other Witnesses depos'd, That there were near* 200, *who all appear'd like Gentlemen,* 4 *of whom were disguis'd with painted Whiskers, cropt Hair, and short Jackets, (a plain Indication of the good Intent of this Cabal) and that the Lord* M——n. *E. of* S——erland *and Col.* Coote, *were reported to be there. Col.* Coote, *with several other Persons as yet unknown, appear'd in the Balcony, brandishing their naked Swords, and irritating the Mobb, who were plenti-*

fully

fully ſupply'd with ſtrong Drink. The Gentlemen began the Queen's Health and Houſe of Hanover, *but follow'd it with* Succeſs to the Low Church and down with the High Church, *and according to the more Zealous,* Damn the High Church; *at which the Majority of the Mobb were ſo incens'd, that they bombarded the Balconey with Firebrands, and immediately drove the Enemy into their cloſe Quarters with their own Weapons,* a la mode de Bloomsbury. *Thus the Tumult being ſo great, that the Conſtables, and Watch could not keep the Peace, they ſent for the Aſſiſtance of the Train'd-Bands, who were order'd out that Night, to ſuppreſs any Riotous Diſorder; and theſe by their prudent and mild Behaviour appeas'd the Mobb, who otherwiſe would have come to Blows. But this not anſwering the End of the Gentlemen in the Room, ſeveral of 'em appear'd again in the ſame manner, in the Balconey, and thence aſſaulted the Conſtables and Train'd-Bands with Brick Bats and Billets, wounding one of the Conſtables: Nay, Col.* Coote *came down into the Street, and wreſted a Marſhal's Stick out of his Hands; but the Train'd-Bands, by their good Management, diſpers'd the Mobb, and ſo no farther Harm enſu'd from this concerted Deſign.*

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Mr. Johnſon, *upon Examination, refus'd to make any Diſcovery who were in the Room, excepting Mr.* Waterhouſe; *and Mr.* Waterhouſe *being ſent for, by my Lord Mayor, he refus'd to come without a Warrant, which was thereupon made out againſt him, and when he was examin'd, would make no Confeſſion, but vindicated what had been done, ſaying,* If it was to be done again he would do it. *Upon which, he and Mr.* Johnſon *are bound over to appear at the next Seſſions.*

As it cannot be ſuppos'd, that ſo many ſeeming Gentlemen and Perſons of Diſtinction ſhould meet in the Manner they did, and in a Place where they thought themſelves ſecure from being known, without ſome very ill Intention; *And as ſuch Proceedings do ſufficiently evince, that the Faction would ſtick at nothing to gain over the Mobb to their ſide: So we congratulate our Countrymen upon this their reitterated Diſappointment, and*

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hope they will always meet with the like Succeſs; that ſo a juſt Diſtinction may ſtill be made between thoſe who are TRUE FRIENDS *to the Beſt of* QUEENS *and Pureſt of* CHURCHES, *and thoſe who are* Inveterate Enemies *to Both.*

'Tis certain that Mr. *Johnſon* and Mr. *Waterhouſe* were bound over to appear at the next Seſſion; but 'tis no leſs certain, that when they appear'd, they juſtify'd what they had done, and there that Matter reſted.

Report of another PLOT.

The Talk of this pretended Deſign againſt the Government was ſcarce over, when a Whiſper was ſet abroach of a Strange *Conſpiracy* (which was to have been put in Execution on K. *William*'s Birth-Day) againſt the Life of the Lord High Treaſurer, by ſending him a *Band-Box with Three Piſtols charg'd and cock'd, whoſe Triggers being tied to a Pack-thred faſten'd to the Cover, the Piſtols would have gone off, and done Execution at the Opening of the Box*, had not the ſame been miraculouſly prevented by Dr. *Swift*, who being then in the Room, while his Lordſhip was ſhaving, ſuſpected ſomething, and open'd the Box in ſuch a manner that no Miſchief was done. This was the firſt general Report; but many doubting the Truth of it, from the Extravigancy and Improbability of the Deſign, and others reporting the Story otherwiſe, it was thought proper that the *Poſt-Boy* ſhould give the World an Account of the Matter of Fact, which accordidgly he did in the following Words:

Account of a BAND-BOX *ſent to the Ld. High Treaſurer. See the* Poſt-Boy *of* Novemb. 13, 1712.

ON Tueſday *Morning, the 4th inſtant, the Penny-Poſt-Man deliver'd a ſmall Parcel at the Lord Treaſurer's Houſe, directed to his Lordſhip's Porter, in which, upon opening, was found enclos'd a Band Box, directed to the Lord Treaſurer. The Box was carry'd up to my Lord's Bed-Chamber, and deliver'd to his Lordſhip, who ſtretching up the Lid as far as the Pack-thread that ty'd it would give way, ſaid, He ſaw a Piſtol; whereupon, a Gentleman in the Room deſir'd the Box might be given to him; he took it to the Window, at ſome diſtance from my Lord,*

and

and open'd it, by cutting with a Pen-knive the Pack-threads that faſten'd the Lid. The firſt Thing that appear'd was the Stock and Lock of a Pocket-Piſtol, lying a croſs the middle of the Band-Box, and faſten'd at each end with two Nails; on each ſide of the Fire-lock were laid the Middle-pieces of two large Ink-horns, charg'd with Powder and Ball, and Touch-holes bored at the But ends of 'em, to which were faſten'd two Linnen Bags of Gun-powder, and at the other end of the Bags were two Quills fill'd with Wild-fire. Theſe two artificial Barrels were plac'd with the Muzzles contrary-ways, and the Quill of one of 'em directed to the Pan of the Piſtol, as the other probably was, tho' diſorder'd by the Carriage. The Gentleman, who open'd the Box, apprehending ſome Miſchief was intended, would not touch the Piſtol-ſtock till he had remov'd all the other Machines, then gently widening the Box, the Nails which faſten'd the Stock at either end gave way. He found the Fire-lock Prim'd and Cock'd, and a Piece of Thread faſten'd to the Trigger, which he perceiv'd he had cut in the Opening. The ſmall Nails which faſten'd the Stock at either end, were ſo contriv'd, That by taking it up at the firſt View, as it was natural to do with all the Implements about it, the Cock would have gone down and fir'd the whole Train, which would have immediately diſcharg'd both Barrels different Ways; this could not have been avoided, had the Piſtol-ſtock been pull'd out with any Force, before the Nails were looſen'd and the Thread cut which was ty'd to the Trigger.

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However, this Deſcription did not much promote the Belief of a PLOT againſt the Lord Treaſurer; not only becauſe it contradicted the firſt Report, which was ſpread about by Dr. *Swift* himſelf, by reducing Three Piſtols to a Steel ſet on a Piſtol-ſtock to ſtrike Fire only, and two Ink-horns, *&c.* but alſo becauſe it was by many † ſuggeſted, 'That there was nothing in the Box but the ſaid 'Steel, and a few Squibs which ſeem'd the more 'probable, becauſe no great Pains were taken 'to trace out the Perſons that ſent the Band-'Box.

† *See an Account of the Duel, &c. with previous Reflections on Sham PLOTS printed for A. Baldwin.*

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Another Accident happen'd about this Time, which a Set of Men, and their Mercenary Writers laid hold on, to improve a *private Animoſity into a Conſpiracy*, at leaſt into a *Party-Quarrel*. A Law-Suit, that for about Eleven Years had been depending between the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, and the Lord *Mohun*, and which, as all Domeſtick Differences generally do, had created much ill Blood between thoſe two Noble-men, was brought near a Determination, when, on *Thurſday*, the 13th of *November*, at a Meeting at Mr. *Orlebar*, a Maſter in Chancery's Chambers in the *Rolls*, the Duke having reflected on Mr *Whitworth* (Father to Mr. *Whitworth* Her Majeſty's late Ambaſſador to the *Czar*) who was examin'd as a Witneſs on the Lord *Mohun*'s ſide, ſaying, *He had neither Truth nor Juſtice in Him*: The Lord *Mohun* thought himſelf oblig'd to vindicate that Gentleman, which he did, by ſaying, *He had as much Truth as his Grace.* The Duke having made no Reply, all ſeem'd to end amicably; for his Grace and the Lord *Mohun* continued in the ſame Place above half an Hour, in all appearance, very friendly; and at parting, the Duke, going out firſt, made a Low Bow to the Lord *Mohun*, who, in like manner, return'd his Grace's Civility: So that none of the Perſons there preſent ſuſpected any Conſequence from what had paſs'd between the Two Peers. But the next Day, Lieutenant General *Maccartney* went twice to the Duke of *Hamilton*'s Houſe, as was, with great Probability, ſuppos'd, with a Challenge to his Grace, from the Lord *Mohun*; and in the Evening the Duke, accompany'd by Colonel *John Hamilton*, went to meet General *Maccartney* at the *Roſe* Tavern, and was a few Minutes in private with him, whilſt the Lord *Mohun* and the Colonel were in ſeparate Rooms. Mr. *Maccartney* went ſeveral times betweeen the Duke and Lord *Mohun*, from which, and other Circumſtances, his Enemies took occaſion to give out, That he rather inflam'd than endeavour'd to compoſe the Quarrel; but what Meſſage he carry'd, being ſtill, and like ever to remain a Secret, all that can be fairly conjectur'd is,

Account of the Animoſity and Quarrel between the Duke of Hamilton *and the Lord* Mohun.

A Challenge ſent to the Duke.

The Place and Time of the Duel agreed on.

is, That the Time and Place of the Duel were there fix'd and agreed on. Be that as it will, on *Sunday* the 15th of *November*, about 7 a Clock in the Morning, the Lord *Mohun*, with his Second, General *Maccartney*, went in a Hackney-Coach to the Lodge in *Hide-Park*, where they alighted, and being ſoon after met by the Duke of *Hamilton*, and his Second Colonel *Hamilton*, they all jump'd over a Ditch into a Place call'd the *Nurſery*. It ſeems my Lord *Mohun* would not have the Seconds bear a Part in the Engagement; but the Duke inſiſted, *That Mr.* Maccartney *ſhould have a Share in the Dance*: From which the Enemies of the latter ſtrengthen'd the Suggeſtion before-mention'd, that he was the Inſtigator of this fatal Duel. All having drawn immediately, the Two Principals made ſuch violent and deſperate Paſſes at each other, being rather intent to give, than to parry Thruſts, that they ſoon fell down, both mortally wounded; ſo that the Ld. *Mohun* died on the Spot, and the Duke, as his Servants were carrying him to his Coach. The Two Seconds either did not fight at all, as one of the Witneſſes depos'd, or fought with ſuch Caution, that Colonel *Hamilton* receiv'd only a ſmall Wound in the Inſtep; which he ſaid, happen'd by his own Sword, as he was parrying down a full Paſs that *Maccartney* made at him.

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Both the Duke and the Ld. Mohun *kill'd.*

The Circumſtances of this bloody Tragedy were then, and are ſtill † variouſly related, according as People are byaſs'd by Affection, or prepoſſeſs'd by Party. The *Tories* by the Mouth of their Favourite Writer, the Author of the *Examiner*, amplify'd this unhappy Duel into a PLOT, which he charg'd on the *Whigs*, in this manner. *I cannot but obſerve that the* Whig-Party *are now reſuming their Old Way of Management, wherein We never can pretend to be their Match. They have try'd all other Methods in vain, and return with freſh Vigour to their laſt Expedient of* Murder. *They are putting the ſeveral Arts of it in Practice, and employ* Treachery *and* Violence *at once. Their* GENERAL *ſet the Example of* Party Duels, *which was only to give them a Sanction, (for Care was taken his Perſon ſhould*

† *At the Writing of this, viz.* Feb. 18. 1712-13. *The* Tories *improve this Duel into a* Whiggiſh PLOT. *See the* Examiner *of* Nov. 20, 1712.

A. C. 1712. *should not be expos'd) and deputed that* infamous Messenger *of his Challenge to be the* general BULLY *of the* Faction. —— *The present Lord Treasurer has almost miraculously escap'd their last Engine of* Assassination (*meaning the Band-Box*)—— *I may possibly, another time enlarge my Reflections upon that Attempt; but am call'd away by the Bloody Tragedy of* Saturday *last, where the two most A-BANDON'D WRETCHES that ever infested this Island, I mean the Lord* Mohun *and* Maccartney, conspired *and perfected the* Murder *of one of the greatest among Her Majesty's Subjects, both by Birth, Titles, and Employments.* —— After a short Encomium on the D. of *Hamilton*, the Author adds, *All this consider'd, his Friends cannot forbear mingling some Censure with their Lamentations, That such a Life should be put upon the Level with that of a most PROFLIGATE* Coward, *whose Hands had been already dy'd with Three foul Murders, and yet who had swallow'd the grossest Affronts: Whereas the Duke's Courage had never been call'd in Question. He had often acquitted himself upon such occasions with untainted Honour: However, to do his Memory Justice, he sought all Opportunities, consistent with the mistaken Notions of the World, to avoid this Quarrel. The Affront was wholly given by* Mohun, *which the Duke knowing him to be Drunk, did not resent: But that Bravo* Maccartney, *who depended for his Support on the Lord* Mohun, *finding his Pupil's Reputation very much blasted by those tame Submissions, which his Lordship (mistaking his Man) had lately paid to Mr.* D'Avenant, *jug'd there was no way to set him right in the Coffee-houses and the* Kit-Cat, *but by a new Quarrel, and made choice of the Duke, a Person of Fifty and Five, and very much weaken'd by frequent Fits of the Gout.* Maccartney *was forc'd to keep up his Patron's Courage with Wine, till within very few Hours of their meeting in the Field. And the mortal Wound which the Duke receiv'd, after his Adversary was run thro' the Heart, as it is probably conjectur'd, could not be given by any but* Maccartney: *At least, nothing can be charg'd on him, which his Character is not able to bear. 'Tis known enough, that he made an Offer to the late King*

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to murder a certain Person who was under his Majesty's Displeasure; but that Prince disdain'd the Motion, and abhorr'd the Proposer ever after. However it be, the general Opinion is, that some very black Circumstances will appear in this Tragedy, if a strict Examination be made; neither is it easy to account for three great Wounds in the Duke's Legs, if he had fair Play. It is agreed, that Maccartney *wounded the Duke's Second Mr.* Hamilton, *and what Opportunities he took after, of executing his own and his Faction's Rage, may perhaps be discover'd. I do not reckon the Loss of their Party so great by the Death of the Lord* Mohun, *as some of their Advocates would make it: They have an abundant Plenty of Villains and Desperado's, and I hear of I know not how many Candidates already for Lord* Mohun's *Employment of* Principal Bully. Thus far the *Examiner*, whose bitter and scandalous Invectives against the Memory of a Noble Peer, and a whole set of Men, perhaps the better half of the Nation, I cannot transcribe without Horror; and with which I would not have sullied this Historical Collection, but that I thought them necessary to inform Posterity, by what kind of Spirit, some People are, at this time, animated. To the same Purpose we must observe, That the Suggestion, *That* Maccartney *gave the Duke of* Hamilton *the Wound of which his Grace died*, being like to lay an indelible *Odium* on the *Whiggs*, great industry was used to make out that material Point; and to propogate the Belief of it. In order to that the Writer of the *Post-Boy* in his Paper of the 25th of *November*, gave us the following Relation of Colonel *Hamilton*'s Examination before the Council.

London, November 25.

'ON *Friday* Night, Col. *Hamilton* surrender'd himself to a Committee of Council, which 'sate at the Earl of *Dartmouth*'s Office; his Examination before them was as followeth:

Account of Coll. Hamilton's Deposition before the Council, charging Gin Maccartney with giving D. Hamilton the Wound of which he dy'd

'That on *Saturday* Morning, the 15th instant, 'Duke *Hamilton* sent his Servant to Col. *Hamilton*, desiring him to get up and dress immediately; but before he was half ready, the Duke himself

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' himſelf came and hurry'd him into his Chariot ' ſo ſoon, that he finiſh'd the buttoning his Waſt-' coat there. By that time they had got into ' *Pall Mall*, the D. obſerv'd that the Colonel had ' left his Sword behind him; whereupon he ' ſtop't his Chariot, and gave his Foot-man a ' Bunch of Keys, with Orders to fetch a Mourn-' ing Sword out of ſuch a Cloſet. At the Return ' of the Foot-man they drove on to *Hide-Park*, ' where the Coach-man ſtopt, and the Duke or-' der'd him to drive on to *Kenſington*; when they ' came to the Lodge, they ſaw a Hackney-Coach ' at a diſtance, in which his Grace ſaid, *There ' was ſome body he muſt ſpeak with*; but driving up ' to it, and ſeeing no body, he ask'd the Coach-' man, *Where the Gentlemen were whom he brought?* ' He anſwer'd, *A little before.* The Duke and ' the Colonel got out in the Bottom, and walk'd ' over the Pond's Head, when they ſaw the Lord ' *Mohun* and Col. *Maccartney* before 'em. As ſoon ' as the Duke came within hearing, he ſaid, *He ' hop'd he was come time enough*; and *Maccartney* ' anſwer'd, *In very good time, my Lord.* After ' this, they all jump'd over the Ditch into the ' *Nurſery*; and the Duke turn'd to *Maccartney* ' and told him, *Sir, you are the cauſe of this, let ' the Event be what it will*; Maccartney anſwer'd, ' *My Lord, I had a Commiſſion for it.* Then my ' Lord *Mohun* ſaid, *Theſe Gentlemen ſhall have ' nothing to do here*; at which Maccartney ſaid, ' *We'll have our ſhare*; then the Duke anſwer'd, ' *There is my Friend then, he will take his ſhare in ' my Dance*: They all drew immediately, and ' *Maccartney* made a full Paſs at *Hamilton*, which ' he parrying down with great force, wounded ' himſelf in his Inſtep; however, he took that ' Opportunity to cloſe with and diſarm *Maccart-' ney*; which being done, he turn'd his Head, ' and ſeeing my Lord *Mohun* fall, and the Duke ' upon him, he ran to the Duke's Aſſiſtance; and ' that he might with the more Eaſe help him, he ' flung down both the Swords; and as he was ' raiſing my Lord Duke up, he ſays, *That he ſaw* ' Maccartney *make a Puſh at his Grace*; that he

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'immediately look'd to see if he had wounded him; but seeing no Blood, he took up his Sword, expecting *Maccartney* would attack him again; but he walk'd off: Just as he was gone, came up the Keepers, and others, to the Number of Nine or Ten, among the rest *Ferguson*, my Lord Duke's Steward, who had brought *Busſiere*'s Man with him; who opening his Grace's Breast, soon discover'd a Wound on the Left Side, which came in between the Left Shoulder and Pap, and went slantingly down thro' the Midriff into his Belly: This Wound is thought impracticable for my Lord *Mohun* to give him. The Lords of the Council sate till 12 at Night, when Col. *Hamilton* was order'd into the Custody of one of Her Majesty's Messengers. A. C. 1712.

Moreover, in an Advertisement inserted in the *London* Gazette of the the 2d and 6th of *December* 1712. and in the *Post-Boy* of the 2d of the same Month, for the Discovery and Apprehending of General *Maccartney*, it was suggested, 'That it 'had appear'd upon Oath, that the Wound 'whereof the Duke dy'd, was given him by the 'said *Maccartney*.' Which was likewise asserted in several Pamphlets and Papers written on that side.

The Design of this *Annual History* being only to set *Matters of Fact* in as true a Light as the Writer is capable to do, with most Impartial Inquiries, he shall not take upon him to clear the *Whiggs* in general, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, the late Lord *Mohun*, and General *Maccartney* in Particular, of the heinous Charge laid upon them by the *Examiner*, the *Post-Boy*, and the Party who supported those Writers; which has been done *ex Professo*, in several Papers and Pamphlets written on the contrary Side. But however, to do both Parties Justice, as far as it lies in our Power, having related the *Accusation*, We cannot but summarily take notice of the *Defence*. In the first Place, to prove that this Duel was not a *Party-Quarrel*, the *Whiggs* produc'd a very good Voucher, *viz.* the *Queen's Proclamation*, *promising a Reward* *Defence of the Whiggs*

of

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of 500*l. for the Discovery and Apprehending of* George Maccartney *Esq; commonly call'd* Lieutenant General Maccartney, *who was fled from Justice*: Which suggested, *That the Duke of* Hamilton *and the Lord* Mohun *pursued their private Animosities.* And indeed, the ill Blood, which as we hinted before, was created between these two Peers, by the Law-Suit that had so many Years been depending, and was yet undetermin'd, was probably exasperated by the Lord *Mohun*'s Apprehension, either that the Duke, would at last, remove it to the House of Peers, and make up by Friends and Favour what he might want in Law and Equity; or that upon his Return from his Embassy to *France*, he might beg and obtain of the Crown the late Earl of *Macclesfield*'s Estate, for which they contended, upon a Pretence that the Outlawry against that Earl was not revers'd in due Form. In short, this Animosity was so outrageous, that when the News of the Duke's Death was brought to one of his Noble Brothers, he said, *He had often forewarn'd him of avoiding the Lord* Mohun's *Company, being ever apprehensive of what had happen'd.*

In the next Place, as to the Suggestion propos'd by Col. *Hamilton*'s Declaration upon Oath before the Lords of the Council, *That Mr.* Maccartney *gave the Duke of* Hamilton *the Wound of which he dy'd*; or, as the Colonel did afterwards express it in the Advertisements Sign'd by him, and inserted in the Publick Papers, *That he stabb'd his Grace*: General *Maccartney*'s Friends endeavour'd to clear him of that horrid Imputation of the Depositions † taken at the Coroner's Inquest, upon the Bodies of the Two Noble Peers; and at Colonel *Hamilton*'s Tryal; by the *Declarations* and *Reports* of 3 Eminent Surgeons, who were unanimous, 'That 'the Wound the Duke receiv'd in his Right 'Arm, and which was allow'd, on all Hands, to 'have been given by the Lord *Mohun*, was the 'immediate Occasion of his Grace's Death;' and by Col. *Hamilton*'s profound Silence about Mr. *Maccartney*'s pretended stabbing of the Duke at the Place the Duel was fought in, where they both continued a considerable time, taking

† *See the* Polit. State *of* G. Britain *for* No. 1712 *wherein all these Papers are inserted at large.*

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Care of the Two Lords: To which laſt Objection, in Mr. *Maccartney*'s Vindication, no Satisfactory Anſwer has yet been given; ſo that many did, and ſtill reflect on his Antagoniſt, either for charging a Murder upon an innocent Perſon; or for not endeavouring to ſtop the Murderer of the Noble Perſon whoſe Second he was. But leaving the Matter about the Two Seconds, as it is, and is like to remain undetermin'd: I ſhall conclude the Account of this Memorable, but unhappy Duel, with the Characters of the Two Noble Principals. A. C. 1712.

James late Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, was the Firſt Duke and Prince of the Blood-Royal of *Scotland*, next to the Line of the *Stuarts*. He had a Spirit equal to his Birth; and his Perſon, tho' not much above the middle Stature, being well made and well proportion'd, and of a vigorous and healthy Conſtitution withal, he made ſuch a Proficiency in the Gentlemanly Exerciſes of *Riding* and *Fencing*, and by a Liberal Education temper'd ſo well his innate Grandeur with a Polite Carriage, and Affability, that he was accounted one of the moſt accompliſh'd Noblemen of King *Charles* IId's Court. That diſcerning Prince made him Gentleman of his Bed-Chamber, and afterwards ſent him his Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *France*. He was by Her preſent Majeſty created Duke of *Brandon*, in the Year 1711. Upon the Death of the late Earl *Rivers*, he was conſtituted Maſter-General of Her Majeſty's Ordnance; and in a Chapter lately held at *Windſor* was elected Knight Companion of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. He married *Anne*, the Daughter of the late Lord *Gerrard* of *Bromley*, by whom he had ſeveral Children. He was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Eldeſt Son, the Marquis of *Clyſdale*, an Infant of about Twelve Years of Age; And left behind him Two other Sons and a Daughter. His Grace was univerſally lamented by his Country-men, particularly thoſe who are diſtinguiſh'd in *Scotland* by the Name of *Anti-Revolutioners*: For 'tis well known,* (That when the Prince of *Orange*, afterwards K. *William* III.) upon

Character of the Duke of Hamilton.

* *See Hiſtory of King William Vol. 1. p. 310, 311.*

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upon the late King *James*'s Receſs, *had aſſembled ſuch of the* Scotch *Nobility and Gentry as were then in* London, *and after having* declar'd the Motives of his coming, had ask'd their Advice, the late Duke of *Hamilton*, then Earl of *Arran*, (tho his Father was Preſident of that Aſſembly) propos'd to them, *That they ſhould move the Prince of* Orange *to deſire the King to return and Call a Free Parliament, which would be the beſt Way to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, and their Properties, and to heal their Breaches*: Which Council being oppoſite to the Prince of *Orange*'s Undertaking, his Grace was never afterwards in Favour with that Prince; and adhering to his Sentiments of ſtrict Loyalty to the direct Royal Line, he could not but be obnoxious to the Sticklers for the late *Revolution* and the ſubſequent Settlement; who ever ſuſpected him of holding Correſpondence with the Court of St. *Germains*.

My Lord Mohun's *Character, extracted out of a Pamphlet*, entitul'd, *An Account of the Animoſity, Quarrel and Duel*, &c. *printed for* A. Baldwin.

As for the late *Charles* Lord *Mohun*, he was Son of *Charles* Lord *Mohun*, by *Philippa*, one of the Daughters of *Arthur Anneſley*, Earl of *Angleſey*, Lord Privy-Seal, and the Off-Spring of a moſt Noble and Ancient Family, of which Sir *William de Mohun* who accompany'd the *Norman* Conqueror, and did him and his Succeſſors many eminent Services in the Wars, was the firſt Founder in *England*, after it had flouriſh'd long before in *France*. He had the Misfortune to loſe his Father in his tender Infancy, which depriv'd him of the Advantage of an Education ſuitable to his Birth, whereby his Natural Parts and Genius remain'd uncultivated; and both his Great Spirit and the narrowneſs of his Paternal Eſtate having led him early to Arms, he fell, in Courſe, into Licentious Company, ſo that 'tis no wonder his Youth was mark'd by many unlucky Sallies, and even criminal Exceſſes. This the beſt of my Lord *Mohun*'s Friends will readily allow: But then let all impartial, unprejudic'd Men conſider, That if the Follies of Youth were to determine a Man's Character, and be either a Bar to his future Preferment, or a Brand on his Memory, the Council-Board would often be depriv'd

deprived of its wiſeſt Heads; the Bench of its beſt Judges; and the Church of its brighteſt Luminaries; and many a Name would either be loſt in Oblivion, or ſtigmatis'd with Infamy, that makes a ſhining Figure in Hiſtory. Certainly all equitable Perſons will give Grains of Allowance for the Eruptions of youthful Blood; and not charge on a Man of Forty, the Faults he committed before Twenty; which Age my Lord *Mohun* had not reach'd, when Mr. *Mountford*, the famous Comedian, was barbarouſly murther'd by his Lordſhip's Companions; and it plainly appear'd upon the Solemn Tryal before the Lords in *Weſtminſter-hall*, that his Lordſhip's Hands had not been imbru'd in that horrid Murther, of which therefore he was * acquitted. Some Years after, my Lord *Mohun* had alſo the Misfortune to be involv'd with the late Earl of *Warwick*, in an Indictment for the Murther of Mr. *Coote*, for which they were both try'd by the Peers in *Weſtminſter-hall*: But, ſays a Learned † Divine, *The Lord* Mohun, *with great Compoſedneſs and Elocution, made his Innocency ſo well appear, that he was acquitted by the* UNANIMOUS SUFFRAGE *of the Peers, and liv'd to be a great Example of Sobriety and Publick Spirit.* And indeed my Lord *Mohun* after this laſt Misfortune did wonderfully reclaim; and what by his Reading, what by his Converſation with the ableſt Stateſ-men, ſo well improv'd his Natural Parts, that he became a great Ornament to the Peerage, and a Strenuous Aſſertor of the Cauſe of Liberty, and the late Revolution: Which laſt, however, could not but raiſe him many Enemies; and is, I doubt, the only Reaſon why his Memory is ſo unfairly, ſo barbarouſly treated. 'Tis true, My Lord *Mohun*, like moſt Men in our Cold Climate, ſtill lov'd a merry Glaſs of Wine with his Friends: But in this he was the happy Reverſe of ſome Men, who owe all their bright Parts in the Management of Affairs, to the Fumes of *Burgundy* and *Champaign*: For he was exemplarily temperate when he had any Buſineſs of Moment to attend. He behav'd himſelf ſo diſcreetly at the

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* *See Hiſtory of* England *in Fol. Vol. 3d* page 661.

† *Dr. Kennet* Ubi Supra Page 757.

A. C. 1712. Court of *Hanover*, whither he accompany'd the late Earl of *Macclesfield*, whose Niece he had married, that he left an excellent Character behind him with that most Serene Elector, and the Princess *Sophia* his Mother, two allow'd Judges of Merit; and when his Highness was to be install'd Knight of the Garter, he appointed the Lord *Mohun* to be his Proxy. In short, his prudent Carriage, together with his other Qualifications, so endear'd him to the Earl of *Macclesfield*, that upon his * Death, soon after his return to *England*, he left all his Personal Estate to the Lord *Mohun*, except so much of it as should satisfy his just Debts; thinking his Hereditary Estate and Honours to be sufficient for his Brother *Fitson Gerrard*. As to the want of Courage, which, in so gross a manner, the *Examiner* charg'd on the Lord *Mohun*, the last Period of his Lordship's Life, in which he fought a fair *Duel* with a Peer renown'd for his Valour and Dexterity in the handling of the Sword, and as Vigorous and Strong as any Man of his Age, is sufficient to wipe off that Imputation. Nor does the Passage the *Examiner* hints at any ways affect my Lord *Mohun*'s Reputation; for it is very well known, and Mr. *Davenant* publickly own'd it, That my Lord *Mohun* behav'd himself towards him like a Man of Honour and Generosity. His Lordship left no Issue Male, so that his Title was extinct. By his Will, which, it seems, he made long before his Death, *viz.* on the 23d of *March* 1710, 'He constituted 'Elizabeth his Beloved Wife, (Relict of Colonel 'Griffith) his Sole Heir and Executrix, leaving 'only a Legacy of One Thousand Pound to his 'reputed Daughter; and One Hundred Pound 'per Annum to Jeremiah Tompson Esq; during 'his Natural Life.

* Nov. 5 1701.

False Report of a PLOT *at* Windsor.

There ran about this time, such a Rumour of *Plots*, that on *Sunday* the 23d of *November* the Queen's Ordinary Guard was doubled at *Windsor*, upon Information that some disaffected Persons lurk'd in the Night, near the little House in which Her Majesty made Her Residence; and at the same time it was made Publick, that one of the

the Queen's Gardiners was committed to Prison for speaking Scandalous Words against Her Majesty. But whatever there was in the last part of this Report, it appear'd afterwards, That the first Alarm was occasion'd by Three Young *German* Gentlemen, who being gone to *Windsor* the *Saturday* to view the Castle, and see the Court the next Day, happen'd to Walk about the Queen's House, in the Evening. As they came near a Centry, they were challeng'd as usual; but not understanding *English*, and thinking they had come too near the Queen's House, instead of answering, they betook themselves to their Heels, and went to their Lodgings. Hereupon the Centry call'd his Corporal, and the Commanding Officer being acquainted with what had pass'd, and having made his Report, it was thought proper to double the Guard. A. C. 1712.

Reasons that induc'd the Duke of Marlbrough to go out of England.

The Duke of *Marlborough* having wisely consider'd, That notwithstanding the constant Precaution he us'd, since he was remov'd from the Command of the Army and other Employments, not to intermeddle in Publick Affairs, yet he could not be merry with Four or Five intimate Friends, or take a Turn into the Country, without giving Suspicions to his Enemies, and being traduc'd by Mercenary Libellers: His Grace resolv'd at last, to make other People easy, and his own Person more Secure, by retiring out of the Kingdom. His Grace having open'd his Design to a Great Man in the Ministry, and demanded a Pass, about the latter End of *October*, the same was granted and deliver'd to his Grace about a Fortnight after. But it was confidently reported, That his Grace was deny'd the Favour of paying his Personal Duty to the Queen before he left *England*. It is observable, that both *Tories* and *Whigs* were variously affected with his Grace's going away, or, as many call'd it, *voluntary Exile*: Some judging it ominous, others favourable to their respective Parties; some the Effect of Fear, and others of Prudence. In all Probability both these Motives prevail'd with the Duke: And, indeed, it was high time for his Grace to

He is deny'd the Favour of seeing the Queen.

A. C. 1712.

leave the Kingdom, when ſo many Arts were us'd to render him obnoxious, and to involve him in any thing that look'd like a Deſign againſt the Government. To this purpoſe we may take notice, that beſides what was ſuggeſted by the *Examiner* before quoted, That his Grace *ſet the Example of Party-Duels, and deputed the late Lord* Mohun *to be the General Bully of the Faction*, it was maliciouſly inſinuated not only in private Whiſpers, but even before the Coroner's Inqueſt, that the Duke of *Marlborough* was Privy to the Challenge that was ſent to the Duke of *Hamilton*. The firſt having ſettled his Domeſtick Affairs, and, as was then reported, convey'd moſt of his real Eſtate to his Sons-in-law, ſet out for *Dover*, on *Monday* the 24th of *November*; but the Wind being contrary, his Grace continued at the Houſe of his Friend, Sir *Henry Furneſe*, till the *Sunday* following, when he embark'd at *Dover* in the *North Britain* Packet-Boat. The next Morning his Grace came before the Harbour of *Oſtend*; and the Captain of the Packet-boat hoiſting her Enſign on the Top-maſt-head, the Town took this as a Signal of his Grace's being on Board, and made a Salute of all the Cannon towards the Sea; and on the Packet-boat's entring the Harbour, of three Rounds of all the Artillery on the Ramparts. On his Grace's Landing he was receiv'd by General *Cadogan* and Brigadier *de Caris*, Governor of the Place, and conducted by a vaſt Concourſe of People to Captain *Brown*'s, where he din'd. He ſupp'd with the Governor; lay that Night at the Burgo-Maſter's; and the next Day (*December* 13. N. S.) his Grace ſet out for *Antwerp*; being ſaluted by the Yachts and other *Engliſh* Ships. The following Copy of Verſes was made upon his Grace's Departure:

Endeavours uſed to involve him in Plots.

He embarks at Dover Nov. 30.

His Reception at Oſtend.

To

A. C. 1712.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, *on his going into* Germany.

A Copy of Verses on his Graces going to Germany.

'GO, Mighty PRINCE and thoſe Great Nations ſee,
'Which thy Victorious Arms before made Free;
'View that Fam'd *Column*, where thy Name engrav'd,
'Shall tell their Children who their Empire ſav'd.
'Point out that *Marble*, where thy Worth is ſhewn.
'To every Grateful Country, but thy Own.
'O Cenſure undeſerv'd! Unequal Fate!
'Who ſtrove to Leſſen *Him* who made *Her* Great;
'Which pamper'd with Succeſs, and Rich in Fame,
'Extoll'd His Conqueſt, but Condem'd his Name;
'But Virtue is a Crime, when plac'd on high,
'Tho' all the Fault's in the Beholder's Eye.
'Yet He untouch'd, as in the Heat of Wars,
'Flies from no Danger, but *Domeſtic Jars*.
'Smiles at the Dart, which angry *Envy* Shakes,
'And only fears for *Her*, whom he forſakes;
'He grieves to find the Courſe of *Virtue* croſt,
'Bluſhing to ſee our Blood no better loſt.
'Diſdains in Factious Parties to contend,
'And proves in Abſence moſt *Britannia*'s Friend:
'So the Great *SCIPIO* of Old, to ſhun
'That Glorious Envy, which his Arms had won,
'Far from his Dear, Ungrateful *Rome* retir'd,
'Prepar'd whene'er His Country's Cauſe required,
'To ſhine in *Peace* and *War*, and be again Admir'd,

A. C. 1712.

The Duke of *Marlborough* was receiv'd with extraordinary Marks of Reſpect in all the *Dutch* Garriſons, particularly at *MAESTRICHT*. On the 20th of *December* N. S. the Magiſtrates of that Place waited on his Grace; after which he was entertain'd at Supper by General *Dopft* the Governor, and then with a Ball, where all the Perſons of Diſtinction in that Town were preſent. On the 22d in the Morning, the Garriſon was drawn up in Two Lines from the Gate of *Germany* to the Houſe of the Governor, from whence his Grace ſet out about Nine of the Clock, and proceeded to the ſaid Gate, Drums beating, Trumpets ſounding, and Colours flying. General *Dopft* accompany'd him near half Way between *Maeſtricht* and *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where his Grace intended to continue ſome Time; but Lieutenant General *Cadogan* took his leave of the Duke the 20th, and ſet out for *Bruſſels*.

The Duke of Marlbrough *receiv'd with great Marks of Reſpect in all the* Dutch *Garriſons.*

He goes to Aix-la-Chapelle

We may here take Notice, That General *Cadogan* paid very dear for the Demonſtrations of Affection and Reſpect he paid to the Duke of *Marlborough*, being, ſoon after, diveſted of all the Places and Employments he had under the Crown of *Great Britain*.

Gen. Cadogan *remov'd from all his Employments*

Colonel *John Hamilton* being brought to the Bar, at the *Seſſions Houſe* in the *Old Baily*, on *Thurſday* the 11th of *December*, in order to be arraign'd, a Writ of Appeal was deliver'd to the Sheriff, at the Suit of the Lady *Mohun*, againſt the ſaid *John Hamilton*, for the Murther of her Lord; and Sir *James Montague* and other Learned Council mov'd, That his Tryal at the Suit of the Crown might be ſuſpended, and give way to the Writ of Appeal; which being oppos'd by other Council, and Arguments us'd on both ſides, the Court was of Opinion that he ought to be try'd upon the Indictment. Accordingly the next † Day, the Colonel was arraign'd upon Two Indictments, the firſt, 'For the Murther of *Charles* 'Lord *Mohun*, by Aiding and Aſſiſting the Duke 'of *Hamilton*, and *George Maccartney* Eſq; in 'giving him a Mortal Wound, of which he in-'ſtantly dy'd; the ſecond for the Murther of 'Duke

D'. Hamilton's *Tryal.*

† Decemb. 12th, *his Charge.*

'Duke of *Hamilton*, in Aiding and Aſſiſting the 'Lord *Mohun* and *George Maccartney* Eſq; in 'Murthering the ſaid Duke, by giving him a 'Mortal Wound on the Left Part of the Breaſt 'near the Left Pap, of the Breadth of Three 'Quarters of one Inch, and the Depth of Twelve 'Inches:' As alſo upon two other Indictments upon the Coroner's Inquiſition for thoſe Two Murthers; to all which he pleaded *Not Guilty*. The Evidence produc'd againſt him having been examin'd, the Colonel in his Defence alledg'd, 'That the Duke of *Hamilton* call'd him to go 'Abroad with him; but he knew not any thing 'of the Matter till he came into the Field; and 'ſeveral Noble-men of *Scotland*, and other Per'ſons of Quality, gave him the Character of a 'very Honeſt, Gallant, Inoffenſive Man. After 'this the Court ſumm'd up the Evidence, none 'of which being ſufficient to prove the Priſo'ner's *Knowledge* of the *Duel*; the Jury found 'him Guilty of Man-ſlaughter, upon Two In'dictments, and acquitted him of the Coroner's 'Inquiſition. Hereupon, he pray'd the Benefit 'of the Statute, which was order'd to be enter'd 'accordingly.' The next Day he receiv'd Judgment, and by the Queen's Clemency was excus'd being burnt in the Hand; but the Lady *Mohun* brought her Appeal into the Court of *Queen's Bench*.

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His Defence.

He's found Guilty of Manſlaughter. Dec. 13.

On the 16th of *November* the Queen in Coun- cil at *Windſor* ſign'd a *Proclamation*, importing, 'That whereas the Parliament ſtood prorogu'd to '*Tueſday* the 13th of *January* next, it was Her Ma'jeſty's Pleaſure, that the ſaid Parliament ſhould 'then be held and ſit, for the Diſpatch of weighty 'and important Affairs. Eight * Days after, a- nother *Proclamation* was order'd to be iſſued 'out, ſtrictly charging and commanding all the 'Peers of *Scotland* to meet at *Holy Rood* Houſe in '*Edinburgh*, on the 13th Day of *January* next, 'to chuſe a Peer of *Scotland* to ſit in the Houſe of 'Peers of this preſent Parliament of *Great Britain*, 'in the Room of *James* Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon* deceaſed.

Proclamation for the ſitting of the Parliament.

* Nov. 24. *Another Proclamation for the chuſing a Peer in Scotland to ſit in the Britiſh Parliament.*

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All this while ſtrict Search was made after Lieutenant General *Maccartney*; and the better to promote and encourage a Diſcovery, beſides the Reward of 500*l.* mention'd in the Queen's *Proclamation*, Advertiſements were publiſh'd in the *London* Gazette and other News-Papers, ſuggeſting, *That the Wound whereof the Duke of* Hamilton *dy'd, was given him by the ſaid* Maccartney; *and promiſing*, in the Name of the Dutcheſs of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, that *whoſoever ſhould diſcover the ſaid General* Maccartney, *ſo that he might be apprehended, ſhould receive from Her Grace a further Reward of Three Hundred Pounds to be paid by Sir* Richard Hoare *Goldſmith*. Moreover, upon Information, (ſaid to be given upon Oath by a Chair-man) That General *Maccartney* was carried in a Sedan to the Duke of *Richmond*'s Houſe in the Privy-Garden, *White-hall*, Two of the Queen's Meſſengers were order'd to ſearch the ſaid Houſe, which they did † with great ſtrictneſs, and to little purpoſe; except it were the gathering a Mobb about the Place. The next Day the Duke himſelf was examin'd before the Council: But what paſs'd there is ſtill a Secret—— 'Tis certain, however, That after the Duel was fought, General *Maccartney* went from *Kenſington* to *Chelſea*, and thence to the Duke of *Richmond*'s Houſe, where he lay but one Night, and early next Morning betook himſelf to another Sanctuary. Two Days * before the Body of the Lord *Mohun* was, with great Pomp, inter'd under the Altar of the Church in St. *Martins* in the Fields, near his Father's. It was for ſome Days uncertain who ſhould ſucceed the late Duke of *Hamilton* in the Extraordinary Embaſſy to *France*: But on *Sunday* the 23d of *November* the Queen was pleas'd to declare Her Choice of the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, for that Employment. As for the important and profitable Place of Maſter of the Ordnance, which was likewiſe become vacant by the Death of Duke *Hamilton*, Her Majeſty did not think fit to diſpoſe of it ſo ſoon.

Strict Search after General Maccartney.

Rewards offer'd to diſcover him.

The Duke of Richmond's *Houſe ſearched* † Nov. 26.

* Novm. 25 *the L.d.* Mohun *interr'd.*

The Duke of Shrewsbury *nam'd Ambaſſador Extraordinary to go to* France.

The

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The chief Members of the Privy Council having for ſome Days been taken up in examining Witneſſes concerning the fatal Duel ſo often mentioned, it was the 20th of *November* before the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out from *London* to embark at *Greenwich* for *Holland*, with a New Plan containing Her Majeſty's laſt Intentions about Peace. His Excellency arrived at the *Hague* on the 6th of *December* N. S. made the next Day a Viſit to the Preſident of the Week, and to the Grand Penſionary; and having deſired, That a Deputation might be made to him the 8th at Eleven of the Clock in the Morning, there went to his Houſe, at that time a Deputy from each Province, to whom were added the Grand Penſionay, and the Regiſter *Fagel*, who ſtaid there till paſt Two in the Afternoon. What paſs'd in that Memorable Conference was ſoon after publiſhed at the *Hague* as follows:

The Earl of Strafford *ſets out for* Holland, Nov. 20

He arrives at the Hague, Dec 6, N. S.

'The Deputies of their High Mightineſſes being with the Earl of *Strafford*, at his own Houſe, his Excellency firſt of all aſſur'd the ſaid Deputies in very obliging Terms, that he never was more pleas'd with being here and with meeting the ſaid Deputies than on this Occaſion, as wiſhing nothing more than to ſee the antient Friendſhip and good Correſpondence between Her Majeſty and this State reviv'd, and flattering himſelf that as he was charg'd with Orders and Inſtructions from Her Majeſty, which tended to procure a good Peace for all *Europe*, and the firm Security and Augmentation of this State, ſo a good, ſolid and laſting Friendſhip and Correſpondence might thereby be eſtabliſhed between Her Majeſty and Her Succeſſors and this State. He added, That he could not forbear ſaying, he wiſh'd the Love of War and the private Intereſts of ſome Perſons had never given Occaſion for a Coldneſs in that Friendſhip, which might have prov'd fatal to this State, and may yet prove ſo, if the laſt Offers now to be made on the Part of Her Majeſty, for re-eſtabliſhing a perfect Union with

Account of his Conference with the States Deputies, Dec. 8, N. S.

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'with this State ſhould not be accepted. That 'Reflection on what had paſs'd might ſerve to 'prevent Inconveniencies for the future; ſeeing 'the Refuſal to agree to the Suſpenſion of Arms 'propos'd on the Part of Her Majeſty, might have 'brought ruin on this State, and had actually 'coſt them ſo dear; and that there was cauſe to 'fear much greater Evil, in caſe their High Mighti-neſſes ſhould now refuſe to come to a Reſolu-'tion to conclude the Peace joyntly with Her 'Majeſty.

'The ſaid Earl of *Strafford* further repreſented, 'that he was commanded by Her Majeſty to re-'turn an Anſwer to the laſt Propoſitions or O-'verture made by their High Mightineſſes touch-'ing Peace: That the ſaid Propoſitions or Over-'ture contain'd one Point, which is contrary 'to the Engagements whereinto Her Majeſty 'had before entred, as their High Mightineſſes 'had been before inform'd, namely, that *Sicily* 'ſhall be given to the Duke of *Savoy*: That as to 'ſome other Points, there are at preſent inſur-'mountable Obſtacles riſen, which might have 'been got over, had not ſo ſtrong Oppoſition 'been made to Her Majeſty's Meaſures, and had 'not Her Majeſty been conſtrain'd to agree ſepa-'rately to a Suſpenſion of Arms.

'That every one muſt needs be ſenſible, that 'the Irreſolution of this State had been attended 'by very unhappy Accidents; and that there-'fore Her Majeſty was very deſirous they would 'at length come to fix upon ſome Propoſitions, 'which might be reaſonable in themſelves, and 'of ſuch a Nature, that in the unlucky Con-'juncture, wherein Affairs now ſtand, they might 'be obtain'd of *France*.

'That what is above-mention'd being the An-'ſwer which Her Majeſty thought fit to make to 'their High Mightineſſes laſt Propoſitions or 'Overture, Her Majeſty had given him, the ſaid 'Earl of *Strafford*, Permiſſion to declare further, 'that he well knew Her Majeſty was determin'd 'to inſiſt upon, and even to procure from *France* 'the Ceſſion of *Tournay*, to ſtrengthen the Bar-

'rier

'rier of this State with a Place of ſo great Im- A. C.
'portance; but that he, the ſaid Earl, knowing 1712.
'this to be Her Majeſty's firm Intention, knew
'likewiſe that Her Majeſty's Conduct in this Mat-
'ter would wholly depend upon that of this
'State; and that after the making ſo conſidera-
'ble a Step in favour of this State, it was expect-
'ed, that this State on their Part ſhould forth-
'with concur with Her Majeſty in concluding
'the Peace, without ſeeking new Objections,
'and without making other Demands; and that
'as ſoon as this State ſhall declare themſelves in
'an Authentick Manner, ſo that Her Majeſty can
'depend upon it, then Her Majeſty will cauſe a
'Declaration to be made in full Congreſs, that
'the Article of the Ceſſion of *Tournay* ſhall be
'one of the Conditions of Peace; and a Condi-
'tion *ſine qua non.*

'That he was likewiſe to inform their High
'Mightineſſes, that his Majeſty the King of *France*
'had made very ſtrong Inſtances for his Ally the
'Elector of *Bavaria*, and that the leaſt which
'his ſaid Majeſty pretended to ask for him, was,
'That the ſaid Elector ſhall continue in Poſſeſſi-
'on of *Luxembourg*, *Namur*, and *Charleroy*, ſub-
'ject however to the Terms of the *Barrier* for
'this State, till the ſaid Electorate be reſtor'd to
'his Electorate of *Bavaria*, excluſive of the *Upper*
'*Palatinate*, and be plac'd in the Rank and Dig-
'nity of Ninth Elector.

'That beſides, the King of *France* will propoſe
'that the Kingdom of *Sardinia* be given to the
'ſaid Elector, for effacing, by the Title of King,
'the Diſgrace and Mortification of being degra-
'ded from his Rank of Elector. That Her Ma-
'jeſty judg'd that this Point may be granted, that
'ſo the Poſſeſſion of *Tournay* may be ſecur'd to
'this State, and a Peace made which will be Safe
'and Laſting.

'That he was alſo to repreſent to their High
'Mightineſſes, in Her Majeſty's Name, that Her
'Majeſty was not only deſirous to re-eſtabliſh, but
'likewiſe to maintain an entire Union between
'Her Majeſty and this State, and that Her Maje-

ſty,

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'ſty hop'd, and aſſuredly believ'd, that their High 'Mightineſſes were of the ſame Sentiments with 'Her in this Matter; that it was therefore neceſ-'ſary, without any loſs of Time, to remove all 'that this State may ſeem to have gain'd, either 'to the immediate Prejudice, or to the future 'Danger, of Her Majeſty's and Her Kingdoms 'Intereſts.

'That he had Order to inform their High 'Mightineſſes on this Occaſion, that he had 'brought with him a Plan of a new Treaty of 'Succeſſion and Barrier, and muſt inſiſt that this 'Treaty might be Sign'd before the Concluſion of 'the Peace.

'That upon a Diſcuſſion of the ſeveral Articles 'of the now exiſting Barrier Treaty, he would 'make appear to the Miniſters of this State, that 'therein many things are inſerted which in *Eng-'land* are look'd upon as diſadvantageous to Her 'Majeſty's Subjects, and which certainly cannot 'be reconcil'd either to the Letter or to the Deſign 'of the Grand Alliance, nor are conformable to 'any Principles upon which the preſent Confe-'deracy was made, and the preſent War begun. 'That he wou'd further ſhew, that the Altera-'tions, Additions, and Omiſſions now propos'd, 'are, no other than ſuch as are neceſſary to 'rectify the Miſtakes, and to explain what 'is dubious in the aforeſaid Treaty, and to 'fill up ſome Articles which in the ſaid Trea-'ty were left open, and were to be ſettled by a 'further Agreement, which further Agreement 'was never yet made; and laſtly, to take away 'ſome Obſtructions thence ariſing to the Com-'merce of *Great Britain*, and to remedy yet grea-'ter Evils which there was but too much Reaſon 'to apprehend: That beſides, the particular 'Guaranty of the Succeſſion and Barrier being 'thus explain'd, and made better, will not only 'be an additional Security for both Nations, and 'be cordially executed at what Time ſoever the 'Occaſion ſhall happen, but will more than ever 'unite the Two Nations in Friendſhip and Affe-'ction. Whereas, on the other Hand, this State

'cannot

cannot but expect a slow Execution of a Treaty, A. C.
which, according to the Sentiments of the *Bri-* 1712.
tish Nation, has been declar'd dishonourable and
disadvantageous to it: That to pretend to hold
the said Nation under an Engagement of such a
Nature as this, can have no other effect than to
nourish Jealousy and Misunderstanding, which,
one time or other, may break out in an open
Rupture.

'That among the Terms of the New Plan, the
Fourth Article of the Treaty of Barrier im-
ported, That Her Majesty consented to the States
putting Garrisons, providing, changing, aug-
menting or diminishing them, as they should
think fit, into the following Places, namely,
Furnes, Fort *Knoque*, *Ypres*, *Menin*, the Town
and Castle of *Tournay*, *Mons*, *Charleroy*, the
Town and Castle of *Namur*, the Castle of *Ghent*,
the Forts *Pearl*, *Philip*, and *Damm*; that Fort St.
Dhona being joyn'd to the Fortifications of *Sluys*
shall be yielded in Propriety to this State; and
that the Fort of *Rodenhuysen* on this side of *Ghent*
shall be raz'd.

'That in the Ninth Article 'tis stipulated, that
all the Revenues of the Places to be yielded up by
France, which did not belong to the Crown of
Spain at the time of the Death of King *Charles* II.
shall be given to this State, towards maintaining
the Barrier, except only so much as is necessary
for the Civil Government of the said Towns,
Places, and Castellanies, as also a Million of
Guilders yearly out of the clearest Revenues
of the rest of the *Spanish Netherlands*.

'That what relates to *Bon*, *Huy*, and *Liege*,
shall be settled with the Ministers of the Em-
peror and Empire; but that Her Majesty's Sen-
timent was, that the first of those Places should
be garrison'd by the Imperialists, and the other
two by this State.

'That lastly, notwithstanding all the Provo-
cations and all the Delays on the Part of this
State, the Queen had hitherto kept the Negoti-
ation open; that Her Majesty thought she had
now retarded it long enough, and possibly too

long

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'long in good Policy. That therefore the Offers 'which Her Majesty now made by him the Earl 'of *Strafford*, in Quality of Her Ambassador and 'Plenipotentiary, were Her ultimate Resoluti-'ons: And that this was the last time she would 'address her self to their High Mightinesses, in 'case they should form new Delays, and not 'answer Her Majesty's good Intentions for this 'State's own Interests.

'That in the mean while Her Majesty had or-'der'd him, the Earl of *Strafford*, in Testimony 'of the intire Confidence which She has in their 'High Mightiness's, to represent, That Her Ma-'jesty had judg'd Herself oblig'd, not only in good 'Policy, but likewise in Consideration of the 'great Services which the Duke of *Savoy* has done 'for the Common Cause, and of the Danger to 'which he was expos'd by his firm Adherence 'thereto, to take Care not only for his Security, 'but likewise for his Grandeur, by procuring 'for him *Sicily* and the Tracts of the Country on 'this side the *Alps*, which are necessary to secure '*Exilles* and *Fenestrelles*, and to cover *Piedmont*. 'That his Succession after that of King of *Philip* 'is acknowledg'd, by the Renunciaeion. That 'Her Majesty desired the Concurrence of this 'State in all that has been promised to his Royal 'Highness; and that Her Majesty desir'd likewise, 'that this State should join with Her to oblige 'the Emperor to a Neutrality for *Italy*, and to 'withdraw his Troops from *Catalonia*: And that 'Her Majesty was resolv'd to make that Neutra-'lity a Condition of transporting the said Troops 'which Her Majesty would do at Her own Ex-'pence; seeing without that Neutrality, the 'Emperor might disturb all *Italy*, and particu-'larly the Duke of *Savoy*, on Account of his 'Treaty of the Year 1703; one of the Imperial 'Ministers having already threatned a Minister of 'the Duke of *Savoy* therewith, which would 'certainly engage the Queen and this State in the 'Troubles and Wars of *Italy*. Then the said 'Earl of *Strafford* communicated to them, the

'said

'ſaid Deputies, an Anſwer, on the Part of Her 'Majeſty, to the laſt Memorial of the Emperor's 'Miniſter in *England*, by which Her Majeſty's 'Sentiments in this Matter were confirm'd. A. C. 1712.

'The ſaid Earl of *Strafford* further repreſented, 'That Her Majeſty being inform'd of the preſent 'Diſorders in the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, had ſent 'over the Earl of *Orrery* hither to redreſs them, 'to concert thereupon with the Deputies of this 'State, and to reſume the Adminiſtration in 'common with their High Mightineſſes Depu-'ties, and to keep the ſame, till the Emperor 'ſhall accept the ſaid *Netherlands* on the Condi-'tions which the Queen and their High Mighti-'neſſes ſhall agree upon for yielding them 'up to him: Adding hereto, that the Earl of '*Orrery* had Order not to do any thing in this 'Affair, but according as he ſhould find a Diſ-'poſition here to act in concert with the Queen.

'After this the ſaid Earl of *Strafford* repeated 'briefly the Subſtance of his Diſcourſe, preſſing 'for a ſpeedy Reſolution, whether this State is 'willing or not to ſign the Peace joyntly with 'Her Majeſty immediately and without any De-'lay; for otherwiſe Her Majeſty would be ob-'lig'd to Sign Her Peace, without waiting for 'this State to come into it longer than a Fortnight 'or Three Weeks at furtheſt. That Her Majeſty, 'aſſuring Herſelf this State will not delay to con-'clude the Peace with Her, will procure *Tournay* 'for them, which, with many other Places, 'were not to be expected from *France* if the Queen 'ſhould ſign Her Peace ſeparately.] That the 'Plan of Peace was very near the ſame with that 'contain'd in Her Majeſty's Speech: Adding 'thereto, That Her Majeſty had judg'd it neceſſary 'for the better Security of the Barrier, that this 'State ſhould have a Garriſon in *Mons*, as well 'as in other Places of the Barrier.

'That Her Majeſty had endeavour'd to prevail 'with *France* to yield up *Condé*, but that Her 'Efforts to that End had proved ineffectual.

'That

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'That as to the Empire, there would be no 'Alteration in what was contain'd in the said 'Speech relating thereto; nor in any thing with 'respect to the Emperor, only that *Sardinia* shall 'be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*; and that the 'Duke of *Savoy* shall have *Sicily*. That Her 'Majesty is very desirous to have the Concurrence 'of this State in all that relates to that Duke as 'well as to the Elector of *Bavaria*, and to oblige 'the Emperor to consent to the Neutrality of '*Italy*, and to withdraw his Troops from *Catalo-*'*nia*.

'That She farther desired, That the Plenipo-'tentiaries of this State at *Utrecht* might be fur-'nish'd with Full-Powers, to conclude forthwith 'the New Treaty of Barrier: And that above all 'Her Majesty requir'd their High Mightines's 'speedy and positive Resolution and Answer, for 'bringing this great Negotiation to an End, set-'tling a Good and Firm Peace, and renewing a 'perpetual Friendship and Union between Her 'Majesty's Kingdoms and this State.

'In Conclusion, the said Earl of *Strafford* gave 'into the Hands of the Register *Fagel*, a Copy of 'the Project of the New Treaty of Succession and 'Barrier, mention'd in his Propositions, saying, 'That though he was commanded to communi-'cate it joyntly with the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* 'to their High Mightines's Plenipotentiaries at '*Utrecht*, yet he was willing to deliver it here, 'that thereby Time might be sav'd, and that 'their High Mightinesses might the sooner give 'Instructions to their Plenipotentiaries there-'upon.

The United Provinces variously affected by the Earl of Strafford's *Proposals.*

A Report of this important Conference having been laid before the States-General, their High Mightinesses came to a Resolution, That a Copy of it, and of the Plan of Peace be forthwith communicated to the States of the respective Provinces; which being done accordingly, the Members of those Assemblies were variously affected by the Earl of *Strafford*'s New Overtures; but all were equally perplex'd what to do in this critical Juncture.

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ſture. The States of *Holland* having met on the 14th of *December* N. S. there appear'd to be a general Diſpoſition to reject the New Plan; and tho' ſome Members urg'd the Neceſſity of putting an end to this heavy and expenſive War, yet Monſieur *de Duyvénvoorde*, of the Body of the Nobility, ſpoke with that Vehemency againſt ſuch a Peace as was now propos'd, that he drew many to his Opinion of adhering to the Plan, which the States General had ſome time before tranſmitted to the Court of *Great Britain*: But, however, the Majority thought fit proceed with the utmoſt Caution in ſo arduous an Affair; and to defer their final Reſolution till they had receiv'd New Inſtructions from the reſpective Towns. In the mean time, Count *Sinzendorf* diſpatch'd an Expreſs to the Imperial Court, with an Account of what paſs'd at the *Hague*; and on the other Hand, the Earl of *Strafford* repair'd on 15th of *December* N. S. to *Utrecht*, where the next Day, he receiv'd Viſits from moſt of the Plenipotentiaries, particularly of thoſe of *France*: After which his Excellency, together with the Lord Privy-Seal, was in Conference at the Baron *de Randwick's*, with Meſſieurs *Buys*, *Vanderduſſen*, *de Renſwoude*, and *Goſlinga*. It was obſerv'd, That there appear'd to be a greater intimacy than before, between the Earl of *Strafford* and Monſieur *Buys*, Penſionary of *Amſterdam*, who din'd the 17th with Count *de Denhof*, together with Mr. *Whitworth*, the Queen of *Great Britain's* Envoy Extraordinary to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, who being lately recall'd, took *Utrecht* in his way to *England*. On the 18th in the Morning Meſſieurs *Buys*, *Vanderduſſen*, *de Renſwoude*, and *Goſlinga*, went to the *Hague*; and 'twas given out that the Earl of *Strafford*, who ſet out the ſame Morning from *Utrecht*, took alſo the ſame Route, but his Excellency repair'd *incognito* to *Amſterdam*, where he had ſeveral Succeſsful Conferences with the Leading Magiſtrates of that Great and Wealthy City, whoſe Reſolutions are generally follow'd by the States of the Province of *Holland*, as the Latter's are by the States General. This Journey gave no ſmall Umbrage

The Earl of Strafford's *Negotiation at* Utrecht.

His private Journey to Amſterdam.

A, C. 1712. to the Imperial Miniſters; and, on the other hand, the Lord Privy-Seal acted his Part ſo well at *Utrecht*, that on the 19th of *December* the States of that Province came to an Unanimous Reſolution, 'That their Deputies at the *Hague* ſhould 'be directed to conſent on their Part to the Plan 'of Peace lately propos'd; and likewiſe to the 'New Project of a Treaty for ſecuring the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*; 'and preſerving a good and ſufficient Barrier in 'the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; as alſo that the ſaid 'Deputies ſhould be inſtructed to declare in the 'moſt ſolemn and reſpectful manner, the deep 'Senſe that Province ſhould always have of the 'Queen of *Great Britain*'s great Goodneſs to them, 'and her Generous Care of their Intereſts.' It was the 29th of *December* N. S. before the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland* came to a Reſolution about the New Plan of Peace; by which time the other Provinces had tranſmitted their ſeveral Opinions to the States General on the ſame Subject. All of them were Unanimous in one Point, *viz.* to come into the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Meaſures; but then every Province, that of *Utrecht* only excepted, gave Her Conſent with ſome Reſtrictions: Some of them inſiſting to have *Condé* either yielded to the States, or at leaſt Demoliſh'd; others upon ſome other Terms in relation to the Barrier or Commerce; and all, in general, upon the Ceſſion of the *Upper Gelderland* to their Republick.

The States of Utrecht conſent to the New Plan.

The States General, having maturely weigh'd the Sentiments of the reſpective Provinces, did the ſame Night (*Thurſday December* 29th N. S.) write the following Letter, directed,

To the QUEEN *of* GREAT BRITAIN,

MADAM,

Letter of the States Gen. to the Queen about the Overtures made by the Earl of Strafford.

'IF we have taken ſome time to deliberate upon 'the Propoſal which the Earl of *Strafford*, 'Your Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipo-'tentiary, made to us after his Return hither, We 'hope the Conſtitution of our State, as well as 'the Importance of the Affairs in Queſtion, will

'ſerve

'ſerve to excuſe us; and that the ſmall Delay A. C.
'that may be occaſion'd by our Conſultations, 1712.
'will be abundantly made up by the uprightneſs of our Sentiments, and by the Reſolution 'we have taken juſt now, of adhering more firmly than ever to Your Majeſty. In the firſt Place, 'we think our ſelves oblig'd to return Your Majeſty Thanks, for the Overtures You have caus'd 'the Earl of *Strafford* to lay before us; and for 'the Aſſurances, no leſs obliging than ſtrong, he 'has added to them, both of Your Majeſty's Deſire 'to procure a good Peace for All *Europe*, and to 'provide for the Safety, and even Augmentation 'of our State, and of Your Majeſty's Intention to 'ſettle a Good, Firm and Laſting Friendſhip and 'Correſpondence for Your Self and for Your Succeſſors, with our Republick. Theſe Aſſurances have been extreamly acceptable to us, ſince 'we only wiſh for ſuch a Peace, as may be enjoy'd 'by all *Europe* by the Reſtoration of the Security 'of its Repoſe: We having nothing in View for 'our State, but the Preſervation of our Rights 'and our Safety, without any other Increaſe or 'Acceſſion of Strength, than what is neceſſary 'for the ſaid Preſervation and Security. And 'ſince, above all Things, we have nothing ſo 'much at Heart, as we have formerly expreſs'd it 'often to Your Majeſty, and ſtill repeat here, as 'to knit as faſt as poſſible the Ties of good Intelligence, Friendſhip and Union between Your 'Majeſty, Your Succeſſors, and this Republick, 'in order to render the ſame indiſſoluble and perpetual, we thought we could not give a more 'Solemn and Solid Proof of it, than by declaring 'as we do hereby declare, That we are reſolv'd to 'join with Your Majeſty, to enter into the Meaſures You have taken for the Peace, and to conclude and ſign it jointly, and at the ſame Time 'with You, as alſo to enter into New Engagements with Your Majeſty about the Succeſſion 'and Barrier; to make a New Treaty of it; 'and to conclude and ſign it before the Peace.

'We doubt not but after this ſolemn Declaration Your Majeſty will be convinc'd of the Sin-

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'cerity of our Intentions, both with reſpect 'to the Peace, and the Ties that may more 'ſtrongly unite us to Your Majeſty. How-'ever, we hope, Madam, You will allow of 'ſome Obſervations and Remarks we have 'made, both on the Project of the New Trea-'ty of Succeſſion and Barrier, and on the 'Conditions of the enſuing Peace, which we 'think neceſſary, the one to explain ſome 'Things, and the other to make the Peace 'Solid and Laſting, and for our own Secu-'rity. We have order'd our Plenipotentia-'ries at the Congreſs of *Utrecht* to communi-'cate our Obſervations and Remarks to Your 'Majeſty's Miniſters to confer with them a-'bout them; and to adjuſt the Matter with 'them as far as they can. But as it may 'happen that Your Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries 'be not ſufficiently inſtructed or authoriz'd to 'determine, in ſuch manner as we deſire, all 'thoſe Points upon which we have made 'our Remarks, and which we think neceſſa-'ry; and as in the mean while we have a 'Mind to ſave Time as much as poſſible, 'and, to act, in all Reſpects, openly with 'Your Majeſty, we thought we could not do 'better, than to ſend our Obſervations and 'Remarks upon this whole Matter to the Sieur '*de Borſelen*, our Envoy Extraordinary, both 'that he may have the Honour to commu-'nicate the ſame to Your Majeſty, or to ſuch 'Commiſſioners as You ſhall pleaſe to appoint; 'and that Your Majeſty may be perſwaded, 'that we, by no means, deſign to delay, 'much leſs to hinder the Concluſion of the 'Peace, by ſtarting Difficulties. And that, 'at the ſame time, we may ſhew the great 'and entire Confidence we repoſe in Your 'Majeſty, we ſubmit our Sentiments in theſe 'Affairs, how important, and of what Conſe-'quence ſoever they may be, to thoſe of Your 'Majeſty; committing our Intereſts into Your 'Hands; and moſt humbly praying Your 'Majeſty to be pleas'd to examine our Ob-

'ſervations

'ſervations and Remarks, and to tranſmit A. C.
'Your Orders and Inſtructions thereupon to 1712.
'Your Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, as ſoon as
'poſſible, in Caſe they ſhould not be yet ſuffi-
'ciently inſtructed, about ſome of the Points
'and Articles that are the Subject Matter of
'our Remarks.

'And ſince we entirely truſt in Your Ma-
'jeſty's great Wiſdom, in Your Zeal for the
'Publick Good, and Your Affection to us
'and our Republick, we will conform our
'ſelves to Your Majeſty's Sentiments upon
'thoſe Points, as ſoon as Your Plenipotentia-
'ries ſhall communicate them to Ours.

'After this Proof of the Confidence we place
'in Your Majeſty, we cannot doubt but Your
'Majeſty will take our Intereſts to Heart: We
'think it were needleſs to renew to Your
'Majeſty the Aſſurances of our ardent Deſire
'for Peace; of our ſincere Intentions to join
'with You, and to enter into Your Mea-
'ſures; and of our firm Reſolution to U-
'nite our ſelves to Your Majeſty by an un-
'alterable Tie, ſince 'tis our Deſign to de-
'monſtrate the whole by Deeds.

'In the mean time, we pray GOD, MADAM,
'to pour his Bleſſings on the Meaſures Your
'Majeſty has taken, and on thoſe we deſign
'to take with You, and to compleat the Hap-
'pineſs and Glory of Your Reign, by pre-
'ſerving, many Years, Your Sacred Perſon
'in Health and Proſperity, *&c.*

Hague, the 29th of *December*, 1712. N S.

On the other hand, the Plenipotentiaries of the Four Aſſociated Circles of *Germany*, did the ſame Day lay the following PROPOSITION before the Miniſters of Her *Britannick* Majeſty.

Propoſition of the Miniſters of the Four Circles to the Britiſh Miniſters.

MY LORDS,

IT *is well known, That his late Majeſty King* William *of* England, *invited the Four Cir-*
cles

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cles to enter into the Grand Alliance made between his Imperial Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the States General of the United Provinces. It is likewise well known, That the Circles consented so to do, and thereupon agreed with his Majesty's Ministers at Nordlingen, by a solemn Treaty. It is well known, That Her Majesty, the present Queen, ratify'd the said Treaty, and caus'd the Seal of the Kingdom to be put thereto. It is no less certain, My Lords, That from the very Moment the Alliance was concluded, to that wherein we have the Honour to speak to you, the Circles have perform'd all the Conditions to which the Treaty of Nordlingen oblig'd them; and, That they have stood great Brunts from the Enemy, and suffer'd all the Inconveniencies in the World, that can be expected from so bloody and ruinous a War, and so powerful an Enemey; and that at their own Expence, and without troubling Her Majesty for One Penny Subsidy, with a firm and entire Confidence, that Her Majesty (as She always declar'd Her Pleasure and Satisfaction with the Firmness and Conduct of the Circles) would not fail to remember the good Services they did the Publick, and that they should reap the Fruits of their Expences, Sufferings and Labours, by virtue of the Assurances Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to give them, by so solemn a Treaty as that of Nordlingen. Notwithstanding which, we hear with Grief, That Her Majesty persists in the Opinion, that an universal Peace may and ought to be made, without the Circles enjoying the least Consolation, or Effect of their Alliance. No Amends, no Barrier, no Security; which would bring the utmost Desolation upon the Circles, and leave a fatal remembrance to Posterity. Wherefore, My Lords, we make our Addresses to the Justice and Goodness of Her Majesty, to the Wisdom of Her Ministers, and to the Generosity of the whole Nation, not to abandon so good and faithful Allies, and leave them in the miserable Condition in which they have been plung'd by former Treaties. It concerns Her Majesty's Honour, to fulfil Her Publick and Solemn Assurances: It concerns the

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Prudence and Equity of the Miniſtry, to keep ſacrum Verbum Regis, *and* ſacram Fidem *of the Great Seal of the Kingdom, to the end it may not remain in the Archives for a ſad Memorial: It concerns the Honour and Intereſt of the whole* Engliſh *Nation, that theſe faithful Allies ſhould alſo reap ſome Fruits from ſo many Millions it has ſpent, to obtain a juſt and reaſonable Peace.*

My Lords, *We will not fail to give in, by way of Memorial, what we have juſt told you. We deſire you to be pleas'd to give the Queen an Account of it; and moſt earneſtly intreat you to ſecond it in ſuch a manner, that we may hope for Inſtructions which may be a Comfort to our Circles and Principals.* For the reſt, *&c.*

This Repreſentation was not, it ſeems, very acceptable to the Court of *Great Britain*; for the World was ſoon after inform'd, by the Canal of a publick Paper countenanc'd by ſome Men in Power, that Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries *in Anſwer to that* Inſipid Harangue * *ſaid, that if the Aſſociated Circles did not obtain all they deſire, and Her Majeſty could wiſh them, the Blame was by no means to be laid at Her Door; firſt, becauſe during the War, the Empire had very much neglected the Proſecution of it on that ſide, and inſtead of* 80000 *Men, which the Emperor was engag'd to furniſh, and* 120000, *which by the* Matricula *of the Empire, the other Princes and States were obliged to bring upon the* Rhine, *they never actually furniſh'd* 30000, *and ſome Years not* 20000, *and thoſe ill provided with Things neceſſary, and that only for Two or Three Months at the moſt, in a Year; thereby leaving the whole Burden of the War to fall upon Her Majeſty and the States General in* Flanders; *the getting whoſe Money by exorbitant Bargains for their Troops, they have all along ſeem'd to have more at Heart, than the furniſhing their Contingent to their own Army, as Her Majeſty and the States did every Year in vain exhort them; which, if they had done, the War had, in all Appearance, been long ſince at an End, and they in Poſſeſſion of that*

* *See* Poſt-Boy *of* Jan. 1, 1712-13. *Anſwer of the* Britiſh *Miniſters to the Propoſition of the Four Circles.*

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which is now perhaps impossible to obtain; and therefore 'tis their own Princes the Circles have to thank, if they shou'd now fall short of their Expectations. But their Negligence in the War was not all; what has still put it more out of Her Majesty's Power to serve them so effectually as She always desired, has been the Opposition they have made to Her Measures in the Treaty of Peace; and that by insisting so stifly, at the Beginning of the Treaty, upon the Demand of an Answer in Writing *from the* French *Ministers, which they were told was not only in vain, and an endless way of Proceeding, but by adhering to which, they would only lose Time, and the only Opportunity of obtaining what they desired. And when afterwards a General Cessation of Arms was found necessary, and propos'd to them by Her Majesty, and they were told, that if they would enter into it, the Allies being united in their Councils might have oblig'd the Enemy to grant them any thing they could reasonably have insisted on; they rejected that Proposal, and deserted Her Majesty, to follow the* Chimerical Projects *of Prince* Eugene, *which how fatal they have been to the Common Cause, the Event has sufficiently demonstrated, and 'tis to be fear'd will more evidently appear, if they do not prevent another Campaign by reasonable Proposals of Peace. Her Majesty's Case was therefore very hard, that when She was prosecuting the War, the Allies, some of them, acted with almost as much Coldness and Indifference, as if they had been in Peace, or at least had no Interest in the War; and when She found a Peace necessary, they should then only begin to think of War; and after all, when by this unaccountable Way of Acting, they had brought themselves into inextricable Difficulties, they should cry out, that* They were deserted, *and endeavour to throw the* Odium *and Blame of it upon Her. However their Excellencies concluded, That Her Majesty would still do for the Four Circles, as well as the rest of Her Allies, all that She was oblig'd to by Treaty, and what more they had, by their Conduct, left in Her Power to do; and that in relation to themselves, no Good Offices and Endeavours should*

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be wanting on their part, to ſupport their Pretenſions, and procure them all poſſible and reaſonable Satisfaction.

Both from this Anſwer, and from the Steps of the United Provinces before-mention'd, it was generally believ'd in *England*, that the Negotiations of Peace would ſpeedily be brought to a Concluſion; ſince there ſeem'd to be nothing wanting, except the finding out ſome Biaſs to turn the Emperor and the Empire to concur heartily therein: Upon which expectation the Publick Funds advanc'd conſiderably, if not in real Value, at leaſt in Denomination. But ſuch as were better acquainted than the Generality, with State Affairs, were of Opinion that it would yet take up ſome Time to remove the Obſtructions laid in the Way by the Reſtrictions and Proviſoes of the United Provinces, and other Difficulties which are inſeparable from a Work of this Nature. Nor ſeems this to have been unforeſeen by the Courts of *France* and *Great Britain*, ſince they thought fit to prolong the Suſpenſion of Arms for Four Months by the following Agreement.

The Suſpenſion of Arms between France *and* Gr. Britain *prolong'd.*

WHereas a Treaty for a Suſpenſion of Arms, as well by Land as by Sea, and other Waters, was made between their Britiſh *and Moſt Chriſtian Majeſties, and ſign'd at* Paris *the 19th Day of* Auguſt, *1712, for the Term of Four Months, to commence from the 22d of the ſaid Month of* Auguſt. *And whereas the ſaid Ceſſation will expire on the 22d Day of* December *Inſt.* N. S. *Their ſaid Majeſties the Queen of* Great Britain, *and the Moſt Chriſtian King being in the ſame Mind they were at that Time, and having ſtill the ſame Views for the Welfare of* Chriſtendom, *have jug'd it neceſſary to prevent all Events of War that might interrupt the Meaſures which have been taken for attaining to the general Good they propoſe; and for theſe Cauſes and others, have agreed and conſented, as they do by theſe Preſents agree and conſent, to prolong and continue the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms for the Term of Four Months*

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Months longer, to commence from the said 22d *of* December *Instant, and to continue till the* 22d *of* April *in the Year* 1713. N. S. *So that the said Treaty for a Cessation of Arms concluded at* Paris *the Day above-said, shall be continued and prolong'd, to all Intents and Purposes, without any Interruption or Obstruction for the Term above-mention'd, as if the same were renew'd and inserted herein Word by Word.*

In Witness whereof, We have Sig'd these Presents, and hereunto affix'd our Seals.

Done at *London* the $\frac{26\ Novem.}{7\ Decem.}$ and at *Versailles* the 14*th* of *Decem.* N. S. 1712.

(L. S.) *Bolingbroke* (L. S.) *Colbert de Torcy.*

This Agreement was publish'd at *Paris* by an Ordinance dated from *Versailles* the 15th of *December* N. S. and at *London* by a Proclamation dated the 11th of *December* O. S.

The Marq. de Monteleone *arrives in* London Decemb. 5,

On *Saturday* the 29th of *November*, the Marquis *de Monteleone*, appointed by King *Philip* to be one of his Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, landed at *Deal*, and the next Day went to *Dover*, where the Guns of the Castle were fired, and the Mayor, Jurats and Common Council waited on his Excellency. On the 5th of *Dec.* the Marq. arriv'd in *London*, and was entertain'd at Dinner by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, together with the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of *Poulet*, and the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*. The Queen being come to Her Royal Palace at St. *James's*, from *Windsor* on *Tuesday* the 9th of *December*, the Marquis *de Monteleone* had the next * Day a private Audience of Her Majesty, to which he was introduc'd by the Earl of *Dartmouth*. The Compliment he made to the Queen, in *Spanish*, is very remarkable, being in Words to this Effect:

The Queen comes to St. James's Dec. 9.

The Marq. de Monteleone's *Compliment to the Queen.*

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MADAM,

THe Catholick King, my Maſter, has ſent Me to give Your Majeſty a Thouſand Thanks for the great Pains You have been pleas'd to take to procure Peace to Europe. *The whole* Spaniſh *Nation, in particular, owe their Lives to Your Majeſty: For had the War continued, there's not one faithful* Spaniard, *who would not have ſpent the laſt Drop of his Blood in my Maſter's Quarrel.*

To which the Queen anſwer'd to this Purpoſe:

SIR,

I Thank my Brother the King of Spain, *for the Compliment he makes Me by You: I think My Self very happy in being able to contribute to the Safety of ſo brave a Nation, and ſo Loyal a People.*

The Queen's Anſwer.

After this, the Marquis preſented to Her Majeſty the Duke *D'Atri*, the Count *de Montejo*, Marquis *Grillo*, Count *Bardi*, and other Perſons of Quality of his Nation:

The Queen endeavours to prevent the Electoral Pr. of Saxony's *turning* Roman *Catholick.*

The Queen being inform'd, That the Electoral Prince of *Saxony* was expected at *Rome*, in order to make there publick Profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion, Her Majeſty, out of Her Pious Zeal for the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt in the Empire, thought fit to renew Her good Officers with King *Auguſtus*, to perſwade him to recal his Son from *Italy*, and diſmiſs the *Popiſh* Servants about him; and, at the ſame time, Her Majeſty invited the King of *Pruſſia*, the Elector of *Hanover*, and the States General, to join their Efforts with Hers to engage his *Poliſh* Majeſty not to induce his Son to change his Religion. The great Argument which the *Roman* Catholicks made uſe of at this time, to gain that Young Prince, was the Proſpect of a Marriage between him and one of the Archdutcheſs's, which would open him the Way to the Imperial Throne, in caſe the preſent Emperor ſhould dye without Iſſue Male.

Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, who arriv'd at the *Hague* on the 1ſt of *November* N. S. had ſeveral Conferences with the Great Penſionary, the States Depu-

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Deputies, and ſome Miniſters of the Allies about the Diſpoſition of the Troops during the Winter; the Operations of the next Campaign; and how to pay the Auxiliary Forces lately in the *Britiſh* Pay; and having, in vain, expected the return of the Earl of *Strafford* till the 23d of that Month, his Highneſs ſet out that Day for *Utrecht*, in his Way to *Vienna*. On the 8th of *November* N. S. between Three and Four in the Morning, the Prince of *Anhalt Deſſau*, at the the Head of a *Pruſſian* Detachment, took the Caſtle of *Meurs* by Surprize, from the *Dutch*; upon which occaſion a Burgher was kill'd. Two Days after the Magiſtrates and Burghers took an Oath of Fidelity to the King of *Pruſſia*; all which was highly reſented by the States General, who both by their Miniſter at *Berlin*, and their Deputies at the *Hague* expoſtulated with his *Pruſſian* Majeſty and his Miniſters about the Surprizing of that Town; and inſiſted that the *Pruſſian* Troops ſhould evacuate the ſame, and leave it in their Poſſeſſion, as Executors of the Will of the late King *William*, till the Controverſy about his Succeſſion be determin'd. On the other hand, the King of *Pruſſia* would not allow the *Jus Præſidii*, (or Right of putting a Garriſon) which, in the Quality before-mention'd, the States General claim'd over that Town; and therefore preſs'd their High Mightineſſes to withdraw their Troops from thence. This Controverſy laſted till towards the end of *December* N. S. by which time the *Pruſſian* Garriſon in the Caſtle and Town of *Meurs*, having been conſiderably reinforc'd, General *Natzmar* their Commander, turn'd out of that Place Six Companies of *Dutch* Foot, commanded by the Sieur *de Friennes*, who incurr'd the Diſpleaſure of their High Mightineſſes for having ſuffer'd himſelf to be ſurpriz'd.

Pr. Eugene goes from the Hague to Vienna.

Meurs taken by Surprize by the Pruſſians.

The Dutch Garriſon turn'd out.

While the States General impatiently expected an Anſwer to their Letter to the Queen of *Great Britain*, about the new Plan of General Peace, and Treaty for the Guaranty of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, and Security of the Barrier in the *Netherlands*, the Council of State wrote † a Letter

† January 9. 1713, N. S. *Letter from the Council of State to the States Gen.*

to

to their High Mightineſſes, wherein they repre- A. C.
ſented, *That the Enemy, notwithſtanding the Nego-* 1712.
tiations of Peace, were making very great Prepara-
tions for taking the Field early, with a formidable
Army, and ſhew'd much more earneſtneſs to continue
the War, than to advance the Negotiations of Peace,
ſo that it would be the greateſt Negligence in the
World ſhould the States lie ſtill, without putting them-
ſelves into a Condition not to be ſupriz'd, and perhaps
over-run in the Spring, with the Loſs of all the Fruit
hop'd for from the Negotiations of Peace: For which
Reaſons they deſired a Conference with their High
Mightineſs's Deputies, to ſettle Funds neceſſary for
this purpoſe, which might ſerve (in caſe the Peace be
concluded before the opening of the Campaign) to pay
part of the Debts that were moſt preſſing. This Let-
ter having been examin'd by the Deputies of their
High Mightineſſes and thoſe of the Council of State,
they made their Report to the Aſſembly, importing,
That as they ought not to rely upon the bare Hope and
Appearance of Peace, of which there is no certainty,
they were of Opinion, that for making the neceſſary
Preparations a Sum of Three Millions ought to be
negotiated on the Account of the Generality, to be
imploy'd, as well for paying part of the Arrears due
to the Foreign Troops in the Service and Pay of this
State, as for the Preparations for the Campaign; and
in caſe of Peace, for paying the moſt preſſing Debts
contracted by the War.

Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes thereupon.

Which having been taken into Deliberation, their
High Mightineſſes reſolv'd the 10th *of* January
N. S. *that what is above-mention'd ſhould be com-*
municated to the Lords the States of the Provinces;
and that they ſhould be deſired to conſent forthwith to
the negotiating of the ſaid Three Millions, by way of
Augmentation of the preſent Lottery, on the Terms
propos'd, and for the Uſes above ſpecify'd, and to
ſend their Conſent to the Aſſembly.

That for this end it ſhould be repreſented to the Pro-
vinces, that while they were labouring to puſh on the
Negotiations of Peace with all poſſible Application,
it would be the utmoſt Imprudence to ſit quiet with-
out uſing any Precaution, while they ſaw the Enemy's
Preparations; the rather becauſe the Peace depended

on

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on the Enemy's Will, concerning which, they were not yet sufficiently inform'd, which ought to oblige this State to guard themselves immediately from all Surprize, that they might not be expos'd to irreparable Inconveniencies, that might draw Ruin upon the Republick.

That therefore their Thoughts ought not to be so fix'd upon Peace (which was yet uncertain) as to be turn'd intirely from War, and let the Preparations for the next Campaign lye neglected: But that on the contrary all imaginable Means ought to be used, to put things into a due State for making Head against the Enemy, if Peace should happen to fail.

That for this End, two things were absolutely necessary: One, That the Troops be put into a Condition to be able to take the Field when it should be judg'd convenient; the other, that Means be provided timely, for their subsisting and acting as might be thought proper.

So that their High Mightinesses hop'd and promis'd themselves, that the Lords the States of the Provinces, considering, according to their deep Wisdom, the Uncertainty of Peace, the great and extraordinary Preparations of the Enemy for a very early Campaign, and the heavy and ruinous Consequences that they might well expect from it, if they did not in good time take sufficient Precautions for opposing it, would all concur with the Unanimous Zeal in reflecting on all those Consequences, and employing the necessary Means for preserving their dear Country, by the favour of the Divine Blessing, without depending wholly on the Will of the Enemy.

This Resolution being form'd into a Circular Letter, and sent to the respective Provinces, had the desired Effect; and enclin'd them to consent to the Augmentation of the Lottery therein mentioned. Moreover, some Days before * the Council of State thought fit to publish a New Order, for the Recruiting of the Forces by the 25th of *March* next, under very severe Penalties.

* Jan. 4, N.S.

Negotiations at Utrecht.

The Express Count *Sinzendorf* had dispatch'd to *Vienna* with the Queen of *Great Britain*'s last Plan of Peace, being come back to *Utrecht* on the 3d of

of *January* N.S. the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had on the 5th in the Morning, at their own Desire, a long Conference with those of *Great Britain*, in which they declar'd, That their Master was very well dispos'd to promote a general Peace; and in the Evening the same Ministers met those of the States, and acquainted them likewise with his Imperial Majesty's Intentions. The Ratifications of a Treaty for a Suspension of Arms between *France* and *Spain* on one side, and *Portugal* on the other, were the next Morning exchang'd, having before been deliver'd into the Hands of the *British* Plenipotentiaries, who, by this time, and long before, had little else to do in the Congress, than to act as Mediators. In this Capacity, their Excellencies had on the 8th a long Conference with the Plenipotentiaries of *France*, at the Earl of *Strafford*'s House, in which their Lordships declar'd to them the Draught of a Project for bringing the Empress home from *Barcelona*, and withdrawing the Imperial Troops out of *Catalonia*. The 9th the Ministers of the Allies met in the Town-house as usual, after which the Plenipotentiaries of the States General had a particular Conference with those of *Great Britain*. The same Day began the Entertainments prepar'd by Count *de Tarouca* and Don *Luis Dachuna*, Plenipotentiaries of *Portugal*, to celebrate the Birth of the Prince of *Brazil*, and continued the 10th and 11th, during which time all Business was laid aside. Besides the Feastings, there were Comedies and Balls, and that with a Magnificence, and Elegance surpassing what was ever done by the Ministers of greater Potentates, on the like Occasions. As the raising the Siege of *Campo-Mayor*, the arrival of the *Brazil* Fleeet, the signing of the Suspension of Arms, and the Birth of the Prince of *Brazil*, happen'd much about the same time, there was a Paper presented to the Company, wherein, amongst other things, were the following Lines, the Numerical Letters of the Three first of which contain the Year 1712.

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The British Ministers act as Mediators

Magnificent Rejoycings made by the Portuguese *Ministers.*

Nas-

Naſcitur Prodromus Pacis,
Naſcens vindicat Urbem,
Lætæ claſſem advehit Urbi.

Hoc Infante dato Pax devolat edita Cælo.
Urbs ſervata Solo, claſſis adepta Salo.
Cui naſcendo favent Cælumque, Solumque, Salumque;
Dicite quis Tanto Principe major erit.

The Number of Miniſters preſent at theſe Rejoycings was about Fifty, beſides a great many private Gentlemen and Ladies of all Nations, among whom great Marks of Diſtinction were ſhew'd to the *Britiſh*.

On the 15th of *January*, Count *d' Sinzendorf* had a long Conference with the *Portugueze* Miniſters, about the Terms of Peace offer'd by *France* to that Crown, which 'twas ſaid the Emperor did not approve. The next Day (*Jan.* 16, N.S.) the Miniſters of the Allies met in the Town-houſe as uſual; and in the Evening the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were, for ſome Hours, in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*. Monſieur Mareſchal *de Bieberſtein* arriving at *Utrecht* the 17th in the Morning from the Court of *Berlin*, had a long Conference with the Earl of *Strafford*, by particular Orders from the King his Maſter. The ſame Morning the Miniſters of *France* were in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*; and the next Day (*Jan.* 18. *N. S.*) Monſieur *Buys*, one of the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries was alſo with their Lordſhips, by whoſe Interpoſition the difference between Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren* was brought to a fair Way of being accommodated, in order to the reſuming of the General Conferences. The ſame Day (*Jan.* 18. *N. S.*) there was a Conference at the Biſhop of *Briſtol's* Houſe between the Proteſtant Miniſters touching the Abolition of the Clauſe relating to Religion in the Fourth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and the Meaſures to be taken that the Proteſtants as well in *Sileſia* as *Hungary* might for the future enjoy intire Liberty of Conſcience. The Miniſters

Conference about the Proteſtant Intereſt.

of

of one of the Maritime Powers preſs'd theſe Affairs more earneſtly than all the reſt, and exclaim'd much againſt the Imperialiſts for perſecuting the Proteſtants of the Empire and of *Hungary:* But they ſpoke in a leſs vehement Stile of the Perſecutions which the Proteſtants had ſuffer'd in *France.* The ſame Afternoon the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference with thoſe of *France*; and ſoon after with the Imperial Miniſters, who ſeem'd at laſt fully diſpos'd to come into the Queen's Meaſures for procuring a general Peace: In order to which Count *Sinzendorf* had drawn up ſome Propoſals for ſetting on Foot a Negotiation between the Imperial and *French* Miniſters, which their Lordſhips deliver'd to the latter, on the 21ſt in a Meeting at the Lord Privy Seal's Houſe; and the Day following acquainted that Count and Baron *Kirchner* how far they had proceeded in that Affair. The 23d, the Miniſters of the Allies met in the Town-Houſe as uſual; and in the Evening the Plenipotentiaries of *Pruſſia* had a long Conference with the *Britiſh* Miniſters, in which they expreſs'd their Maſter's Inclination to conclude a Peace, whenever Her *Britannick* Majeſty ſhould think fit to finiſh Her own. On the other hand, the Miniſters of *Savoy* purſuant to their Inſtructions, return'd Thanks to to the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries on the behalf of his Royal Highneſs, for the great Care that had been taken of his Intereſts; and gave Aſſurances, that they were ready to concur in whatever Steps the Queen of *Great Britain* ſhould judge proper for the bringing the Peace to a happy Concluſion.

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The Emperor, K. of Pruſſia and Duke of Savoy come, at laſt, into the Queen's Meaſures.

All this while, the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Potentates continued their private Conſultations, about the Abolition of the Clauſe relating to Religion, foyſted into the IVth Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*; and were very preſſing with the *Roman* Catholick Miniſters on that Affair: But the Imperial and *French* Plenipotentiaries, perhaps agreed in this Point only, found means to draw it out into length, refering it reciprocally from the one to the other. The firſt ſaid, That 'twas the *French*

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that ſlipp'd that Clauſe into the Treaty of *Ryſwick*, and by Conſequence ought to get it aboliſh'd; to which the *French* anſwer'd, That it being an Affair that concern'd the Empire, 'twas the Buſineſs of the Imperialiſts to look after it. The *Roman* Catholick Miniſters of the Empire having demanded, that the Proteſtants ſhould, by a Deputation, communicate to them the Reſolution they had taken touching the Abolition of the Clauſe above-mention'd, the Counts *Wertheren* and *Meternich* were accordingly pitch'd upon to repreſent to them the Juſtice of aboliſhing that Clauſe, and put them in Mind of the Diſputes, Diſunion, Jealouſy, and divers other ill Conſequences it had produc'd in the Empire. Hereupon Count *Sinzendorf* ſignified, That he was ready to return them an Anſwer on the Part of the Emperor his Maſter, and a Meeting being held for that Purpoſe on the 25th, his Excellency aſſur'd them, 'That the 'Emperor did not intend to oppoſe the Aboli- 'tion of the ſaid Clauſe, but that he would ac- 'quieſce in the Relief that ſhould be procur'd 'for the Proteſtants in a general Treaty of 'Peace.

On the 25th of *January*, the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Anſwer to the Letter of the States General arriv'd at the *Hague*; but being directed to Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, it was not brought to the Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes till the next Day, when it was read there, and alſo in the Aſſembly of the States of the Province of *Holland*, being as * follows:

*N. B. *The Orig. was in* French.

High and Mighty Lords, Our Good Allies, Friends and Confederates:

The Queen's Anſwer to the Letter of the States General.

'BY the Real and Solid Proofs We have given, of our Friendſhip for Your State; by the 'continued Efforts We have made to defeat the 'Intrigues of thoſe, who, either through private 'Paſſion or Intereſt, have endeavour'd to divide 'You from Us; And laſtly, by the Grief We 'have been affected with, when any Attempt

'has

'has been made to break the good Intelligence A. C.
'that was between Us and Your Republick, it 1712.
'will be eaſy for You to judge of the Satisfa-
'ction which Your Letter of the 29th paſt has
'given Us.

'Our Conduct has ever run upon the conſtant
'Principle of a ſincere Deſire of preſerving the
'Ballance of *Europe*; and to procure, not only
'the Safety, but alſo the Augmentation of Your
'State; and has been the principal Motive that
'has induc'd Us to carry on ſo long and ſo bur-
'theſome War as that which We hop'd to be
'near extricating Ourſelves from, when by the
'Events which the Wiſdom of a Divine Over-
'ruling Providence has brought about, We
'thought it moſt proper to hearken to the Over-
'tures made on the Part of *France* for a General
'Peace. The ſame Deſire enclin'd Us, before all
'Things, to communicate Our Deſign to You,
'and to endeavour, in ſo critical a Conjuncture,
'to knit faſter, if poſſible, the Ties of Our Union.

'Therefore, the Aſſurances You have lately
'receiv'd from the Earl of *Strafford*, and which
'have been ſo acceptable to You, are no more
'than a Repetition of thoſe which the ſame Mi-
'niſter has given You, on ſo many other Occa-
'ſions, from Us. Theſe Aſſurances never have,
'nor will ever deceive You; ſince they proceed
'from the Heart of a true Friend, who places Her
'own Intereſt and that of Her Religion in main-
'taining Yours; and who is equally uncapable
'either of inviting You to Peace, or exciting You
'to War upon any other View.

'Your Reſolution to enter with Us into
'New Engagements about the Succeſſion and
'Barrier, to make a New Treaty thereupon,
'and to Conclude and Sign it before the
'Peace, cannot but be attended with the beſt
'Conſequences: And when all Occaſions of
'Diſpute about the Reciprocal Intereſts of
'the Two Nations will be remov'd, We
'ſhall then be in a Condition to concert with
'You the providing for thoſe of our Allies; and

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'to treat more effectually with the Potentates 'against whom We have made War.

'The Season of the Year, and the present Juncture of Affairs (the Difficulties of which are 'to be ascrib'd to the Inaction in which the Congress of *Utrecht* has remain'd, while the Armies 'acted in the Field) allow but very little Time 'for the settling of such Points as are to be adjusted, before the Conclusion of the Peace. Wherefore our Ministers have been instructed to propose to You the bare Project of a New Treaty, 'which contains only Articles often discuss'd, and 'about which the Sentiments on both sides are 'fully explain'd. As we thought the same might 'have been accepted and approv'd without any 'Contests, 'tis for the same reason that in the Answers which our Ministers are order'd to give 'to the Observations on that Plan of the Treaty 'of Succession and Barrier, We have thought fit 'to refer to another Convention all the Points 'which appear to Us to admit of too long a Discussion, to be inserted in this: With which 'We hope You will be satisfy'd; for as We do 'not doubt that You are sincerely resolv'd to 'entertain for the future a perfect Intelligence, 'Friendship, and Union with Us, so You need 'not question but We shall use all our Endeavours to adjust what relates to Your Barrier in 'the most reasonable Manner, and most agreeable 'to Your Interests.

'The *Declaration* You have lately made, That 'You are *resolv'd to join with Us*, to enter into 'the Measures We have taken for a Peace, and *to 'conclude and sign it* jointly and *at the same time 'with Us* will, in some Measure, make amends for 'the Misfortunes that have been occasion'd by 'the DISUNION of the Allies, and prevent 'those that were to be fear'd for the future.

'On our Part We desire You to be firmly perswaded, That We have ever in our Eye the Example and Wise Conduct of that GREAT 'QUEEN, our Predecessor, who contributed so 'much to the Support of Your Common-wealth, 'at the time when Your Brave Ancestors laid the

'first

'first Foundation of it; And that We look upon 'it as one of the greateſt Glories of Our Reign, 'that we have not only imitated, but even ſur-'paſs'd whatever that Princeſs did for the Eſta-'bliſhment of Your State, and the Increaſe of 'Your Power. A. C. 1712.

'This is alſo what We ſhall continue to do; 'We ſhall take Your Intereſts to Heart equally 'with our own; and We ſhall be ready to do 'all that lies in our Power to advance them; be-'ing ſorry that *We are not in a Condition to* ſupport 'both Yours and thoſe of our Common Allies 'as effectually as We could have done the laſt 'Spring. So We pray God to have You, *High 'and Mighty Lords, our good Allies, Friends and 'Confederates,* in his Holy and Worthy Keeping.

Done at our Court at St. James's *the* $\frac{7th}{18th}$ of *January* $171\frac{1}{2}$.

ANNE *Regina.*

This Letter very much quicken'd the Paces of the Negotiation; but previous to the Gene-ral Conferences, it was abſolutely neceſſary that the Difference that had ſo long Obſtructed the ſame, ſhould be adjuſted; which by the Mediation of the *Britiſh* Miniſters, was at laſt brought to paſs on the 29th of *January*, in this manner. Three of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, *viz.* Mr. *Vander Duſſen*, the Baron *De Renſwoude*, and Count *de Kniphuyſen*, who were choſen by Lot, went to the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Houſe, where in the Preſence of the Three Plenipotentiaries of *France*, they were to declare, that the Diſpute between Monſieur *Meſnager* and Count *de Rechteren*, had happen'd without the Knowledge or Approbation of the States General.

The Difference between Mr. Meſnager *and Count de* Rechteren *accommoda-ted* Jan. 29 *N. S.*

But Monſieur *Vander Duſſen*, who was the Spokes-man, had ſcarce with Gravity pronoun-ced theſe Words, *Our Maſters, the States General*, but the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles* interrupted him, and told him; 'Sir, the King my Maſter is tho-'roughly perſwaded that Meſſieurs the States

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'General had no Knowledge of Monſieur *de* '*Rechteren*'s Behaviour; and that they have 'too much Reſpect for his Majeſty to approve it. After which he gave them a magnifi cent Entertainment. This Difficulty being thus happily remov'd, the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries went the ſame Evening to the Ld Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Houſe, where they were in Conference with his Lordſhip and the Lord *Strafford*, from Eleven of the Clock at Night till between Four and Five in the Morning, when the New Treaty of Barrier and Succeſſion was Sign'd by the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and thoſe of the States General; and about an Hour after Mr. *Harriſon* was ſent over to *England* with it, for Her Majeſty's Ratification, and Approbation of ſome *Explanations* that were inſerted by the *Dutch* Plenipotentiaries. The next Day, being the laſt of *January*, the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had, for the firſt time, a private Conference with thoſe of *France*, at the Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s Houſe, where the Agreement was propos'd concerning the Tranſporting of the Empreſs, the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Amneſty for the *Catalans*: So that all Things ſeem'd now to tend to a general Peace.

The New Barrier Treaty Sign'd Jan. 30, *N. S.*

See the Appendix, No. VIII.

First Interview between the Imperial and French *Miniſters.*

On the 2d of *February* N.S. the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and the States General were together in Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*. The next Morning the Imperial Miniſters were with their Lordſhips in order to procure a ſecond Meeting with thoſe of *France*: and the ſame Afternoon their Lordſhips had Three ſeveral Conferences with the *Imperial*, *French* and *Dutch* Miniſters. On the 4th the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Pruſſia* met for the firſt time at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe; and the following Days the Miniſters of the Emperor and the Queen of *Great Britain* had ſeveral Conferences together, in which Count *Sinzendorf* communicated a ſecond Plan, which was ſaid * to come very near the Contents of Her Majeſty's Speech from the Throne. The 9th in the Morning the Plenipotentiaries of *France* were in Conference with thoſe of *Portugal*, and after

* *See the* London *Gazette of* February 7, 1712-13.

afterwards with the Miniſters of *Savoy*, at the Houſe of the Lord Privy-Seal, who entertain'd them at Dinner: But the Negotiations were for ſome Days put to a ſtand by the ſudden Departure of the Abbot *de Polignac*, who the Night between the 10th and 11th of *Feb.* ſet out for the Court of *France*, on pretence of his being lately nam'd Cardinal by the Pope, at the recommendation as was, at this time, and long before, reported of *the Perſon who pretends to diſturb the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover. Before that New Cardinal ſet out, he receiv'd from the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries a Propoſal of the Emperor and Empire, importing, 'That *Catalonia* ſhould be evacuated, upon condition the Inhabitants had 'a full Pardon, and a Confirmation of all their 'Priviledges; That the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhould 'have the Title of King, but not the Iſland of 'Sardinia, and his Electorate (but not the Upper 'Palatinate which was to remain to the Elector 'Palatine) ſhould be yielded to his Electoral 'Highneſs's Son; ſo that he himſelf ſhould not 'ſet Foot in the Empire. That the Electorate of 'Bavaria ſhould be the laſt of the Nine; That 'Landau ſhould remain to the Emperor; and 'France demoliſh Saar Louis, and ſeveral other 'Places: Which Monſieur *de Polignac* promiſ'd 'to lay before the King his Maſter.

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The Abbot de Polignac *goes to* France, *He is nam'd* Cardinal.

Propoſals of the Emperor and Empire.

On the 14th of *February* the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* and *France* had a long Conference at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, where they din'd together, and afterwards thoſe of the States came in, upon which they continued the Conference till late in the Evening. The next Day the *French* Miniſters were again with their Lordſhips, who on *Friday* the 17th of the ſame Month, celebrated Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Birth-Day with great Magnificence. Moſt of the Miniſters, with their Ladies, the *Engliſh* Gentlemen, and other Perſons of Quality, din'd at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe. In the Evening the Earl of *Strafford* gave a Splendid Ball and Maſquerade, at which were preſent above Five Hundred Perſons of Diſtinction;

The Queen's Birth-Day celebrated at Utrecht.

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The Plenipotentiaries of *France* had, almoſt from the beginning of the Negotiations, demanded Paſſports of the *Dutch* for the Admiſſion of the Duke of *Oſſuna*, the Marquis *de Monteleone*, and the Count *de Bergeyck* to the Congreſs, as Plenipotentiaries of *Philip* V. King of *Spain*: Which the cautious *Hollanders* had ſtill declin'd to grant, for fear of diſobliging the Emperor, with whom it was their Intereſt to keep firmly united. But the Imperial Miniſters having, by this Time, conſented in their Maſters Name, to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and Neutrality in *Italy*; which was a kind of a tacit Acknowledgment of King *Philip*'s Title to the Crown of *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, the States General, by the Mediation of the *Britiſh* Miniſters were, at laſt, prevail'd with to grant the ſaid Paſſports. However, whether ſtill out of Regard to the Emperor, and in concert with his Miniſters, or for ſome other Secret reaſon, thoſe Paſſports were not, at firſt, drawn up in ſuch a Form, as the *French* Miniſters expected them, and therefore they refus'd to receive them, unleſs they were alter'd: Which Buſineſs took up ſome Days. The Paſſports which the *French* Plenipotentiaries demanded alſo for the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria* were granted with leſs Difficulty, and deliver'd to them about the middle of *March*.

The Dutch *grant Paſſports for the Plenipotentiaries of* Spain *inſtead of the Plenipotentiaries of the K. of* Spain.

But the French *Miniſters refuſe to receive them as they were firſt drawn up.*

The Courier that was ſent to the *French* Court being come back to *Utrecht*, the Negotiation for evacuating *Catalonia*, and for a Ceſſation of Arms in *Italy*, was on the 19th of *February* ſet again on Foot: And the Plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* having that Day conſer'd with thoſe of *France*, at the Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Houſe, Count *Sinzendorf* and Baron *Kirchner*, the Imperial Miniſters, were the next Day, in Conference with their Lordſhips, who went immediately after to the Miniſters of *France*. On the 21ſt in the Afternoon the Imperialiſts had a Conference with the *French* in the Preſence of the *Britiſh* Miniſters; and the ſame Morning the Ratifications, on both ſides of the

the Treaty of Succeſſion and Barrier, were exchang'd at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe. Two Days * after the Imperial and *French* Plenipotentiaries were together in Conference with thoſe of *Gr. Britain*; after which the firſt diſpatch'd a Courier to their Court. On the 24th the Imperial and *French* Miniſters, conſer'd ſeparately with the *Britiſh*; and afterwards the *French* and *Pruſſians* were with their Lordſhips, about the Intereſts of their reſpective Maſters. On the 27th the Imperial and *French* Miniſters were again together in Conference, in the Preſence of the *Britiſh*, by whoſe good Offices and Mediation they at laſt, agreed upon the ſubject of evacuating *Catalonia*, and a Convention was order'd to be drawn up for that Purpoſe. A. C. 1712.

The Ratifications of the Barrier Treaty exchang'd. *Feb. 23 N.S.

On the 1ſt of *March* the ſame Miniſters met again, and immediately after the Imperialiſts diſpatch'd a Courier to *Barcelona*, as the *French* did likewiſe to their Court; and the *Britiſh* ſent another to the Duke of *Shrewsbury* at *Paris*: The next Morning, the Miniſters of the Duke of *Savoy* were in Conference with thoſe of the Queen; and in the Afternoon the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Savoy* met in the Preſence of their Lordſhips, and conſer'd about a Convention for the Neutrality in *Italy*. The ſame Day the Miniſters of *Pruſſia* receiv'd Advice, That their King, who for ſome time had been indiſpos'd, but afterwards was thought to have been out of Danger, had a Relapſe on the 22d of *February* N. S: And tho' he grew ſo much better, that no body doubted of his Recovery, yet on the 24th at Night his Diſtemper return'd upon him with ſuch Violence, and encreas'd to ſuch a Degree, that on the 25th about Noon he expir'd, as he was ſpeaking to the Prince Royal, and ſome of his Miniſters, having preſerv'd his Senſes to the very laſt. He was in the 56th Year of his Age, the 25th of his Government, as Elector of *Brandenburgh*, and the 13th of his Reign as King of *Pruſſia*; in which Dignity he was ſucceeded by the Prince Royal his only Son. The following Account of his Death, writ-

The King of Pruſſia *dies.* *Feb. 25. N.S.*

ten

A. C. 1712. ten in *Latin* by a Reverend Divine, cannot but be acceptable to all good Christians.

SIR, Berlin, *February* 28, 1712-13.

Particular Account of his Resolution and Piety at his Death.

'YOur most obliging Letter of the 18th instant does command me to renew our unspeakable Grief, since in answering the same, I cannot but Condole with you the very great Loss we have suffer'd. You know how good a King we have lost, having long been an Eye-witness of his Princely Virtues; his Concern for the Queen's Illness broke out into an acute Distemper upon the 6th of this present *February*, the Force of which in a Body already infirm, though the Physicians could oppose, yet they could not conquer, the Returns, and Intervals of which did mutually raise our Hopes and Fears: The King's Distemper at first was what Physicians call a *Peripneumonia*, which was accompany'd with an Oppression on his Breast, difficulty of Breathing, Quotidian Fever, Cough and Inflamation. In short, nothing was sound or whole in him, besides that unalterable and invinsible Soul, which being always Constant, and always like himself, reign'd in a poor and worn out Body. From the very beginning, both Living and Dying, he wholly resign'd himself up to the Will of God, spending his time in daily Prayers and Godly Discourses with his Chaplains, and in the presence of his Son (who was his Heir) of the whole Royal Family, and of his Ministers of State, performing all that became a Pious and Wise King at the end of his Life. With his Fatherly Benediction, he gave his Son wise and wholesome Advice for the Government of his Kingdom, bestowing upon his Brothers, and all the rest of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family, most ardent Vows and Prayers for their Happiness; and lastly returning his hearty Thanks to all his Ministers for their faithful Services, he exhorted them to perform the same to his Son.

'Ha-

'Having thus ſet his Houſe in Order, he wholly retir'd within himſelf, giving himſelf up to God and Religious Matters, and from thence forwards refus'd to meddle any more with Worldly and Tranſitory Affairs; his Royal Mind appearing in that conſtant Serenity, in which he us'd to return from his Daily Devotions; and the only Care he took of his Body was, that it ſhould not be open'd by his Phyſicians and Surgeons. In the mean time, the Courtiers and the Phyſicians themſelves had ſome ſmall hopes of his Majeſty's Recovery, but the King alone, as if he had reſolv'd to dye, abated nothing of his Zeal in preparing himſelf for a bleſſed Diſſolution; upon which occaſion his Majeſty ſpoke abundance of very fine things; nor did he ſuffer any one to come into his Chamber, or approach his Bed whom he did not edify with a Noble and truly Royal Piety. Out of an infinite Number, give me leave to mention one or two; having call'd for the Baron *Bartholdi* with a loud Voice, twice or thrice, as ſoon as he came to him he ſpoke thus: *You are my Witneſs how often, and with how much Pleaſure I have diſcours'd with you about Death; now bear me Witneſs that I am going to meet it without Terror.* The Day before his Death, taking another Miniſter of State by the Hand, and graciouſly preſſing it, he ſaid, *I Dye, but I fear not Death.* When his Divines read or ſpoke any Paſſages of the Scripture which they thought proper for his Conſolation, the King went on and repeated the remaining Parts thereof more eaſily than the Chaplains themſelves could, and to all the Prayers which were read before his Majeſty, he himſelf, with a loud Voice, pronounc'd a Faithful Amen. Some Days alſo before his Death, he did not only chuſe out the Pſalms and Hymns that were proper to be ſung, but he himſelf began the ſinging of them. He retain'd the uſe of his Reaſon and Speech to his very laſt Breath, and upon the 25th of *February* about Twelve at Noon, giving his Bleſſing to his Son, he yielded up his Pious Soul to GOD, living

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and

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'and dying like a King, and like a good Christian,
'My Grief will not suffer me to say any more.

Four Days before his *Prussian* Majesty expir'd, he gave a pregnant Instance of his Princely Compassion for the Persecuted Protestants of *France*, whom he recommended to the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Protection, by the following Letter.

The King of Prussia's Letter to the Queen of Great Britain in Favour of the French Protestants.

MADAM, my Sister,

'BEing perswaded that Your Majesty cannot but be sensibly afflicted with the inexpressible Miseries of the *Poor Reform'd Protestants in* France, *who being condemn'd to the Gallies, shut up in Prisons, and other Places, or groaning under the intolerable Yoke of Popery, lead a Life Ten times worse than Death it self*; I hope your Majesty will take it in good part, that I pray and *most earnestly conjure you*, by this Letter, that you would again be pleas'd to make use of your most effectual good Offices with his Majesty the most Christian King, to procure to those *Poor Oppressed People*, by the approaching Peace, *the Deliverance which they have groan'd after so many Years.*

'Tis only, Madam, to acquit my self of my Duty that I make this Request to Your Majesty, being fully convinc'd that 'tis *impossible* Your Majesty, who has so generous and so noble a Soul, *can refuse the Favour of Your Protection to Persons who suffer meerly for the Love of Truth*; *or that she who bears the glorious Title of* DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, *can forget the Interest of Religion, at a time when She has reason to expect so much from the Deference and Esteem of the* Most Christian King.

'Tis true, Madam, that Your Majesty may, perhaps, meet with some Difficulties before You obtain from his said *Most Christian Majesty*, the entire Restoration of his said Protestant Subjects: But as there is no Obstacle which Your Majesty is not capable to surmount, when the GLORY OF GOD AND THE WELFARE OF HIS CHURCH are concern'd, this makes me hope that Your Majesty *will not fail to terminate this Affair*,

'*Affair, how difficult ſoever it may be,* to the Joy and Satisfaction of all who are *truly Zealous for the* CAUSE OF GOD. I am, and ſhall always be, with abundance of Reſpect, Madam, my Siſter; A. C. 1712.

Sign'd by Order of the King on his DEATH-BED. Your Good Brother, *F. WILLIAM.*

Done at the Caſtle of Colen *on the* Spree, *the* 21*ſt of* February, 1713. *ILGEN.*

The Miniſters of *Pruſſia* at *Utrecht* having notify'd the Death of the King their Maſter to the other Miniſters reſiding there, receiv'd Compliments of Condolance from them upon that Occaſion.

It was the Opinion of many that this unforeſeen Accident would occaſion ſome Change in the Affairs of *Europe*; yet there appear'd for for the preſent, no viſible Alteration in the Negotiations at *Utrecht*.

On the 1ſt of *March* N. S. the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Portugal*, were in Conference with the *Britiſh*, and the Suſpenſion of Arms between thoſe Two Crowns, which was to expire the 15th, was renew'd for Four Months longer. Two Days after (*March* the 3d) Count *Sinzendorf*, and Baron *Kirchner*, were in Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries, who afterwards had another with thoſe of the States General. On the 4th Count *Wertheoen*, one of the Plenipotentiaries of King *Auguſtus*, ſet out for *Poland*, purſuant to Orders he receiv'd from that Court; and the ſame Day the Miniſters of the States General were in Conference with thoſe of the Queen, who afterwards had one with the *French*. On the 6th the Miniſters of the Allies met at the Town-Houſe, as uſual, after which, thoſe of the Emperor and the Queen had a particular Conference. The next Day their Lordſhips were with the Miniſters of *France* at Mareſchal *d' Huxelles*'s Houſe. On the 8th, thoſe of the States General were in Conference with their Lordſhips in the Morning, and thoſe

The Suſpenſion of Arms between France *and* Portugal *renew'd* March 1*ſt*.

A C. 1712.

those of *Savoy* in the Afternoon. On the 9th the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and the States General, had a Conference in the Presence of those of Her Majesty upon the Subject of the Barrier: And that Night the *French* Ministers dispatch'd a Courier to *Paris*, with the Passports, which were lately deliver'd to them by the *Dutch* for admitting the Plenipotentiaries of *Spain* to the Congress: Tho' the same were not yet in the Form the Court of *Madrid* expected them. On the 11th *George St. John*, Esquire, Brother to the Lord *Bolingbroke*, whom the Queen had appointed to be Secretary of the *British* Embassy, in the Room of Mr. *Harrison*, lately deceas'd in *England*, arriv'd at *Utrecht*. The same Day the Imperial and *Dutch* Ministers were together in Conference, in the presence of those of Her Majesty, upon the Subject of the Barrier Treaty, and afterwards their Lordships met the Ministers of *France* and *Portugal*. The 13th in the Morning the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and of the States General were again in Conference with those of Her Majesty at the Lord Privy-Seal's House, from whence they went to a Conference which was held at the Town-house, as usual, amongst the Ministers of the Allies; to whom the Lord Bishop of *Bristol* made a Speech, importing,

Mr St. John appointed Secretary of the British Embassy.

'That the Congress had been open'd full Four-
'teen * Months, and therefore it was high time
'to bring that great Work to a Conclusion. That
'Her Majesty had observ'd with Dissatisfaction
'the Slowness and Delays with which they had
'proceeded in the Negotiations, so that she was
'resolv'd to conclude Her Peace without any fur-
'ther Delay, being perswaded that the other
'Allies would follow Her Example, that so the
'Peace might be general: And that in case any
'of them were not yet ready, a convenient time
'should be reserv'd for them. Count *Sinzendorf*
'reply'd, That the Proposal made by the *British*
'Plenipotentiaries was of so great Importance
'that it requir'd some time to consider of it, and
'to be prepar'd to declare on this Subject in the
'following Conferences, at least on the part of
'the

* *The Lord Bp. of Bristol's Speech, declaring the Queen's Resolution to sign the Peace.*

'the Emperor and the Empire; and that it were to 'be wish'd the Peace might be general, to which the 'Allies by the Advances they had made, and their 'facilitating of things, had sufficiently shewn 'their Inclination.' After this the Sieur *de Randwyck*, in the Name of the Plenipotentiaries of the States, demanded as much Time as was necessary to go to the *Hague* and make a Report thereupon to their Masters. And 'twas given out, that the *British* Ministers set the 25th of *March* N.S. as the last Day to which they were instructed to defer the signing of the Peace. But be that as it will, in the Afternoon their Lordships were again in Conference with the *French* at the Mareschal *d' Huxelles*'s House; and the next Day the several and distinct Instruments relating to the Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and the Neutrality of *Italy*, to which the Queen was Guarantee, were Sign'd between Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries, and those of the Emperor, *France* and *Savoy*, at the Lord Privy Seal's House.

A. C. 1712.

The Convention for the Evacuation of Catalonia *and Neutrality in* Italy, *sign'd* March 14, *N. S.*

As soon as the *French* Court were inform'd, that through the indefatigable Endeavours of the *British* Plenipotentiaries, these Conventions were fully agreed on at *Utrecht*, they thought it high time, that the Dukes of *Berry* and *Orleans* should make a Solemn *Renunciation* to the Crown of *Spain*, in the Parliament of *Paris*, in the like manner as *Philip* V. had renounc'd the Crown * of *France* in the *Cortes* of *Spain*: The Court of *Great Britain* having judg'd those Reciprocal Renunciations sufficient to prevent the Union of *France* and *Spain* under one Sovereign, and, as such, accepted them for the Basis of a general Peace. The 15th of *March* N. S. being pitch'd upon for that Solemnity, the Duke of *Berry* came that Morning to *Paris*, and went to the Palace, accompanied by the Duke of *Orleans*; and having heard Mass in the Holy Chappel, Two Presidents *au Mortier*, and Two Counsellors appointed by the Parliament to receive them, conducted them to the great Chamber, where the Duke of *Berry* took his Place, as did afterwards the Duke of *Orleans*, the Duke † *d' Anguien*, the Prince of *Conti*, the Duke *du Maine*, and the

* *See the* Appendix No. VI. *Solemn Renunciations of the Dukes of* Berry *and* Orleans *to the Crown of* Spain, *made in the Parliament of* Paris March 15. *N. S.*

† *See the* Appendix No. X.

Coun

A. C. 1712. Count *de Thoulouſe*. The Eccleſiaſtical Peers preſent, were the Archbiſhop, Duke of *Rheims*, the Biſhop, Duke of *Laon*, the Biſhop, Duke of *Langres*, the Biſhop, Count of *Chalons*, and the Biſhop, Count of *Noyon*. The other Peers were the Dukes of *la Tremouille*, *Sully*, *Richelieu*, St. *Simon*, *la Force*, *Rohan*, *Eſtrees*, *la Meilleraye*, *Villeroy*, St. *Aignan*, *Treſmes*, the Biſhop of *Metz* Duke of *Coiſlin*, *Villars*, *Berwick*, *Antin*, and *Chaulnes*. The Matter to be tranſacted was the Regiſtring the Letters Patent given by the King on the Renunciation of the King of *Spain* to the Rights of his Birth and thoſe of his Deſcendants to the Crown of *France*, as alſo the Renunciation of the Duke of *Berry*, and that of the Duke of *Orleans* to their Rights, and thoſe of their Deſcendants, to the Crown of *Spain*, and likewiſe the eraſing out of the Regiſters of the Parliament, the Letters by which the Rights of the King of *Spain* to the Crown of *France* were preſerv'd when he ſet out for *Madrid*. The Sieur *de Meſmes*, firſt Preſident, having explain'd the King's Intentions, the Sieur *Joly de Fleury*, Advocate General, preſented the Letters Patent of his Majeſty, which were read, as were alſo all the other Acts thereto annex'd. The Arreſt or Decree for the Regiſtring was afterwards pronounc'd by the firſt Preſident, according to the Concluſion or Motion of the Attorney General. The Duke of *Shrewsbury* and Mr. *Prior* in the Quality of the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Plenipotentiaries, were Witneſſes to this Tranſaction, being plac'd in the *Lanthorn*, or Box of the great Chamber; and the Duke *d'Oſſuna* one of King *Philip*'s Plenipotentiaries, aſſiſted alſo in the ſaid Ceremony, in which were preſent a great many Perſons of Diſtinction, Foreign and others.

The Duke of Shrewsbury *and* Mr Prior *and the Duke of* Oſſuna *aſſiſt in this Ceremony.*

The favourable Turn which, towards the end of the Year, attended the *Swediſh* Affairs, both in the North of *Germany* and in *Turkey*, as it portended new Broils and Dangers to the Empire, and made the States General and the Emperor very uneaſy, ſo was it, no doubt, a powerful Motive

Motive to encline their High Mightineſſes and the Court of *Vienna*, to take the Steps before mention'd, in compliance with the Deſires of the Queen of *Great Britain*. The *Muſcovites*, *Danes* and *Saxons*, who miſcarry'd in their Deſign to reduce *Pomerania* in the Year 1711. ſeem'd confident to have taken ſuch Right Meaſures in 1712, as to be able to drive the *Swedes* from their Territories on this ſide the *Baltick*; but their not going into the Field ſo ſoon as they intended, prov'd the moſt probable Cauſe of their Diſappointment. The *Muſcovites* and *Saxons* had taken upon them to conquer *Pomerania*, but thro' the Miſunderſtanding of their Generals, ſome being for the Siege of *Stralſund*, others of *Stetin*, and others again for the Attack of the Iſle of *Rugen*, the whole Campaign was ſpent in fruitleſs Debates and Conſultations, and all that the Czar and King *Auguſtus* could do at laſt, was to quarter their Troops in that Country as they had done the Year before, in order to keep the *Swedes* at Bay. The King of *Denmark* made better uſe of the fair Seaſon: For he beſieg'd and took *Staden*; and thereby reduc'd the Dutchy of *Bremen*; after which, upon ſlight Pretenſions, he oblig'd the City of *Hamburgh* to pay him Three Hundred Thouſand Crowns, which prov'd a ſeaſonable Supply to ſubſiſt his Forces. The Northern Allies ſeeming contented with theſe Succeſſes had ſent their Troops into Quarters, when an unexpected Motion of the *Swedes* oblig'd them once more to take the Field. Count *Steenbok* who, ſome time before, was arriv'd in the Iſland of *Rugen*, being ſenſible of the Impoſſibility of ſubſiſting his Forces in the narrow compaſs of Land he was poſſeſs'd of, reſolv'd to look for Quarters in the Country of *Mecklenburgh*; and notwithſtanding the Precautions the Northern Allies uſed to baffle his Deſign, he took ſuch Meaſures that he brought it about without the Loſs of one Man; forcing the Enemy to quit *Roſtock*, and ſeveral other Places in the Dutchy of *Mecklenburgh*, wherein he quarter'd his Forces. Hereupon the Northern Confederates reſolv'd to draw

A. C. 1712.

Affairs of the North of Germany.

Fruitleſs Conſultations between the Muſcovites and Saxons.

The King of Denmark takes Staden

A. C. 1712.

their Forces from their Lines, in order to oblige the *Swediſh* General to return into *Pomerania*, where they knew he could not maintain his Army: But when 'twas generally expected that the oppoſite Armies were ready to engage, a Ceſſation of Arms for Fifteen Days, was, on a ſudden, agreed on between the *Poliſh* and *Swediſh* Generals, which occaſion'd abundance of Speculations. It was confidently reported, that the Truce would ſoon be follow'd by a Peace between the King of *Sweden* and his Enemies; and that King *Staniſlaus* conſented to reſign his precarious Title to the Crown of *Poland*; and was gone to *Bender* with no other Deſign than to deſire the King of *Sweden* to aſſent to his Abdication. Others more poſitive, told the World ſeveral Particulars relating to the pretended Peace between the Northern Potentates; but all the Accounts that were then publick of theſe Negotiations, were ſo lame, contradictory, and even ridiculous, that we are ſtill in the Dark, as to the true Motives that induc'd King *Auguſtus* to conſent to a Suſpenſion of Arms. The Czar himſelf, who was then at *Berlin*, returning from *Carelsbad*, ſeem'd to be ſo ſurpriz'd at it, that upon the firſt Intimation of it, he immediately ſet out for his Army; but as he ſhew'd no Diſpleaſure to his General, who concurr'd in that Tranſaction, there is no room to doubt that he was ſatisfy'd with the reaſons of it. Be that as it will, the Allies were not willing to renew the Suſpenſion of Arms, which having begun on the 30th of *November*, expired the 15th of *December* N. S. and ſo the Troops were all again in Motion. The King of *Denmark* who all this while appear'd againſt the Truce, march'd five Days * before from *Holſtein* towards *Mecklenburgh*, in order to join his Allies, and endeavour to fight the *Swedes*; but Count *Steenbock*, with great Foreſight, reſolv'd to prevent, and engage the *Danes*, before they were reinforc'd; which he did on the 29th of *December* N.S. near *Gadesbuſh*, where the *Daniſh* Troops, and ſome *Saxon* Cavalry receiv'd almoſt a total Defeat. The Victorious *Swediſh* General was not wanting in improving this

Suſpenſion of Arms between the Poles and Swedes.

* Decemb. 10, *N. S.*

The Swedes defeat the Danes near Gadebuſh Dec. 29th N. S.

See the Appendix No. VII.

this Succeſs: And entring *Holſtein*, not only rais'd great Contributions, but, in a barbarous manner, and upon frivolous Pretences, burnt the *Daniſh* open Town of *Altena* near *Hamburgh*. Things being in this Condition, it was the general Opinion, That the Czar would ſoon have been obliged to quit *Holſtein*, and return into his own Dominions, in order to make Preparations againſt an Enemy nearer Home; the *Turks* who had, ſome Months before, confirm'd the Peace, concluded with his Czariſh Majeſty in *Moldavia*, with ſuch Additions as were thought neceſſary to render it laſting, having in *November* been prevail'd upon to declare War againſt him; upon Pretence, that he had not perform'd one of the moſt important Articles of the Treaty, *viz.* the withdrawing of his Forces from the Territories of *Poland*. This new Rupture was attended with the Diſgrace of the Grand Vizier, who was the Third *Turkiſh* Miniſter of that Rank, who fell a Sacrifice to the Intrigues of the King of *Sweden*, and of thoſe who ſupported his Intereſt at the *Ottoman* Port: But, by a viciſſitude not uncommon in Humane Affairs, this unforeſeen and ſudden Proſperity of the King of *Sweden*, was ſoon after follow'd by as unexpected and quick a Cataſtrophe, of which we muſt refer the Relation to another Opportunity, theſe Occurences properly belonging to the Year 1713.

A. C. 1712.

The Turks declare War againſt the Czar of Muſcovy.

In the mean time the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht* were indefatigably employ'd in managing Conferences between the Miniſters of *France* and thoſe of the Allies, particularly the Imperial and *Dutch*. The moſt material Points that ſeem'd now to remain in Diſpute between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the States General were, 1*ſt*. The Regulating of the *Tariff*, in relation to which the *Dutch* demanded to have that of the Year 1664. fully reſtor'd; And 2*dly*, The Quartering of *Bavarian* Troops in the Neighbourhood of *Namur* and *Luxemburgh*, which the *French* inſiſted on, till the Emperor and Empire had accepted the Terms of Peace offer'd them, and given the Electors of *Bavaria* and *Cologne* the Satisfaction de-

Prinzipal Points ſtill in Diſpute between France and the States General.

A. C. 1712. demanded for them by *France*. On the 15th of *March*, N. S. the Deputies of the States of *Flanders* and *Brabant* were in Conference with the *British* Plenipotentiaries, about the Difference between the *Lords of the Conference* at *Bruſſels*, and the Council of State for the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*. The ſame Day, the Miniſters of *France* had a Conference with thoſe of the States General, in the Preſence of Her Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries; and on the 17th in the Morning the *French* Miniſters had an Interview with the Lord Privy-Seal at his own Houſe. The Day before, the Earl of *Strafford* ſet out for the *Hague*, as did likewiſe the Plenipotentiaries of the States, and Count *Sinzendorf*, after he had diſpatch'd an Expreſs to *Vienna*. The Earl and the Count having had ſeveral Conferences with the Deputies of the States, return'd to *Utrecht* the 19th, as did the next Day the *Dutch* Miniſters. On the 23d, in the Evening, the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries had a Conference with the Miniſters of the Princes of the Empire, in which Count *Sinzendorf* acquainted them, that in the two laſt Conferences they had that Week with the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Great Britain*, they had not been able to bring Things yet to a final Concluſion; That the *French* had declar'd, that *Porto-Longone* in *Italy* ſhould be evacuated to the Empire. That as to the Barrier of the Empire, the *French* at laſt deſiſted from their former Demands, *That the* Rhine *ſhould ſerve as a Barrier between the Empire and* France; but would not grant any other than what was ſettled in the Treaty of *Ryſwick*. In concluſion, the Imperial Miniſter intimated, that as all the Miniſters were not yet furniſh'd with Powers ſufficient to ſign, he hop'd thoſe of *Great Britain*, who earneſtly preſs'd the Concluſion of the Treaty, would defer ſigning for ſome Days, to the end that all the Parties concern'd might agree to it, at the ſame Time, and the Peace be general.

Negotiations at Utrecht.

Affairs of the Empire.

Exchange of the Principality of Orange for the Upper Quarter of Gelderland.

The late King of *Pruſſia* having, by the Mediation of *Great Britain*, privately treated with *France*, about the exchanging the Principality of *Orange* for the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*; and

and the preſent King purſuing, in that Reſpect, his Father's Meaſures, the States General were not a little alarm'd at that Exchange, in which their Trade on the *Maeſe*, and their Communication with *Maeſtricht*, *Liege*, *Huy*, and *Namur* were ſo nearly concern'd. Hereupon his *Pruſſian* Majeſty wrote a Letter to the States General, wherein he took Notice of what was alledg'd by the late King his Father, in Juſtification of his Treating with the *French* King about that Matter: A. C. 1712.

The King of Pruſſia's Letter thereupon to the States.

'And 1*ſt*. That his ſaid Father and the Queen of 'Great *Britain* had endeavour'd to obtain from 'the *French* King the Principality of *Orange*, and 'the other Dominions belonging to that Family 'in *Burgundy*, but in vain. 2*dly*. That his Fa'ther thought he had reaſon to do ſo, ſince the 'States had been Treating with the *French* about 'the Upper Quarter of *Gelderland*, and had likewiſe 'favour'd the Pr. of *Naſſau*, contrary to his Intereſt. '3*dly*. That therefore they cou'd not take it amiſs in 'the late K. of *Pruſſia*, to treat with the K. of *France* 'for the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*, as an Equiva'lent for the Principality of *Orange* and the Do'minions belonging to that Houſe in the County 'of *Burgundy*. 4*thly*, That he knew that the ſaid 'Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland* belong'd to the 'Emperor, and not to the *French* King, who had 'no Right to diſpoſe of it, but however, he hop'd 'the States would aſſiſt him in his Pretenſions. 'And in that caſe, he would ſtand by their Intereſts 'on all Occaſions; and that the Upper-Quarter 'of *Gelderland* being in his Hands, ſhould be as 'much made uſe of for their Security, as if it 'were in their own; adding, That 'twas his De'ſire to cultivate a ſtrict Friendſhip with them.

The States General having taken this weighty Affair into their Conſideration; and judging it to be their Intereſt at this critical Juncture, not to diſoblige the King of *Pruſſia*, they acquieſs'd in an Expedient that was propos'd to ſatisfy his *Pruſſian* Majeſty.

On the 27th of *March* N. S. the *French* Miniſters at *Utrecht* ſent an Expreſs to *Paris*, with the Draughts of ſeveral Treaties, for their Maſters

A. C. 1712.

Approbation, and further Inſtructions about ſome Points ſtill in Debate. On the laſt Day of that Month the *Pruſſian* Plenipotentiaries were in Conference with Count *Sinzendorf*, about the Partition of the Upper-Quarter of *Gelderland*, which Affair was fully regulated, and a Treaty thereupon ſigned on the 2d. of *April* N. S. By this Convention the Emperor granted to the King of *Pruſſia*, beſides the Town of *Guelder* and what he poſſeſs'd already, the County of *Kenel*, and the Bailywick of *Krieckenbeck*. The Emperor reſerv'd to himſelf the Quarter of *Ruremond*, with the Town of that Name, *Venlo*, and *Stevenſwaert*; allowing the *Dutch* to keep Garriſons in thoſe Places for the Security of their Commerce on the *Maeſe*; except *Ruremond*, the Garriſon of which Place ſhould conſiſt of half Imperialiſts and half *Dutch*. As for the Bailywick of *Erskelen*, lying within the Dutchy of *Juliers*, the Emperor made it over to the Elector *Palatine*. The next Day the Miniſters of the Allies held a Conference at the Town-Houſe as uſual; and afterwards thoſe of the Proteſtant Powers had a meeting at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe.

Treaty for the Partition of Upper Quarter of Gelderland.

In the mean time, the Deputies of *Liege* continued their Complaints, that the States General made Pretenſions to garriſon the Cittadel of that City, and the Town of *Huy*; and offer'd either to put Troops of their own into the ſaid Fortreſſes, or to demoliſh them. This Alternative being debated in a Conference held at Count *Sinzendorf*'s at which were preſent the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, the Empire, and the States General: The latter referr'd themſelves to the Convention with the Emperor in 1709. which grants them the Right of putting Garriſons into thoſe Places; but they were anſwer'd, That it was without the Participation or Conſent of the Empire, of which *Liege* is a Branch. While this Buſineſs was under Debate, the Deputies of *Liege* were told, that it was known what Attempts the Inhabitants of *Liege* had often made to withdraw themſelves from the Empire, and that a poſitive Declaration was expected, that they would hold themſelves hereafter uni-

Complaints of the City of Liege.

united to it, as Members of the Circle of *Weſtphalia*. The Deputies, at firſt, would have declin'd ſuch a Declaration, but ſignified at laſt that they would not refuſe it, provided the Contribution which the Empire laid upon them might be moderated. A. C. 1712.

Whilſt theſe things paſs'd at *Utrecht* the Maritime Powers reſolv'd to ſettle the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* on the Foot lately concerted between them. In order to that, the Lords of the Conference at *Bruſſels*, did on the 21ſt of *March* N. S. ſignify, by Writing, to the Council who had diſputed their Authority, that they ſhould not aſſemble any more: But, notwithſtanding this Prohibition they met the next Day, and ſent an Anſwer to the ſaid Miniſters, who return'd it without looking upon it. At the ſame time the Earl of *Orrery*, who behav'd himſelf with the greateſt Vigor in this Matter, declar'd his Opinion, that ſince the Council continued obſtinate, it was proper to proceed to a Choice of their Succeſſors, which was done accordingly; and it was alſo agreed, that the Acts of the former Council, which were only Proviſional, ſhould be revok'd. The new Counſellors were the Sieur *Coriache*, Vicar General of the Arch-biſhoprick of *Mechlin*, the Sirur *Voorſpoel*, the oldeſt Counſellor of the Great Council, the Sieur *de Jong*, one of the Council of *Flanders*, and the Baron *de Havorſt*, Preſident of the Chamber of Accounts of *Brabant*, all of them Perſons of Honour and Experience. After this, the Count *de Clermont* took the Oath of Subordination, according to the Inſtructions, and was appointed Preſident. The reſt did the like, and on the 24th of *March* N. S. in the Morning, they met an Hour ſooner than uſual, and took Poſſeſſion of their Poſts without any Oppoſition. The Count *de Clermont* order'd the Houſe-keeper and the Commander of the Halberdiers to keep out any of the Old Council, if they offer'd to come in: And accordingly they kept out the Secretary *Heems*, who was illegally put in that Place by the Old Council. Thus was the Matter finiſh'd without any Tumult or Murmering among the

New Council for the Government of the Spaniſh Netherlands *choſen.*

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People, whom ſome ill-minded Perſons endeavour'd to poſſeſs with an Opinion, that the two Maritime Powers deſign'd an Alteration both in Religious and Civil Affairs; but the appointing of another Clergy-man in the room of the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*, deſtroy'd that Suggeſtion. On the 26th of *March* the new Council ſignify'd to the Magiſtrates of *Bruſſels*, that they intended to put things upon the ſame Foot as in the time of *Charles* II; and afterwards apply'd themſelves to diſpatch the Affairs of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* with great exactneſs and diligence, to the Satisfaction of the People; the Body of which was in their Intereſt, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition made by the Old Council to their Adminiſtration; and a Cabal form'd in the States of *Brabant* not to acknowledge them. On the other Hand, the Old Council aſſembled again on the 26th of *March*, at the Houſe of M. *Vander Gotha*, and ſeem'd reſolv'd to hazard the laſt Extremity, rather than reſign the Government; but the States of *Hainault*, and Three Deputies of *Flanders*, having ſubmitted to the New Council, the Intereſt of the Old dwindled apace; the rather becauſe the Conduct of the latter was diſapprov'd by the Emperor's Miniſters at *Utrecht*.

The Dutch *Canton their Troops at* Anderlecht.

Whilſt the Peace was yet uncertain, the States General wiſely reſolv'd to prepare againſt all Events; and to prevent any Surprize from the Enemy, order'd ſome of their Troops to canton at *Anderlecht*, which they began to do about the latter End of *March*. But that Precaution proved unneceſſary, for on *Thurſday* the 6th of *April* N. S. the laſt Courier the *Fr.* Plenipotentiaries had ſent to their Court, return'd with his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's freſh Inſtructions, by which they were empower'd to remove ſome Difficulties that principally obſtructed the ſigning of the Peace, on the ſide of the States General. The next Day the *French* Plenipotentiaries had a long Conference with thoſe of *Great Britain*, after which the latter were alſo in Conference with the Miniſters of the States and thoſe of the Emperor, to whom they communicated the Contents of the Diſpatches

The Britiſh *Plenipotentiaries fix the* 11. *of* April *N. S. for the ſigning of the Peace.*

the

the Miniſters of *France* had receiv'd from their Court; and declar'd, That they were ready as well as the Plenipotentiaries of ſome other Princes, to ſign their reſpective Treaties on the *Tueſday* following, being the 11th of that Month. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor declared thereupon, That neither they, nor the Miniſters of the Empire, were ready to ſign the Treaty; nor wou'd they hearken to Peace without the Reſtitution of *Strasburgh*; adding, That they were order'd to make a Proteſtation againſt ſuch a Treaty of Peace. The Miniſters of the States General took that Declaration of the *Britiſh* Miniſters *ad Referendum*, and immediately deputed Three Members of their Body, *viz.* Meſſieurs *Randwyk*, *Vanderduſſen*, and *Renſwoude* to go to the *Hague*, to receive new Inſtructions on this important Affair. They arriv'd there on *Sunday* Morning, and after having conferr'd with the Penſionary, had a Conference with the Deputies of the States. The Penſionary communicated the ſame Day to the States of *Holland* and *Weſt-Friezland* what had been tranſacted at *Utrecht*, and in that Conference; whereupon the States declared for Peace. The Deputies of the States had a ſecond Conference with their Plenipotentiaries, and a Third the next Morning, wherein their laſt Orders were drawn up, and communicated to the States of *Holland*, who having approv'd the ſame, the Plenipotentiaries ſet out at Night for *Utrecht*, with the Character of Ambaſſadors, accompany'd by Monſieur Van *Spanbroeck*, the New Plenipotentiary of the Province of *Zealand*, in the room of Monſieur *Moermont*. Count *Sinzendorf*, who came the 10th in the Morning from *Utrecht* to the *Hague*, had immediately a Conference with the Penſionary, in which he uſed all imaginable Endeavours to have the ſigning of the Peace put off, at leaſt till he had receiv'd new Diſpatches from *Vienna*; and declar'd, that if the States ſign'd before his Maſter, his Imperial Majeſty would immediately withdraw his Troops out of the *Netherlands*; but finding his Reaſons and Repreſentations ineffectual he proteſted againſt this Peace, as he had done before

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The Imperial Miniſters endeavour in vain to put it off.

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fore at *Utrecht*, whither he return'd that Evening. The ſame Day, in the Morning, upon the Return of Meſſieurs *Randwyck*, *Vanderduſſen* and *Renſwoude*, the *Dutch* Miniſters had a Conference with the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries; and then another with thoſe of *France*, at the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, from Four in the Afternoon till Two in the Night, wherein was ſettled whatever related to the Treaty of Peace and Commerce of the States General. The 11th in the Morning, the Miniſters of the Proteſtant Allies had a Conference together in the Town-Houſe, to which the Marquis *de Miremont*, whom the Queen of *Great Britain* had appointed to take Care of the Intereſts of the Proteſtants of *France*, was invited; but the Upſhot of this Conſultation was only, that a *Repreſentation* ſhould be made in their Favour to the Miniſters of *France*; which accordingly was immediately laid before them by the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries as follows:

Memorial preſented by the Britiſh *Plenipotentiaries, in Favour of the* French *Proteſtants.*

THE Allies, who are of the Proteſtant *Religion, reflecting on the Calamities which a great Part of the Subjects of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, who profeſs the ſame Religion with them, have ſuffer'd, and ſtill ſuffer, for no other Cauſe than ſerving God according to the Light of their Conſciences: A Liberty which thoſe diſtreſs'd People might flatter themſelves they have a Right to, by the Law of God, by the Precepts of Charity, and particularly by the Laws of the Kingdom of* France, *confirm'd by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, which they thought to enjoy as good and faithful Subjects, who have always kept themſelves towards their Sovereign within the Rules of Duty and Obedience.*

The ſaid Allies, touch'd by theſe Motives of Juſtice and Compaſſion, intereſt themſelves for thoſe poor People the more, becauſe the Ills they ſuffer, continuing after the Re eſtabliſhment of Peace, might be attributed to an Averſion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to Proteſtants in general; which would much grieve the Potentates of that Religion, who hope to renew by the Peace, and to live for the future in Amity and good

good Intelligence with his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. A. C. 1712.

On this Account the ſaid Allies cannot but intereſt themſelves for a great Number of the ſaid Subjects of France *who have been obliged to quit their Native Country, and have retired for Refuge into the Dominions of the ſaid Proteſtant Allies; in order to their Encouragement to return home after the Peace is made.*

Wherefore the Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid Allies, authorized for the general Peace, find themſelves obliged, in Conformity to the Expreſs Orders of their Sovereigns, to deſire earneſtly the Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, to be pleaſed to make ſuch Repreſentations to the King their Maſter, that all the French *Proteſtants may have the Relief granted them which they have ſo long ſighed for, and that they may be re-eſtabliſh'd in their Rights and Priviledges in the Matter of Religion, and ſo enjoy intire Liberty of Conſcience; and that thoſe of them which are in Priſons, Galleys or otherwiſe confin'd, may be enlarg'd and ſet at Liberty, to the end thoſe diſtreſs'd People may have a Share in the Peace which* Europe, *in all Appearance, is going to enjoy.*

This done, the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries went to Count *Sinzendorf's*, and communicated to him the Plan they had agreed on with the Miniſters of *France* for the Emperor and Empire, having ſtipulated that his Imperial Majeſty ſhould have Time to conſider whether he would accept of it or no, till the 1ſt of *June* N. S. during which Interval; however, *France* would not grant a Ceſſation of Arms: And withal declared to him, That they were going to ſign the *Queen's Peace.* After this the *Britiſh* Plenipotentiaries went to the other Miniſters of the Allies, to whom they made the ſame Declaration, and being return'd to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, the *French* Ambaſſadors repair'd thither, and, about Two in the Afternoon, ſigned, with thoſe of *Great Britain*, the Treaties of Peace and Commerce. One Inſtrument of the Treaty was drawn up in *Latin* by the *Britiſh* Miniſters; and another on the Part of the *French* in their

Declaration of the Britiſh Plenipotentiaries to the Imperial and other Miniſters.

A. C. 1712. their own Language; each Party ſigning firſt in their reſpective Inſtruments; And, it was agreed, That the Ratifications ſhould be exchang'd at *Utrecht* within Four Weeks. The Miniſters of *Savoy*, who ſoon after came to the Lord Privy-Seal's Houſe, ſign'd alſo with thoſe of *France* their Maſter's Treaty, which was drawn up in *French*; and by which it was particularly ſtipulated, That his Royal Highneſs ſhould not take upon him the Title of King of *Sicily*, till after the Peace was concluded and ſigned with *Spain*. This done all the Ambaſſadors who had ſign'd the Peace, as well as thoſe who deſign'd to ſign it, *viz.* thoſe of *Portugal*, *Pruſſia* and the States General, went and din'd at the Earl of *Strafford*'s. As ſoon as Dinner was over, moſt of thoſe Miniſters retir'd to their reſpective Houſes to collate their Treaties; and afterwards returning to the Earl of *Strafford*'s Houſe, the *Portugueze* Ambaſſadors ſigned their Treaty, drawn up in their own Tongue, about Eight a Clock in the Evening; as the *Pruſſians* did theirs in *French*, about Eleven: The *French* having inſiſted, that they ſhould ſign before thoſe of the States, becauſe in the Treaty their Maſter was ſtil'd King, and acknowledg'd as ſuch by *France*. The Ambaſſadors of the States General did not ſign till near Three Hours after, having not only been taken up longer than the reſt in Collating their Treaties of Peace and Commerce, but endeavoured to have ſome Expreſſions alter'd; particularly as to the Title of the Emperor, who in the Inſtruments, drawn up in *French*, was not ſtil'd otherwiſe than Head of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; but they were oblig'd to recede from all their Pretenſions. This important and arduous Negotiation being thus brought to a Concluſion, to the great Satisfaction, if not of all Parties, at leaſt of the Principal; the *Britiſh* Miniſters immediately diſpatch'd an Expreſs to Mr. *St. John*, Secretary of the *Britiſh* Embaſſy, who, the Day before, about Eight a Clock in the Evening, ſet out for the *Brill* in order to carry over to *Great Britain* the Treaties of Peace and Commerce, for Her Majeſty's Ratification. At the ſame time, the *French* Miniſters diſ-

They ſign the Peace firſt, April 11th, N.S.

The Duke of Savoy's Miniſters ſign next.

And afterwards thoſe of Portugal, Pruſſia and the States General.

diſpatch'd a Courier to Monſieur *de Beringhen*, who ſet out the 10th for *Malines*, in order to expect there the News of the ſigning of the Peace. Count *de Denhof* diſpatch'd likewiſe Monſieur *de Fireck*, Mareſchal of the *Pruſſian* Embaſſy, to carry the Treaty to *Berlin*; Count *de Gros* ſet out for *Turin* on the Part of the Ambaſſadors of *Savoy*; and the other Miniſters diſpatch'd alſo Expreſſes to their reſpective Court? A. C. 1712.

Whether the States General were really ſo or no, their High Mightineſſes thought it Prudence to ſhew themſelves ſatisfy'd with this Peace, and accordingly publick Thankſgivings were, by their Order, made at the *Hague* on the 13th of *April* N. S. Moreover, their High Mightineſſes came to a Reſolution to thank their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, for their Care, Diligence, Zeal, and good Conduct in the Negotiations of Peace; and on the 14th ſent Copies of the Treaties to the reſpective Provinces, as they did the next Day to the Towns of the Province of *Holland*, in Particular. But when the Terms of the Peace were divulg'd, the Body of the People appear'd very much diſſatisfy'd to find, that Wollen Manufactures, Sugars, and ſome other Merchandizes, were excepted from the Tariff of 1664, and continued charg'd with high Duties; being apprehenſive, that, by theſe Exceptions, their Trade with *Spain*, which ſets all the other Branches of their Commerce in Motion, wou'd be in a manner ruin'd. Hereupon, the Hatred of the People againſt *France* ſeem'd rais'd to a higher Pitch than ever; which was extreamly mortifying to thoſe who negotiated the Peace upon the preſent Foot; whoſe Anſwer was, that Things were come to ſuch a Paſs, as oblig'd the States rather to agree to ſuch a Peace, than to continue the War, and thereby drive thoſe who were moſt for Peace to deſperate Meaſures.

The Dutch *generally diſpleaſed with the Peace.*

Offers and Demands of France, *for making Peace with the Houſe of* Auſtria *and the Empire.* *See the* Appendix. No. XV.

On the 13th of *April* Count *Sinzendorf* had a long Conference with the Miniſters of *Great Britain*, and of the States General, about ſome Affairs relating to the Government of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*; and having declar'd to them, that he was

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was to set out Two Days after for *Germany*. the *British* Plenipotentiaries, did on the 14th deliver to him a Writing, intituled, *Offers and Demands of the* French *King for making Peace with the House of* Austria *and the Empire*.

Imperial and German Ministers highly disgusted.

The *Imperial* and *German* Ministers expres'd the Height of Resentment against their being so haughtily treated, and having Terms impos'd upon them by *France*, particularly with Relation to the Electors of *Cologne* and *Bavaria*. They were also mighty angry that *Strasburgh* was not restor'd to the Empire; and at the Indignity put upon the Emperor by the *French* and *Spaniards*, refusing him that Title. They were likewise much dissatisfy'd with the *Dutch*, for signing before the Return of the last Express sent to *Vienna*; but the *Dutch* excus'd themselves, alledging the Common Plea of *the Necessity of Affairs*: Adding, the Emperor and Empire had no reason to complain of their Sincerity and Stedfastness to their Alliances, since they had maintain'd them to the utmost of their Power. Upon the whole Matter, the *Imperialists* and *Germans* did, on this Occasion, as they had formerly done on the like, experience the Truth of this Political Maxim, that the Weight Potentates have in a Negotiation of Peace, bears a Proportion to the Efforts they make in the Prosecution of the War; so that whoever makes but an indifferent Figure in the Field, cannot expect to be much consider'd in a Congress. However, they now talk'd as big as ever; giving out, that the Emperor and Empire would carry on the War, and hazard all, rather than to submit to the Conditions above-mention'd; and as *France* might turn all her Force against *Germany*, Count *Sinzendorf* intimated to the Ministers of the Empire, that it would be necessary for its Defence, to cause not only the Imperial Troops to march from *Flanders* to the *Rhine*, but also those formerly in the Pay of *Great Britain*, which would make a Body of 50000 Men. To this purpose, we may observe, that the King of *Prussia* signed the Peace only in that Quality, and not as an Elector of the Empire; but 'twas given out, he made a private

A Political Maxim.

The Germans threaten to carry on the War.

A. C. 1712.

vate Agreement with *France* to furniſh no more Troops than his Quota, in Caſe the Emperor and Empire ſhould continue the War. Count *Sinzendorf* having on the 15th of *April* N. S. paid and receiv'd ſeveral Viſits, ſet out that Afternoon, accompany'd by General *Bonneval*, in a Poſt-Chaiſe for *Frankfort*, where 'twas ſaid he was to meet and confer with Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy*, and proceed from thence to *Vienna*. Not many Days after his Departure, the *Imperial* and *German* Miniſters publiſh'd the following Paper:

Succinct Remarks made by the Miniſters, Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor and Empire, in their Conferences, upon the Conditions offer'd and demanded by *France*, for making Peace with the Houſe of *Auſtria* and the Empire.

Remarks of the Imperial *and* German *Miniſters on the Offers and Demands of* France.

SInce the ſigning of the Peace made by the Miniſters Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, *the States General*, &c. *thoſe of the Emperor and Empire. ſeeing the Hardſhip and Injuſtice with which their reſpective Maſters are treated, have made Remarks on the Terms which* France *would impoſe upon them, and leave the Impartial World to judge with what Right, and on what Foundation 'tis pretended by thoſe Conditions.*

I. *To Diſpute the Emperor's Imperial Dignity, and not to acknowledge it till after the ſigning of the Peace; though he was elected to that Dignity according to the ſacred Conſtitutions of the Empire, and the King of* France *has no Right to concern himſelf with that Election in any Manner whatever. The ſaid Conditions make the like Diffiulty about the Electoral Dignity of the Elector of* Hanover.

II. *'Tis therein ſaid in expreſs and formal Terms*, That the *Rhine* ſhall ſerve for the Barrier between *France* and the Empire: *Which Expreſſion is as captious and ambiguous, as was formerly that of Dependencies, by Favour of which Word* France *took from the Empire and from the* Spaniſh Netherlands *during the Peace, more Country and Places than ſhe could have taken had the War continued: And as all the World knows what conſiderable Countries and Places*

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Places belonging to the Empire on the Left Side of the Rhine, France, *should that Expreſſion be ſubmitted to, would not fail to take its Opportunity to aſſert it as a ſolemn Title, and make it a Pretext for poſſeſſing it ſelf of thoſe Countries of* Germany. *One can the leſs doubt that this is her Intention, ſeeing her Miniſters would not recede from this novel Expreſſion, notwithſtanding all the Repreſentations which have been ſo often made to them upon the juſt Fears which it cannot but raiſe.*

III. *Notwithſtanding that in the aforeſaid Manner and on the Foundation of the Treaty of* Ryſwick, France would *have the* Rhine *for a Barrier, yet in the ſaid Conditions a pompous Enumeration is made of what is before ſpecified in the Treaty of Peace, to dazzle the Eyes of Foreigners and thoſe who do not know the Country, as tho'* France *was ſacrifiſiing to the Empire ſomething very conſiderable for Peace; when the Truth is, ſhe reſtores only what ſhe had formerly given up by the Peace of* Ryſwick, *and what even before that Peace ſhe had uſurp'd from the Empire.*

IV. *Theſe Conditions would oblige the Emperor to to make good all the Terms of the Treaty made with the Duke of* Savoy *in* 1703; *without having any regard to the* 19*th Article of that Treaty, which in expreſs Words diſengages the Emperor from all his Promiſes, in caſe the ſaid Duke ſhould make a ſeperate Peace, and without the Concurrence of the Emperor.*

V. *The Conditions would re-eſtabliſh the Territories and Places of* Italy *which do not depend either on the Kingdom of* Naples *or on the Dutchy of* Milan *on the ſame Foot they were before the War; without permitting the Emperor or Empire to take that Cognizance of them which they have a Right to do, as thoſe Territiries are Fiefs.*

VI. *'Tis therein demanded that the Princeſs of* Urſini *ſhould poſſeſs conſiderable Territories. of her own chuſing, in the Low-Countries, at the Expence of the Emperor; though it be notorious how much Miſchief that Lady has perpetually been doing the Houſe of* Auſtria, *either in* Italy *or in* Spain.

VII. *They*

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VII. *They insist upon the entire Restoration of the Elector of* Bavaria : *To the extreme Prejudice not only of the Emperor and the Empire, but in particular of the Electors* Palatine *and* Hanover ; *hindring those two illustrious Houses from transmitting to their Descendants their just Possessions, Precedences, and other Prerogatives; and requiring that the Elector of* Hanover *should be degraded from the Rank of Eighth Elector, and from the Dignity of Arch-Treasurer, which have been conferr'd upon him unanimously by the Emperor and Empire, and this in Opposition to the Declaration of Her* Britannick *Majesty of the 6th of* June *last, and to what Her Ministers then declar'd at* Utrecht.

VIII. *They demand from the Emperor intire Satisfaction for the Treaty of* Ilversheim ; *and that till it be perform'd, the Duke of* Bavaria *shall enjoy in all Sovereignty the Town and Dutchy of* Luxembourg *with their Dependencies : Without explaining wherein the Infraction made in the said Treaty, and the Satisfaction to be given, consist; and so that Satisfaction may be extended* ad infinitum, *and perpetuate the Possession of* Luxembourg *to the Elector of* Bavaria.

IX. *Besides the entire Restitution of the Duke of* Bavaria, *and the Pretensions ill-grounded on the Treaty of* Ilversheim, *they demand further, as a thing to be done* gratis, *that the Island of* Sardinia, *with the Dignity of King, be given to the said Duke : Whereas his Imperial Majesty might have been induc'd to make that Sacrifice of what is his own, if in Exchange the* French *would have desisted from the ill-grounded Pretensions of the Treaty of* Ilversheim, *and left to the Electors* Palatine *and* Hanover, *and their Descendants, the Territories, Ranks and Prerogatives of which they are in Possession; which is so much the more just, as there is a great Difference between a Prince of the Empire who has made War against his Native Country, and the aforesaid Electors, who like zealous Patriots have serv'd and assisted it with all their Power.*

X. *Besides these general Remarks made by the whole Body of the Ministers of the Empire, those of*

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Affairs of Switſerland.

Before we conclude this Annual Hiſtory, we muſt take notice of a conſiderable Event that happen'd in *Swiſſerland.* The Proteſtant Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* had for many Years complain'd of the Incroachments of the Abbot of *St. Gall*, upon the Civil and Religious Liberties of the Inhabitants of the Country of *Tockenburgh*, and ſome other Articles; and that Prelate had from Time to Time promis'd, at leaſt never plainly refus'd, to redreſs thoſe Grievances till the Spring of the Year, 1712. Upon a fond Belief that the Chief Proteſtant Powers were effectually divided by the Intrigues of *France*, and would ſoon be at Variance; and upon the Suggeſtions of a raſh and inconſiderate Miniſter, the Abbot openly deny'd giving the *Tockenburghers* Satisfaction; and his Emiſſaries rung the Alarm Bell at *Rome* and the Courts of *Popiſh* Princes, as if there were a Religious War intended againſt Popery, and that the

the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* were to begin the ſame. On the other Hand, the *Tockenburghers*, both *Roman* Catholicks and Proteſtants, implor'd the Aſſiſtance of thoſe Two Cantons, who having try'd in vain all friendly Means to perſwade the Abbot to do them Juſtice, were, at laſt, oblig'd to have recourſe to Arms. Their Troops being oblig'd to paſs through the Country of *Baden*, of which the Five *Romiſh* Cantons of *Lucern*, *Ury*, *Schwitz*, *Zug* and *Underwalt* are Joint-Lords with thoſe of *Bern* and *Zurich*, thoſe *Popiſh* Cantons, inſtigated by the *Popiſh* Clergy, and chiefly by Signior *Carraccioli*, the Pope's Nuntio, who promis'd them great Aſſiſtance from his Court, and diſtributed vaſt Numbers of little Pictures of the Virgin *Mary*, and other Popiſh Trinkets among the People, poſſeſſing them with a fond Belief that they would ſhortly be render'd invulnerable; took up Arms to hinder the Conjunction of the *Berneze* with the *Zurickers*. These Two Proteſtant Cantons who had foreſeen this Oppoſition, took early Meaſures to ſurmount it; and having attack'd and defeated the Troops of the ſaid Five *Popiſh* Cantons, took by Force of Arms the Town and Caſtle of *Baden*, with the Towns of *Bremgarton*, *Mellington*, and ſome others; while another Detachment of their Troops reduc'd the whole Country of the Abbot of *St. Gall*.

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The Abbet of St. Gall driven out of his Country.

These Hoſtilities alarm'd the Neutral Cantons, who immediately interpos'd their good Offices to put an end to this inteſtine War; and the Court of *France*, whoſe Intereſt it was, at this Juncture, rather to quench than feed this Fire, having ſent Inſtructions to that Purpoſe to their Ambaſſador in *Swiſſerland*, that Miniſter acted with ſuch indefatigable Zeal and Application in that Affair, that the Dyet being met at *Arrau*, a Project was drawn up for reſtoring the Publick Tranquility, which the Deputies ſent to their reſpective Cantons for their Approbation. The Canton of *Underwalt* rejected the ſame; and thoſe of *Schwitz* and *Zug* would not declare their Thoughts thereupon; But thoſe of *Lucern* and *Ury* having ap-

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prov'd the Conditions, a Treaty was ſign'd the (18th of *July N. S.*) between them on one Part, and the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern* on the other; each Party having call'd God as a Witneſs to their Sincerity. The Deputies of *Lucern* and *Ury* promis'd to deliver the next Day the Ratification of the Treaty under their Broad Seal; but that very Day the *Lucerneze* convey'd ſome Pieces of Cannon to the Camp of the Cantons of *Schwitz*, *Underwaldt* and *Zug*, rung the Alarm Bell through the Country; join'd on the 20th the Troops of thoſe Popiſh Cantons, and with a Body of 6000 Men unexpectedly attack'd 1400 *Berneze* poſted at a Paſs call'd *Seiſſen Bruck*, who being over-power'd, made an orderly Retreat, that gave the *Roman* Catholicks an Opportunity to penetrate into the Country of the *Berneze*, which they plunder'd. However theſe *Popiſh* Cantons did not reap ſo great an Advantage as they expected from their Perfidiouſneſs: For the Troops of *Bern* being advanc'd to the Number of 8000 Men to *Vilmergen*, thoſe of the *Popiſh* Cantons relying on their great Superiority, being 19000, attack'd them, but after a Fight, which laſted Five Hours, were entirely routed, having loſt about 4000 Men with 7 Pieces of Cannon, 8 Colours, and the famous *Ox Horn* of *Ury*, of which they made uſe to aſſemble their People; and which having been bleſſed by a Pope, that ſuperſtitious People, were more ſenſible of that Loſs, than the *Lucerneze* were for the Loſs of their Great Banner, which was taken in the ſame Action. The Troops of *Bern* and *Zurich* reſolv'd to follow their Victory, and entring the Countries of the Four Cantons, they ſoon forc'd them to ſue again for a Peace. Hereupon the Deputies met again at *Arrau*, and on the 9th of *Auguſt* a Treaty of Peace was concluded to the Advantage of *Zurich* and *Bern*, and the Proteſtant Religion; and it was ſtipulated, in particular, that the Inſtrument of Peace, concluded in the Year 1531, call'd the *Lands Friede*, becauſe the Union and Peace between the Cantons has continued on that foot, ſhould be reſcinded by virtue of the new

Perfidiouſneſs of the Lucerneze.

The Popiſh *Cantons defeated at* Vilmergen.

A Peace concluded.

new one, which was to take its Place, and to be confirm'd by all the Cantons, as it was ſince accordingly; and is now to that Nation, as the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* is to *Germany*. Thus the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich*, by making a good Uſe of the Power God Almighty put into their Hands, brought to a Glorious Concluſion, in about Three Months Time, a War which ſeem'd to threaten the *Helvetick* Body with a total Diſſolution of their Government. They took up Arms when all other means prov'd ineffectual to obtain Juſtice; and they made Peace as ſoon as their Neighbours, convinc'd of their Error, deſired to to enter into a Treaty, which Conditions alone can render a War Lawful and Juſtifiable. They ſhew'd themſelves ſo moderate in their Proſperity, that the Terms they propos'd in the laſt Treaty were almoſt the very ſame they had demanded before; tho' the Conduct of the *Lucerneze*, and their Adherents, would have ſufficiently juſtify'd them, had they inſiſted upon harder Terms, after the perfidious Breach of the firſt Agreement. We muſt, however, do the Cantons of *Lucern* and *Ury* the Juſtice to aeknowledge, that they proteſted that thoſe New Hoſtilities were committed without their Conſent, and only by the People who being ſeduc'd by the Pope's Nuncio, impriſon'd their Magiſtrates, and ventur'd the Battle of *Vilmergen*, where they receiv'd that Memorable Defeat before-mention'd. We muſt likewiſe obſerve, That the Houſe of *Auſtria* did on this Occaſion, protect the Abbot of St. *Gall*, as a Member of the Empire, which was not very agreeable to the Proteſtant Potentates. A. C. 1712.

REMARKABLES
OF
The Year 1712.

March. ON the 13th of *March*, 1711-12. the Lord *Gower* was marry'd to the Lady *Evelin Pierpoint*, Daughter to the Marquis of *Dorchester*.

The Lord Gower Married.

About the middle of the same Month the Queen appointed the Lord Viscount *Weymouth*, Keeper of the Forest of Dean, and Constable of the Castle of St. *Brienells*, in the room of the Earl of *Berkley*.

The Lord Viscount Weymouth Keeper of the Forest of Dean.

Not many Days after *John Thurston Esq*; was made Judge Advocate to the Army in *Flanders*, in the room of *Henry Watkins* Esq; lately made Secretary to the Duke of *Ormond*; and *George* Earl of *Northampton* was appointed Constable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets, in the room of the Earl *Rivers*.

Mr. Thurston *Judge Advocate.*

The Earl of Northampton *Constable of the* Tower.

Towards the latter end of *March* died Dr. *Roderick* Dean of *Ely*, and Provost of *King's* Colledge *Cambridge*. On *Friday* the 21st of the same Month, the Duke of *Argyle* arriv'd in *London* from *Spain*, by the way of *Germany* and *Holland*.

Dr. Roderick *dies*

The Duke of Argyle *arrives in* London.

About the Beginning of *April* the following Persons were chosen Directors of the United Company of Merchants of *England*, trading to the *East Indies*, for the Year 1712, *viz.*

Directors of the East India *Company chosen.*

Sir

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Sir *Jonathan Andrews*, Kt.
Mr. *Rbt. Briſcoe*,
Robert Child, Eſq;
Tho. Coulſon, Eſq;
Willm. Coteſworth, Eſq;
Mr. *Wm. Dawſonne*,
Mr. *John Eyles*,
Sir *John Fleet*, Kt. *and* Aldm.
Peter Godfrey, Eſq;
Mr. *John Gould*.
William Hewer, Eſq;
Nathaniel Herne, Eſq,
Sir *Wm. Humphreys* Kt. *and* Aldm.
Mr. *Henry Kelſey*.
Mr. *Henry Lyell*.
Sir *George Matthew*, Kt.
Mr. *Richard Mead*,
Mr. *Robert Mitchell*,
Robert Nightingale, Eſq;
Sir *Charles Peers*, Kt. *and* Aldm.
Francis Shepherd, Eſq;
Mr. *Nicholas Tourton*.
John Ward, Jun. Eſq;
Mr. *Joſiah Wordſworth*.

April. On the 3d of *April Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Glouceſter*, and of the Cities of *Briſtol* and *Glouceſter*, and Counties of the ſame; and *Henry* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cornwall*, took the Oaths appointed inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, before Her Majeſty in Council.

Dr. Adams choſen Provoſt of King's *College*, Cambridge.

On the 7th Dr. *Adams* was elected Provoſt of *Kings* Colledge in *Cambridge*, in the room of Dr. *Roderick* lately deceas'd.

Prayers relating to the War diſcontinued.

About a Week after, Orders were given for diſcontinuing the Reading the Additional Prayers relating to War, in Her Majeſty's Royal Chappel: Which rais'd the expectation of an Approaching Peace, and occaſion'd other Reflections.

Commiſſioners for the Wine Licence.

About this Time a Commiſſion paſs'd the Seals, appointing *John Wyndham*, *George Scot*, and *John Floyer*, Eſqs; Commiſſioners for the Wine-Licence, in the room of *Tho. Lake*, Eſq; deceas'd, *Thomas Goodal* and *John Harwood*, Eſqs;

The Duke of Athol *Sworn a Privy Counſellor, and made Commiſſioner of the general Aſſembly in* Scotland.

On the 17th of *April*, *John* Duke of *Athol* was by Her Majeſty's Command, Sworn one of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and being appointed Her Majeſty's Commiſſioner of the General Aſſembly of *Scotland*, ſet out a few Days after for *Edinburgh*. The 23d being the Anniverſary of Her Majeſty's Coronation, She

A. C. 1712. receiv'd the Compliments of all the Great Officers of State, the Noblility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction; in the Evening, in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, there were ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other publick Demonstrations of Joy, suitable to so happy an Occasion. A Week after it was made publick, That Her Majesty had been pleas'd to constitute and appoint *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Lord *Chamberlain* of Her Majesty's Household, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Salop*; *George* Duke of *Northumberland* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Berks*; *Thomas* Earl of *Thanet* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Cumberland*, and *Westmorland*; *Montague* Earl of *Abingdon*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*; *Nathaniel* Lord *Crew*, Lord Bishop of *Durham*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Durham*; and *William* Viscount *Cheyne* to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Buckingham*.

* April 30.

Lord Lieutenants of Counties appointed.

On *Wednesday May* 14, 1712. the Lords, the Bishops sent down the following Paper to the Lower House of Convocation:

May.

Proceedings in both Houses of Convocation about the Validity of Lay Baptism.

'FOr as much as sundry Persons have of late by Preaching, Writing, and Discourses, possess'd the Minds of many People in the Communion of our Church with Doubts and Scruples about the *Validity* of their *Baptism* to their great Trouble and Disquiet: We the President and Bishops and —— have thought it incumbent on us to declare, in Conformity with the Judgment and Practice of the Catholick Church of *Christ* and of the Church of *England* in particular, that such Persons as have already been Baptized *in or with Water, in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost*, though their Baptism was irregular, for want of a proper Administrator, ought not to be baptized again. This we do to prevent and (to use the Words of Archbishop *Whitgift* on this very Point) *not to bring confusion into the Church, for let Men take heeed, that they usurp not an Office, wherennto they*

‘ *be not call'd, for God will call them to an Account* A. C.
‘ *for ſo doing, but to teach a Truth, to take a Yoke* 1712.
‘ *of doubtfulneſs from Men's Conſciences, and to re-*
‘ *ſiſt an Error not much differing from DONA-*
‘ *TISM and ANABAPTISM.*

After reading of this Paper in the Lower Houſe, Dr. *B———ks* made a vehement Speech for rejecting it, as a Matter that countenanc'd *Schiſm*, and was in favour of the *Diſſenters*; to relieve them again after paſſing the *Occaſional Bill*; At laſt inſtead of rejecting, they agreed upon the dropping of it; and carried it by a great Majority, that the Paper ſent down from the Biſhops ſhould not be conſider'd during the ſitting of Synod concurrent with the preſent Seſſion of Parliament. When the Members on the other ſide complain'd of this manner of Proceeding, the Houſe appointed a Committee to draw up Reaſons for the ſaid Reſolution, which was to *conſider* why they had reſolv'd *not to conſider* their Lordſhips Paper upon this Subject of Baptiſm.

This unhappy Controverſy began upon the Practice of one Mr. *R. Lawrence*, a Book-Keeper, who having been Born, Baptiz'd and Bred in the Diſſenting way, did (after his Return out of *Spain*) declare himſelf a Convert to the Church of *England*; and to expreſs his Abhorrence of the Friends he left, he declar'd, that *he thought his Baptiſm among them was Invalid, Null and Void*: And accordingly he was Re-baptiz'd by the Curate of *Chriſt Church* in *London*, without conſent of the Biſhop, and without Order or Knowledge of the Pariſh Prieſt. And then, to juſtify his ſingular Practice, he advanc'd it for a Principle, *that no Baptiſm was valid but in an Epiſcopal Communion*: Expreſly concluding the *Foreign Proteſtants*, as well as our *Diſſenting Brethren* to be NO CHRISTIANS. And in Defence of this Notion, he publiſh'd a Book of *the Invalidity of Lay Baptiſm*, with a Preface by Dr. *George Hicks*.

On the 23d of *May* the Prolocutor of the Lower Houſe of Convocation carry'd up the following Paper to the Houſe of Lords:

The

A. C. 1712.

The Lower House of Convocation's Answer to the Paper sent down to them by the Lords the Bishops.

'THE Lower House having on *May* the 14th receiv'd from your Lordships a Paper relating to the *Validity of Baptism* administred by unauthoriz'd Persons, did enter into a Debate thereupon, and thought it no ways proper to take into Consideration the Matter of that Paper during the sitting of this Convocation, and have resolv'd to lay before your Lordship some of the Reasons for which they declin'd entring into the consideration of the said Paper.

'*First*, Because the Validity of such Baptism is a Point which the Catholick Church and the Church of *England* in particular, hath hitherto avoided to determine by any Synodical Declaration.

'*Secondly*, Because the Inconveniencies manifestly attending such a Determination would in their humble Opinion far outweigh the Conveniences propos'd by it; especially at a time when the DIVINE AUTHORITY of the Priesthood is so openly struck at by some, and the Advantage of an EPISCOPAL MISSION, deriv'd by an undoubted Succession from the *Apostles*, is so much undervalued by others.

'But *Thirdly* were it thought proper Synodically to consider and determine this Matter, yet they humbly conceive, that nothing of this kind ought to be done but in a full Assembly of the Clergy, after due Notice given to all their Members to attend, and afford their Assistance on so important an Occasion.'

Dr. Cannon *offers to protest against it*

On *Friday May* 30, Dr. *Cannon*, Arch-Deacon of *Norfolk*, desired leave to give in a Protestation in Writing against the Paper relating to Baptism, which had been carried up to the Lords the last Synodical Day; and having read it, deliver'd it in at the Table, and desired it might be enter'd into the Acts of that Day. After long Debate, it was rejected. And then several other Members desired, they might enter their Dissent against the said Paper; and give their Reasons for so doing. After much Debate, it was resolv'd, 'That 'any Members there present might enter their 'Dissent,

'Diſſent, but without giving any Reaſon.' And accordingly Dr. *Willis*, Dean of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, D. *Mandeville*, Arch-Deacon of *Lincoln*, Dr. *Gibſon* Arch-Deacon of *Surrey*, Dr. *Weſt*, Arch-Deacon of *Berks*, Dr. *Inett*, Præcentor of *Lincoln*; and Mr. *Martin*, Proctor of the Church of *Norwich*, had their Names enter'd by the Actuary as Diſſenting from the ſaid Paper, with Dr. *Cannon*. It is to be obſerv'd, That the firſt of Dr. *Cannon*'s Reaſons in his written Form of Proteſtation was to this Effect, *That the firſt Reaſon given by the Lower Houſe was by no means true, becauſe that two of the Four Firſt General Councils, that of* Nice *and that of* Conſtantinople, *had already determin'd the Validity of ſuch unauthoriz'd Baptiſm, as far, at leaſt, as the Biſhops have now determined that Matter.* But the whole Form of his Proteſt will (I ſuppoſe) be publiſh'd by himſelf; and poſſibly the Reaſons which were ready to be offer'd by the other Members, which are ſuppos'd to be a juſt Remonſtrance againſt ſuch a *New Doctrine* of the Invalidity and Nullity of unauthoriz'd, *(i. e.) Unepiſcopal* Baptiſm, as muſt unchriſtian ſo many at home, and ſuch greater Numbers in the *Foreign Proteſtant Churches*, no longer *Chriſtian* Churches; and muſt, at this time, apparently tend to make ſome of the PROTESTANT LINE in Succeſſion to be meer Heathens; and the *Popiſh Pretender* to be a *better Chriſtian*. For no leſs is the Conſequence, whatever the Intention of ſuch Doctrine may appear to be.

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On the 23d of *May*, at the Court at *Kenſington*, the Queen being preſent in Council, *George* Earl of *Northampton*, being, by Her Majeſty's Letters Patents, Conſtituted Conſtable of Her Majeſty's *Tower* of *London*, and Lord Lieutenant of the *Tower Hamlets*, took the uſual Oaths. As likewiſe *Charles* Duke of *Shrewsbury* for Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Salop*; *George* Duke of *Northumberland*, for Lord Lieutenenant of the County of *Berks*; *Montague* Earl of *Abingdon*, for Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Oxford*; and *Na-*

Lords Lieutenants Sworn May 23d.

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May.

Nathaniel Lord *Crew*, Lord Biſhop of *Durham*, for Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Durham*.

On the 14th of this Month died Lieutenant General *Wood* very much lamented: as did on the 27th the Earl *Mariſchal* a *Scotch* Peer.

Lieut. Gen. Wood *dies. As alſo the Earl* Marſhal.

Some Days after it was made Publick, That the Queen, out of Her Princely Zeal for the good of the Univerſities of St. *Andrews* and *Aberdeen* in *Scotland*, had been pleas'd to allow the Profeſſors in Divinity in each of the ſaid Univerſities the Sum of 210 *l.* *per Annum*.

A Stipend given by the Queen to the Divinity Profeſſors in Scotland.

June.

On the 10th of *June* the Birth Day of the *Pretender* was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoycings, in *Scotland*: Nor were his Friends leſs hearty and active, tho' not ſo bare fac'd in *London*; for about that Time they diſpers'd with great Induſtry, a Printed Paper entituled, *QUERIES propos'd to Civil, Canon, and Common Lawyers*, implicity aſſerting his Legitimacy and Right to the Crown. No notice was taken of the Publiſhing of this Paper in *Engliſh*; but a Bookſeller at the *Hague* having printed a Tranſlation of it in *French*, he was, at the Requeſt of the *Britiſh* Ambaſſador, proſecuted and ſeverely fined.

The Birth Day of the Pretender celebrated.

Queries in his Favour.

Suppoſed Letter from the Pretender to a Whigg *Lord.*

On the other Hand, the High Church Party endeavour'd to throw off the Odium of the Deſign of bringing in the *Perſon who pretends to diſturb the Succeſſion in the Houſe of* Hanover, on their Antagoniſts the *Whiggs*, for which purpoſe they publiſh'd about that time a Letter ſuppos'd to be written by the *PRETENDER to a Whigg Lord*, meaning the Earl of *W*————.

Military Preferments. Lieut. Gen. Erle *remov'd and ſucceeded by Brigd.* Hill *and Lieut. Gen.* Webb. *The Duke of* Argyle *made Commander in Chief in* Scotland; *Major Gen.* Whetham, *his Deputy, and the E.* Rivers *General in* England.

About the middle of *June* Lieutenant General *Erle* was remov'd from all his Places, and was ſucceeded as Lieutenant General of the Ordnance by Brigadier *Hill*, and by Lieutenant General *Webb*, as Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief of the Land Forces in *Great Britain*. About the ſame Time, the Duke of *Argyle* was made General and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces in *Scotland*, and Captain of the Company of Foot in *Edinburgh Caſtle*; Major General *Whetham* Commander in Chief of all the Forces there in his Grace's Abſence; and the Earl *Rivers* Gene-

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ral and Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces in *Great Britain*, during the Abſence of the Duke of *Ormond*. A. C. 1712.

Not many Days after *Edmund Dunch* Eſq; who is married to a Niece of the Duke of *Marlborough*, was involv'd in the Diſgrace of that Great Man; and remov'd from his Place of Maſter of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, in which he was ſucceeded by Sir *William Pole*, Bart. *Henry Mordaunt* Eſq; was alſo remov'd from being Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter of the Ordnance, and was ſucceeded by *Charles Eversfield* Eſq; June. *Mr.* Dunch *remov'd from being Maſter of the Houſhold, and ſucceeded by* Sir W. Pole *Bart.* Charl. Eversfield *Eſq; made Treaſurer of the Ordnance*

The Earl of *Strafford* having receiv'd his laſt Orders and Inſtructions about the preſent Poſture of Affairs Abroad, ſet out on Sunday the 22d of *June* in the Evening, and embark'd at *Greenwich* for *Holland*. Before his Departure, he was aſſured that in Conſideration of his late Services, Her Majeſty had determin'd to beſtow upon him the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; and to appoint him firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty. About the ſame Time Sir *Simon Steuard*, Bart. was made Chamberlain of the Exchequer, which Place his Family had enjoy'n (except ſome interruption) ever ſince the Reign of King *James* I. *The Earl of* Strafford *ſets out for* Holland June 22*d, He is promis'd a Garter. And made Firſt Lord Commiſſ. of the Admiralty. Sir* Simon Steuart *made Chamberlain of the Exchequer.*

On the 24th of *June*, *William Lewen* Eſq; and Sir *Samuel Clark*, were elected Sheriffs of the City of *London* for the Year enſuing. The ſame Day, the Queen in Council at *Kenſington*, an Order was made for 'Taking off the 'Quarantaine, directed to be perform'd by a former Order of the 6th of *September* laſt, from 'all Ships coming from *Hamburgh* or other 'Places without the Sound;' and at the ſame Time *William* Lord *Cheyne*, Viſcount *Newhaven* took the Oaths as Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Bucks*. *The* Quarantaine *taken off. The Lord* Cheyne *Sworn Lord Lieut. of the County of* Bucks June 24.

On the 22d of *June*, died the Lord *James Ruſſel*, one of the Seven Sons of *William*, Earl, and afterwards Duke of *Bedford*. And ſome Days after it was publickly declar'd, That Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint Sir *William Wyndham* Baronet, Secretary at War, in the room *The Lord* James Ruſſel *dies* June 2. Sir William Wyndham *made Secretary at War.*

of

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of the Lord *Lansdowne*, who was promis'd another Place, and *Dixie Windsor* Esq; was appointed to be Store-Keeper of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

And the Ld. Lansdowde one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

The New Charter of Bewdley *repeal'd,* June 30.

On *Wednesday* the 27th of *June*, there was a Tryal at the *Queen's Bench* Bar, *Westminster*, relating to the New Charter of *Bewdley*, which lasted till about One of the Clock in the Morning, and at Four, the Jury brought in a private Verdict for the Queen, by which the said New Charter was repeal'd. Three * Days after, in the Evening, Monsieur *de Leith* Envoy Extraordinary from the Czar of *Muscovy* had a Private Audience of Her Majesty; and the same Evening the Sieur *d' Elerme* Resident from the King of *Poland*, had also a Private Audience of Her Majesty, to which they were both introduc'd by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies.

Audiences of Foreign Ministers.

July.

On the 4th of *July* the Queen was pleas'd to sign a Warrant for creating the Right Honourable *Henry St. John* Esq; one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Stile and Title of Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and Baron St. *John* of *Lidiard Tregore* in the County of *Wilts*; in Consideration of his late indefatigable Services, both in his Office and in the House of Commons, and in the Negotiation of Peace. About the same Time Her Majesty was pleas'd to appoint *Charles* Earl of *Winchelsea*, *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Sir *Philip Meadows*, Sen. *Robert Monckton*, *Arthur Moore*, *Thomas Foley*, and *John Hinde Cotton* Esq; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations; the Lord *Guilford*, Mr. *Foley* and Mr. *Cotton*, being put in that Commission, in the room of Sir *Charles Turner* and *George Bailie* Esq; Her Majesty was likewise pleas'd to appoint the Earl of *Cardigan* to be Master of Her Majesty's Buck Hounds; and *William Strong*, *George Townshend*, *Philip Ryley* Esq; Sir *Marmaduke Vyvel*, Bart. *Edward Noell*, *Christopher Montague*, *Whitlock Bulstrode*, *James Vernon*, Jun. and *John Price* Esqs; to be Commissioners of the Excise; the last of these being put in

Mr Secretary St John *created Viscount* Bullingbroke July 4.

Commiss. of Trade and Plantations appointed July 7.

The Earl of Cardigan *made Master of the Buck Hounds.*

Commiss. of the Excise appointed.

in the room of *Nicolas Polexfen*. About the ſame Time *William Stephens* Eſq; was made a Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office, in the room of *S. Hunter* Eſq; who was made Commiſſioner of the Navy in the room of *A. Hamond* Eſq; *Henry Smith* Eſq; was conſtituted Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter for the Building of Fifty New Churches; and about the middle of *July* it was declar'd that the Lord *Lanſdowne* was made Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, in the room of the Lord *Manſell*, who was appointed to be one of the Tellers of Her Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of *John Smith* Eſq; formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and a Commiſſion paſs'd the Seals, empowering *Conyers Darcy* and *George Fielding* Eſq; to execute the Office of Maſter of the Horſe to Her Majeſty, which Place was thought fit to be kept *in Petto*. Not many Days after Her Majeſty was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Joſeph Martin* Eſq, And on the 22d of *July* Her Majeſty went from *Kenſington* to *Hampton Court*, from whence She proceeded the next Day to *Windſor*, in order to paſs there the reſt of the Summer.

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And of the Victualling Office.

The Lord Lanſdowne *made Comptroller of the Houſhold.*

And the Ld. Manſel *one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.*

The Queen goes to Windſor.

On the 28th of *July*, the Queen preſent in Council, an Order was made revoking the Order made the 24th of *June* laſt, for taking off the *Quarantaine* directed to be perform'd by a former Order, by all Ships and Veſſels coming from the City of *Hamburgh*, and Places without the *Sound*. Three Days* after the Parliament met, purſuant to the laſt Prorogation, and were further prorogued to *Thurſday* the 15th of *September* next.

New Orders for performing the Quarantaine.

*July 31. *the Parliament further Prorogued.*

On *Sunday July* 13. died *Rich. Cromwell*, Eldeſt Son to *Oliver Cromwell*, upon whoſe Death *Sept.* the 3d 1658. He ſucceded in the *Protectorſhip*, and was complimented thereupon by Addreſſes from all Counties in *England*; but who, in *April* 1659. was prevail'd upon by the Council of Officers to diſſolve the Parliament, with which his Authority ended; *and from that Minute no Body reſorted to him, nor was the Name of the* Protector *afterwards heard of but in Deriſion. Thus*, adds a Noble Hiſtorian, *by extreme Puſillanimity, the Son ſuffer'd*

Richard Cromwell's *Death* July 13.

His Character.

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suffer'd himself to be stripp'd in one Moment, of all the Greatness and Power which the Father had acquired in so many Years, with wonderful Courage, Industry and Resolution.

Death of several Eminent Persons.

This Month of *July* prov'd fatal to several other Persons of Distinction.

The Ld. Viscount Ikerrin, July 20.

On the 20th died the Lord Viscount *Ikerrin*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, a Youth about 13 or 14 Years Old, who was succeeded in his Title and Estate by Dr. *Butler*, Chaplain General to the Duke of *Ormond*.

Dr. Jon. Edwards July 20.

The same Day died also in the 73d Year of his Age; *Jonathan Edwards*, Principal of *Jesus* College, *Oxon*, famous for his Polemical Writings against *Socinians*, and others, in Defence of Christianity.

The Duke of Leeds July 26.

Six Days after died *Thomas Osborne* Duke of *Leeds*, at the Lady *Lemster*'s Seat in *Northamptonshire*, on his Journey to his Seat in *Yorkshire*; in the 81st Year of his Age, much lamented by the High Church Party, to whom he had done eminent Services, in many hazardous Instances. He was Son to Sir *Edward Osborne* Bart. and faithfully adhering to the Royal Interest, contributing very much to the King's Restoration; and afterwards constantly applying himself to his Service, was first made Treasurer of the Navy, then Sworn of the Privy Council *May* 3, 1672. soon after created Visc. *Dunblain* in *Scotland*, and Ld. High Treasurer of *England*, *June* 19, 1673. afterwards advanc'd to the Degree of a Baron of *England*, by the Title of *Baron of Kiveton*; as also Viscount by the Title of Viscount *Latimer*; and after that further advanc'd to the Dignity of Earl of *Danby*, and the 29th of *Car.* II. install'd Knight of the Garter. But in the Year 1679, when he was in the Height of Humane Prosperity, he was openly impeach'd in Parliament, for being in the *French* Interest: Which Accusation was grounded chiefly on a Letter to Mr. Ambassador *Montague* at *Paris*, written by the King's Command. His Majesty endeavour'd all he could to skreen him from this sudden Storm, by passing a Pardon for him under the Great Seal; but this so alarm'd the Commons, that they forthwith address'd the King, shewing the Illegality and dangerous

His Titles and Preferments.

He is impeach'd in Parliament.

gerous Conſequence of granting Pardons to any Perſons impeach'd by the Commons of *England*: Whereupon he lay under a Neceſſity of withdrawing himſelf. Theſe Steps juſtly heighten'd the Suſpicion of the People againſt him, and ſo far aggravated the Reſentment of the Commons, that they immediately order'd a Bill to be brought in, to ſummon him to render himſelf by a certain Day, or in Default, to attaint him. Hereupon the Lords ſent down a *Bill*, to mitigate the Matter, by *baniſhing and diſabling him*: But this was ſo far from ſatisfying the Commons, that they rejected it; and paſs'd another to attaint him of High Treaſon. Theſe Proceedings oblig'd him to ſurrender himſelf, and appearing at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, he excus'd his Abſence, and inſiſted on his Innocence; upon which he had Time allow'd him, to give in his Anſwer to the Articles of Impeachment; and being committed to the *Tower*, was afterwards * admitted to Bail, ſo that by the Arts of the Court this Proſecution came to nothing. Whatever Truth there might be in this Accuſation, 'tis ſcarce credible that he ſhould be in the *French* Intereſt, and, at the ſame Time, ſo much in the Favour and Intereſt of the Prince of *Orange*, which, by innumerable Teſtemonies, he appears to have been; eſpecially by his being the principal Inſtrument in procuring the Match between that Prince and the Princeſs *Mary*; and by the great Zeal he ſhew'd for placing them on the Throne. In order to this he early concerted Meaſures with the late Duke of *Devonſhire*, by which they were to act the one at *Derby*, the other at *York*; and afterwards he made a fine Speech in the Houſe of Peers, to prove the *Vacancy of the Throne*, and the great Reaſon and Lawfulneſs of ſupplying it with their Royal Highneſs's. Upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*'s Acceſſion to it, he was conſtituted Lord Preſident of the Council, and ſoon after, (*viz.* the 9th of *April* 1689.) created Marquis of *Carmarthen*; and afterwards (*May* 4, 1694.) Duke of *Leeds*. He married the Lady *Bridget*, ſecond Daughter of *Montague Bertie*, Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord High Cham-

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* *In* Hilary *Term* 1683.

He is very inſtrumental in the late Revolution.

His Iſſue.

A. C. 1712. Chamberlain of *England*, by whom he had Three Sons and Six Daughters. His firſt Son *Edward* Lord *Latimer*, died many Years ago, having married *Elizabeth*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Simon Bennet* Eſq; by whom he had Two Children, who both died Young. His Second Son *Thomas* died an Infant; but his Third Son, *Peregrine*, formerly Lord *Dunblain*, and afterwards ſtiled Marquis of *Carmarthen*, who, for many Years, diſtinguiſh'd himſelf at Sea, ſucceeds his Father in Honour and Eſtate.

The Lord Huntingtour dies July 26.

On the ſame Day the D. of *Leeds* departed this Life, the Lord *Huntingtour*, Son to the Earl of *Dyſert* died likewiſe; after having reconcil'd himſelf with his Father, whoſe Diſpleaſure he had incurr'd many Years before, on Account of his Marriage. The next Day died alſo the Lady *Granville*, Mother to the Duke of *Beauford*, Daughter of Sir *Joſiah Child*, of *Wanſtead* in the County of *Eſſex*.

The Lady Granville dies July 27.

Two and Thirty Regiments order'd to be disbanded.

A Suſpenſion of Arms being declar'd between Her Majeſty's Troops and thoſe of *France*, and the Reſolution taken to put an End to the War, the Lord High Treaſurer did on the 22d of *July* deliver to the Commiſſioners appointed to ſtate the Accounts of the Army, a Liſt of Two and Thirty Regiments which were order'd to be disbanded in *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Gibraltar*, *Port Mahon*, *England* and *Ireland*.

Auguſt.

A Princeſs of the Houſe of Wolfembuttel *turns* Roman *Catholicks.*

About the Beginning of *Auguſt*, the Abbeſs of *Ganderſheim*, Daughter to the Duke of *Wolfembuttle*, embrac'd the *Popiſh* Religion, intending to retire into a Convent near *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and paſs there the reſt of her Life.

The Duke of Argyle *appointed Viceroy of* Majorca *and* Minorca.

About the ſame Time, it was publickly declar'd, That the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint the Duke of *Argyle* Viceroy of the Iſland of *Minorca*, and Governor of *Port Mahon*. On the Fifteenth, at a general Court of the *South Sea* Company, the Earl of *Oxford*, Lord High Treaſurer, was choſen Governor; and Sir *Ambroſe Crowley* Deputy Governor; And Two Days after, the following Perſons were choſen Directors of the ſaid Company, *viz.* The Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, *Robert Benſon*, Eſq; Chan-

Governors and Directors of the South Sea. *Company choſen* Aug. 5, *and* 7.

cellor

cellor of the Exchequer, Mr. *John Blunt*; Sir *Samuel Clarke*; Mr. *George Caſwell*; *James Doliffe*, Eſq; Mr. *Henry Darley*; *Chriſtopher Deſhouverie*, Eſq; Sir *James Wiſheart*; Mr. *John Fellowes*; *Edward Harley*, Eſq; Sir *Richard Hoare*; Sir *Theodore Janſſen*; Sir *John Lambert*; Sir *Joſeph Martin*; *Arthur Moore* Eſq; *Harcourt Maſters*, Eſq; *George Pitt*, Eſq; Mr. *Jacob Sambridge*; *Samuel Shepheard*, Eſq; *Thomas Vernon*, Eſq; *John Williams*, Eſq; Mr. *William Aſtell*; *Francis Aſton*, Eſq; *William Chapman*, Eſq; *William Gore*, Eſq; Mr. *William Hamond*; Mr. *Richard Houlditch*; *Samuel Ongley*, Eſq; and *Thomas Reynolds*, Eſq; A. C. 1712. August.

Upon the Peruſal of the Duke of *Marlborough's Caſe*, moſt People were of Opinion, that his Grace would never be call'd to Account, about the Two and an Half *per Cent.* deducted from the Pay of the Foreign Troops, and by his Grace conſtantly applied to the procuring Intelligence from the Enemy: But about the beginning of *Auguſt*, a Bill was exhibited in the *Exchequer* againſt his Grace, in relation to the ſaid Two and an half *per Cent. voted by Parliament for publick Money.* Beſides this Proſecution, it is obſervable, that tho' the Duke of *Marlborough* bore his Diſgrace with all the Reſignation and Conſtancy of a Chriſtian Heroe, living quietly in a ſmall Country Seat near *St. Albans*, yet the Malice and Rancour of his implacable Enemies purſu'd him into his Retirement: For about the middle of *Auguſt*, the Scurrilous Writer of the *Poſt-Boy* inſerted in it the following Paragraph:

A Bill exhibited againſt the Duke of Marlbrough *in the* Exchequer.

S. Albans, Auguſt 13. 'About a Fortnight 'ago, was pitch'd on the Duke of *Marlborough's Bowling Green* here, a Magnificent *Tent*, ſaid to 'be the ſame his Grace formerly made uſe of in 'the Camp, wherein he held the Councils of 'War, before any conſiderable Enterprize was 'undertaken; and 'tis remarkable, that on *Mon-'day* laſt, dined in the Tent, with his Grace and 'Dutcheſs, the Lord *Godolphin*, Lord *Cowper*, 'Duke of *Montague*, Lord *Bridgewater*, Lord 'Rialton, Mr *Walpole*, *cum multis aliis*. What

His Grace inſulted in the Poſt-Boy *of* Aug. 14. 1712.

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'was conſulted and agreed upon after Dinner, 'is not publickly known; but 'tis certain, his 'Grace ſet out early this Morning for *London*. 'The ſaid Tent being of *Arras-Work*, and very 'curious in its kind, draws a vaſt Concourſe of 'Country People of all ſorts to ſee it, the Price 'being but *Six Pence* a piece. Since his Grace's 'Arrival at this Place, he has liv'd very hoſpi-'tably, and generally invites ſome or other of 'the neighbouring Inhabitants to dine with him 'under his Tent.

The Lord Lanſdowne ſworn a Privy Counſellor.

On the 18th of *Auguſt*, the Queen in Council at *Windſor*, *George* Lord *Lanſdowne*, Comptroller of Her Majeſty's Houſhold, was ſworn one of the Lords of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council; *James Earl of Salisbury* took, at the ſame time, the Oaths appointed inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Hereford*; and the Honourable *John Weſt*, Eſq; Son to the Lord *de la Warre* was, by Her Majeſty's Command, ſworn Clerk of Her Majeſty's Privy Council in Extraordinary.

The Ld. Willoughby dies

The Month of *Auguſt* was fatal to ſeveral great Men: About the beginning of it died *Hugh* Lord *Willoughby* of *Parham*, Son of *Thomas*, Son of Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, Kt. only Brother of *William*, Lord *Willughby*, Son of *William*, Son of *Charles*, who was Son of Sir *William*, created firſt Lord *Willughby* of *Parham*, 1 *Edw.* VI. King *Henry* VIII. having before intended him that Honour. The late Lord *Willughby* dying without Iſſue, he was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his neareſt Kinſman, *Edward Willughby*, Eſq; then a common Soldier at *Dunkirk*.

As alſo the E. of Winchelſea, Aug. 4.

On the 14th of *Auguſt* died *Charles Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, firſt Commiſſioner for Trade and Plantations, in the 40th Year of his Age (being born *September* 26, 1672.) much lamented by the High Church Party. He was Son of *William*, Lord *Maidſtone*, Son of *Heneage Finch*, Earl of *Winchelſea*, who married Four Wives, by whom he had Twenty-ſeven Children, Sixteen of which were Born and Chriſten'd, and liv'd to ſome Maturity.

turity. The late Earl of *Winchelſea*, married *Sarah*, the Daughter of *Henry Nurſe*, of the County of *Wilts*, Eſq; by whom he had one Son *Thomas*, born in 1703, who died at Two Years of Age; ſo that leaving no Iſſue, he was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate, by his Uncle Colonel *Heneage Finch*, the preſent Earl of *Winchelſea*, who married *Anne*, Daughter to Sir *William Kingſmill*, in the County of *Southampton*. A. C. 1712. Auguſt.

On the firſt of this Month died *James Gunter*, Eſq, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Monmouth*. *And Mr.* Gunter.

On *Monday* the 18th of *Auguſt* died at the *Bath*, after a long Indiſpoſition *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, ſecond Son of *Thomas Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, by *Elizabeth* the Natural Daughter to *Emanuel* Earl of *Sunderland*, whoſe Eldeſt Son *Thomas* Lord *Colcheſter* dying in his Father's Life time, the latter was in the Year 1694. ſucceeded by the late *Richard Savage*, Earl *Rivers*, who was by King *William* made Lieutenant General of Horſe, Captain and Colonel of the Third Troop of Life-Guards. He ſerv'd ſeveral Campaigns in *Flanders* in the two laſt Wars; and in the Reign of our moſt Gracious Sovereign Queen *Anne*, was made Lord Lieutenant, *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, and Vice Admiral of the County of *Eſſex*, General of the Horſe, and one of Her Privy Council. In the Year 1706, he was ſent General of the Land-Forces on a Private Expedition; but by reaſon of contrary Winds, that detain'd him a conſiderable time in *Torbay*, the Deſign being fruſtrated, he ſailed with thoſe Forces to *Portugal*, and from thence to *Alicant*, where he landed, and leaving them under the Command of the Earl *Galway*, return'd to *England*. Having taken ſome Diſguſt at the late Adminiſtration, he readily went into the new Meaſures, whereupon Her Majeſty appointed him Conſtable of the *Tower* of *London*, and Lord Lieut. of the *Tower-Hamlets*; but the Cloſe of laſt *March*, he reſign'd theſe Places to the Earl of *Northampton*. He was alſo appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe; and in *July* laſt, Ge- *The E.* Rivers *dies* Auguſt 8. *His Preferments.*

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neral and Commander in Chief of the Land-Forces in *Great Britain*, in the Absence of the Duke of *Ormond*. He married *Penelope* the Daughter of *John Downs* of *Wardley*, in the County of *Lancaster*, Esq; and had Issue surviving him only one Daughter, married to the Earl of *Barrymore*, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*; and a Son and another Daughter that died Young: His Honour descends to *William Savage*, Esq; his Cousin *German*, and a *Roman Catholick* in Holy Orders, to whom he left the Bulk of his Estate.

His Issue.

Upon the Death of the Earl *Rivers*, there were Competitors for his Employments, particularly for that of Master-General of the Ordnance, which a few Days * after, Her Majesty was pleas'd to bestow on the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*; who about the same time was appointed to go Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, as soon as the Duke *d' Aumont* should come from thence hither, with the same Character. About the latter end of *August*, it was also publickly declar'd, That Her Majesty had appointed the Earl of *Strafford*, Sir *John Leake*, Knight, Sir *George Byng*, Knight, Sir *William Drake*, Bart. *Joseph Aislabie*, Esq; Sir *James Ashurt*, Knight, and *George Clarke*, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of *Great Britain*; And Brigadier *Whiteman* General of the Forces in *Scotland*, during the Absence of the Duke of *Argyle*, and of General *Whetham*. Some Days * before the Earl of *Seafield* was elected at *Edinburgh*, one of the Sixteen Peers, to represent the Nobility of *Scotland* in the *British* Parliament, in the room of the Earl *Marischal*, lately deceas'd. On *Sunday* the last Day of *August*, the Lord *North* and *Grey*, Lieutenant General, kiss'd Her Majesty's Hand at *Windsor*, upon his Lordship's being appointed Governor of the Town and Citadel of *Portsmouth*, in the room of Lieutenant General *Erle*.

* Aug. 29: *The Duke of* Hamilton *made Master of the Ordnance; and appointed Ambassador Extraord. to the Court of* France.

Commiss. of the Navy appointed.

Brigadier Whiteman *Commander in* Scotland

* Aug. 14. *The Earl of* Seafield *chosen one of the 16 Peers of* Scotland.

The L. North *and* Grey *appointed Governor of* Portsmouth.

Septemb.

It was generally observ'd, That upon the renewing of the Suspension of Arms between *Great Britain* and *France*, and the near Prospect of the Peace being proclaim'd, the Hopes and Spirits of the

the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh Roman* Catholicks were wonderfully rais'd; and that many Prieſts and Jeſuits did thereupon come over into *Great Britain*. It was eaſy for them to remain undiſcover'd in the Populous City of *London*, but ſome of them having gone to *Ireland*, Orders were iſſued by the Government there for their Approbation and Proſecution. About the middle of *September* an Abbeſs and Three Nuns were ſeiz'd at *Dublin*, upon an Information that they were come to ſettle there, purſuant to an Order from the Provincial of *Ireland*, (as he ſtil'd himſelf) which, among other Papers, was taken with the ſaid Abbeſs.

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Prieſts and Jeſuits come over.

An Abbeſs and Three Nuns ſeiz'd at Dublin.

While we are in *Ireland*, we muſt take Notice, That the Parliament of that Kingdom, which ſtood prorogued to the 2d of *September*, was by a Proclamation from the Lords Juſtices, dated the 29th of *Auguſt*, further prorogued to the 26th of *February* next.

Parliament of Ireland *further Prorogued.*

To return to *England*: On the 5th of *September* a Proclamation was publiſh'd in *London*, requiring *Quarantaine* to be perform'd by Ships coming from the *Sound*, the *Baltice Sea*, and other Places in or near *Altena*, *Gluckſtadt*, the *Little Eaſt*, *Hamburgh* on the *Elb*, *Bremen* on the *Weſer*, and *Embden* on the *Eems*, which Places had been for ſome Time paſt, and were ſtill infected with the Plague.

Proclamation for a Quarantaine.

About the beginning of the ſame Month it was publickly declar'd, That the Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, Admiral of *Lancaſhire*; and that Her Majeſty was pleas'd to give him out of the *Jewel* Office 1700 Ounces of Silver for Plate for his Extraordinary Embaſſy to the Court of *France*.

The Duke of Hamilton *made Admiral of* Lancaſhire.

On the 15th of *September*, *Sidney* Earl of *Godolphin* died at *St. Albans*, having been long afflicted with the Stone in the Kidneys. He was ſecond Son to Sir *Francis Godolphin*, of an ancient Family in *Cornwal*, whoſe Name in *Corniſh*, ſignifies a *White Eagle*, which they have conſtantly born, as part of their Arms. In the Year 1678, he was by King *Charles* II. conſtitu-

The Earl of Godolphin *dies* Sep. 15. *His Pedigree and Preferments.*

A. C. 1712. Septemb. ted one of the Lords of his Treasury, which Trust he discharg'd with great Fidelity, and with uncommon Application and Diligence, which having rais'd the Reputation of his Parts and Capacity, he was in the Year 1684, promoted to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; but afterwards appointed first Commissioner of the Treasury: Soon after which, *viz.* on the 8th of *September* 1684. he was rais'd to the Peerage, by the Title of Baron *Godolphin* of *Rialton*, in the County of *Cornwal*. In the first Year of King *James* II. he was constituted Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and continued one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. Upon the landing of the then Prince of *Orange*, (afterwards King *William* III.) he was one of the Commissioners to treat with that Prince, who being advanc'd to the Throne, made him one of his Privy Council, and continued him one of the Lords of the Treasury: His Lordship was Four Times one of the Lords Justices of *England* in that Reign; and in 1702, the first Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, he was constituted Lord High Treasurer of *England*; which great Trust he discharg'd with so much Probity, Punctuality, and unwearied Application, that he really SUPPORTED and ADVANC'D PUBLICK CREDIT to a wonderful Degree, in the most difficult Times; and notwithstanding the Clamours which, upon the late Revolution of the Ministry, were rais'd against him, his Administration was found thoroughly clear, sound, and unattackable: So that as he lived, he died with an unblemish'd Character, to which the most candid of his Enemies paid a due respect.

His Unblemish'd Reputation.

The Lord Godolphin's Honours.

He was on the 6th of *July* 1704. elected Knight of the Garter; and install'd at *Windsor* the 30th of *December* following. In the Year 1706. he was appointed one of the Commissioners to treat of an *Union* between *England* and *Scotland*; and the same Year created Viscount *Rialton*, and Earl of *Godolphin*. He married *Margaret*, the Daughter of *Thomas Blague*, Esq; at that time Maid of Honour to *Catherine* Queen of *England*, by whom he had

And Issue.

had Iſſue *Francis* Lord *Rialton*, his only Child, who ſucceeds him in Honour and Eſtate; and who married the Lady *Henrietta Churchill*, Eldeſt Daughter to the Duke of *Marlborough*. A. C. 1712. September.

The Lord Mayor of London *ſeiz'd with a Paralytick Fit.*

On the 16th of *September*, Sir *Robert Beachcroft*, Lord Mayor of *London*, holding a Court of Aldermen, (in which he declar'd Mr. *Peter d'Elme* duly elected Alderman for the Ward of *Langborn*) was ſeiz'd with a Paralytick Fit, of which he continued indiſpos'd.

The Perſons concern'd in the Murder of Col. Parker *committed to* Newgate.

On the 23d of *September*, Mr. *Samuel Watkins* and Mr. *Daniel Mackinen* of *Antegoa*, Planters, were apprehended and committed to *Newgate* for High Treaſon, as being Two of the Principals concern'd in the Murder of Colonel *Parke*, late Governor of the *Leeward Caribbee* Iſlands in *America*. About the ſame Time it was made Publick, That *William Chetwynd* Eſq; Envoy Extraordinary to the Republick of *Genoa*, was recall'd from that Employment; and that Colonel *Nicholſon* was appointed Commiſſioner for ſtating the publick Accounts in all thoſe Places which are in Poſſeſſion of Her Majeſty in *North America*, as *Scotia-Nova*, &c.

Mr. Chetwind *recall'd*

Coll. Nicholſon *appointed Commiſſ. of Accounts*, &c.

False Reports about the Peace.

On the 13th of *September* it was publiſh'd in the *Poſt-Boy*, *That the Peace was concluded*, and that the Day before *Mr.* John Thornborough *one of Her Majeſty's Meſſengers, was diſpatch'd to* France *with the Ratification of the ſame*; which rais'd a general expectation throughout *Great Britain*, that the Queen would on the 25th come to the Parliament, and cauſe the Peace to be proclaim'd: Inſomuch, that many Perſons came from ſeveral Parts up to *London* to ſee that joyful Solemnity. But before that Day came, the Parliament being † met, was further prorogued by Commiſſion to the 6th of *November* next, to the great Diſappointment of many.

† Sept. 23. *The* Britiſh *Parliament further prorogued.*

Sir Richard Hoare *choſen Ld. Mayor of* London.

On the 29th of *September* came on the Election for Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and the Choice falling upon Sir *Richard Hoare* and Sir *John Caſe*, by a great Majority, they were return'd to the Court of Alderman, who, according to the Rule obſerv'd in the late Elections, *viz.* to

chuſe

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chuſe the Eldeſt Alderman below the Chair, declar'd Sir *Richard Hoare* Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing.

General Exchange of Priſoners between England *and* France.

On the laſt Day of *September*, an Advertiſement ſign'd by Sir *William Wyndham*, Secretary at War, was inſerted in the *London* Gazette, giving publick Notice, *That an Agreement was made between* England *and* France *for a General Exchange of all Priſoners of War belonginging to the Land-Service.*

Brigad. Gen. Hill *arrives from* Dunkirk.

Great Mortality in Dunkirk.

On the 28th of *September*, Brigadier General *Hill* arriv'd in *London*, having left the Government of *Dunkirk* in the Hands of Brigadier *Durel*; and being come over for the recovery of his Health which was very much impair'd by his Reſidence in that ſickly Place; where above Two Thouſand *Engliſh* Officers, Soldiers and others had by this Time periſh'd; and amongſt them Mr. *Gordon*, Secretary to General *Hill*. The ſame Day (*Sept.* 28.) the Earl of *Scarſdale* had the Honour to Kiſs the Queen's Hand at *Windſor*, upon his being appointed to go Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Vienna*; and the ſame Day likewiſe, the Duke of *Argyle* ſet out for *Dover* in order to go through *France* to his Government of *Port Mahon*, and the Iſland of *Minorca*.

The Earl of Scarſdale *appointed Envoy Extr. to* Vienna.

The Duke of Argyle *goes to* Port Mahon.

The Queen indiſpos'd.

She recovers her Health.

The Queen deſign'd to have remov'd from *Windſor* to *Hampton Court* about the latter end of *September*; but Her Majeſty found her ſelf ſomewhat indiſpos'd on the 19th, which prevented Her intended Journey: However, by God's Bleſſing, Her Majeſty did in a few Days recover Her Health, to the Great Joy of all Her faithful Subjects.

The Author of the Flying Poſt *obnoxious to the Government.*

The Author of the *Flying-Poſt* being the only *Whig* Writer, who ſince the Reſtraint put upon the Preſs by the Stamps, took upon him to encounter the *Examiner*, *Poſt-Boy*, and other *Tory Papers*; lay under a kind of Neceſſity, from the Nature of his Task, to ſay ſome *Truths*, and to venture upon many bold Suggeſtions that could not but offend the prevailing Party, and draw upon him the Indignation and Reſentment of thoſe in Power. Hereupon the Printer of his Paper

A. C. 1712.

Paper, Mr. *William Hurt*, was first apprehended by a Warrant from the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and on the 2d of *September* committed to *Newgate*, *for Printing* (as 'twas suggested) *and Publishing the* Flying-Post, *wherein were inserted several Scandalous and Seditious Paragraphs, highly reflecting on Her Majesty and the Government*; but Two Days after, upon his bringing his *Habeas Corpus*, he was admitted to Bail before Mr. Baron *Lovell*. This Prosecution of the Printer was undoubtedly design'd to come at the Author, for it was a few Days after publish'd in the *Post-Boy*, with some Scandalous Flourishes, That on the 8th of *Sept.* 'Mr. *George Ridpath* was committed to *Newgate* 'for several Scandalous Reflections writ by him 'in a Paper formerly publish'd, call'd the *Obser-* 'vator*'*; and for being the Author of several No- 'torious Falshoods and Scandalous Reflections on 'the Queen and Government, in a Paper call'd 'the *Flying-Post*.' But the next Day Mr. *Ridpath* brought his *Habeas Corpus*, and was admitted to Bail before the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, *Grey Neville*, of *Billingbear* Esq; and *Walter Steuart* an an Eminent *London* Merchant, being his Sureties.

September. *Mr.* Hurt *committed to* Newgate Sept. 2. *And bail'd out* Sept. 4.

Mr. Ridpath *the Author of the* Flying Post, *committed to* Newgate Sept. 8. *And bail'd* Sept. 9.

October. *Lord Lieuts. appointed.*

About the beginning of *October* the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*, in the room of the late Earl *Rivers*; and the Earl of *Exeter*, Lord Lieutenant of *Rutland*.

Lieut. Gen. Faringdon *and Brigad.* Godfrey *die.*

On *Monday* the 6th of *October*, Lieutenant General *Faringdon*, and Brigadier *Godfrey*. Nephew to the Duke of *Marlborough*, died.

The Earl of Godolphin *interr'd.*

The Seventh at Night the Corps of the Earl of *Godolphin* was brought to the *Jerusalem* Chamber, *Westminster*, and the next Night was carried from thence and interr'd in the Abbey, the Dukes of *Marlborough*, *Devonshire*, *Richmond* and *Schonberg* bearing up the Pall.

Mr. Lewis *made Provost Marshal of* Barbadoes.

About the middle of *October Erasmus Lewis*, Esq; was appointed Provost-Marshal of the Island of *Barbadoes*, in the room of *George Gordon* Esq; who lately died at *Dunkirk*.

At

A. C. 1712. Octob.

At the Council held at *Windſor* the 20th of *October*, it was reſolv'd, That the Royal Regiment of Horſe-Guards, with all the Regiments of Dragoons in *Great Britain* ſhould be reduc'd from their preſent Number to Fifty private Men in each Troop, and the Three Regiments of Foot Guards to Sixty Men in each Company, the Officers Servants included. Orders were alſo given ſome time after for reducing the other Horſe and Foot in Her Majeſty's Pay.

Regiments reduc'd.

On the 21ſt Monſieur *de Mellarede*, one of the Duke of *Savoy*'s Plenipotentiaries arriv'd in *London* about a private Negoteation.

Monſ. de Mellarede *arrives in* London.

On the 26th of *October*, Count *Fantoni*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Guſtalla*, was, by the Lord *Bolingbroke* intoduc'd to his firſt private Audience of the Queen at *Windſor*.

The Envoy of Guſtalla *has a private Audience* Oct. 26

About this Time *William Frankland* Eſq; was appointed Her Majeſty's Conſul at St. *Sebaſtian* in *Spain*.

Mr Frankland *Conſul at St.* Sebaſtian.

The 29th of *October* being the Anniverſary for Swearing the Lord Mayor of *London* for the Year enſuing, Sir *Richard Hoare* Lord Station Elect, was then Sworn into that high Station, at *Weſtminſter*, as uſual; after which his Lordſhip return'd to *Goldſmiths Hall*, where he gave a moſt ſplendid Entertainment to the Chief Miniſters of State, Members of the Privy Council, Judges and other Perſons of Diſtinction.

Sir Rd. Hoare *Sworn Lord Mayor*, Oct. 29.

On *Wedneſday* the 24th of *October* died *Edward Lloyd* Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-Office; as did the *Monday* before Sir *William Robinſon* Kt. of *Walton* upon *Thames*. He was Surveyor General and Vice-Treaſurer of *Ireland*.

Mr. Lloyd *and Sir* W. Robinſon *die.*

Col. *Riffie*, who had been under the Cuſtody of a Meſſenger ever ſince *Guiſcard*'s villainous Attempt on the Lord Treaſurer, on Suſpicion, was on *Thurſday* the 30th of *October* committed to *Newgate* for *Treaſonable Practices*, as was ſuggeſted, by a Warrant from the Earl of *Dartmouth*: but was a few Days after diſcharg'd, upon his Promiſe to go beyond Sea, tho' *Naturaliz'd*.

Col. Riffie *committed to* Newgate, *and afterwards diſcharg'd.*

About

A. C. 1712.

About the beginning of *November Rowland Fryth* Esq; was made *Lancaster* King at Arms, in the room of *Gregory King*, Esq; deceas'd.

Novemb. *Mr.* Fryth *made* Lancaster K. *at Arms.*

On the 7th of *November*, the Lord Viscount *Weymouth* was chosen Governor of the Company of Mine Adventurers of *England*, in the room of the late Duke of *Leeds*.

The Lord Weymouth *made Gov. of the Mine Adventure.*

On *Sunday* the 9th of *November Henry Killegrew* Esq; formerly one of the Admirals, and Member of Parliament for St. *Albans*, died at his Seat near that Place.

Admiral Killegrew *dies.*

Two Days before, *viz.* the 18th of *November*, N. S. Monsieur *Gasper Florent de Consbruck*, Third Plenipotentiary of the Emperor, died at *Utrecht*, after a long sickness; and was succeeded in that Employment by the Baron *de Kirchner*.

Mr de Consbruck *dies at* Utrecht,

On *Thursday* the 20th of *November*, Dr. *Humphry Humphreys*, Lord Bishop of *Hereford*, died at his Palace in that City.

The Bp. of Hereford *dies* Nov. 20.

Some Days before died Dr. *Nickson*, one of the Prebendaries of *Canterbury*; as did also *Arthur Manwaring* Esq; Auditor of the Imprests.

Dr Nickson *and Mr* Manwaring *die.*

On *Sunday* the 23d of *November*, the Earl of *Arran* was declar'd Master of the Ordnance in *Ireland*, in the room of General *Ingoldsby* deceased.

The Earl of Arran *Master of the Ordnance in* Ireland.

On the 7th of *November* Prince *Ragotski* embark'd at *Dantzick*, on Board the *George*, an *English* Ship, in order to go to *France*, by the way of *England*, and on the 28th of the same Month landed at *Hull*, with Eight or Ten Domesticks, with whom he perform'd the *Quarantaine*, in Mr. *Washington*'s House near *Hull*, and afterwards embark'd for *France*.

Pr. Ragotski *Lands at* Hull Nov. 28

On *Sunday* the 30th of *November*, Sir *Henry Furnese*, Kt. Alderman of *Bridge Ward Within*, died of a violent Cholick, at his Country Seat in *Kent*; and on *Wednesday* the 10th of *December*, *George Martin* Esq; was declar'd Alderman of the said Ward in his room.

Sir Henry Furnese *dies.* *Mr.* Martin *declar'd Alderman of* Bridge Ward Within.

On the 1st of *December Matthew Prior* Esq; lately declar'd Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at the Court of *France*, set out for that Kingdom.

Mr. Prior *goes to* France,

The

A. C. 1712 Decemb. *Report about Mr Hambden*

The next Day the *Post-Boy* inform'd the World, that 'whereas it was maliciously reported, That '*Robert Benson* Esq; is made Auditor of the Impreſt, in the room of Mr. *Manwaring*; and that Mr. *Hambden*, will be made Chancellor of the Exchequer; the ſame is altogether falſe and groundleſs.' This gave occaſion to many to enquire into the Reaſons both of that Report and of its being thus contradicted; and it was found on the one hand, that endeavours had of late been us'd to bring over a certain Gentleman to the Court Party; and on the other hand, That another Gentleman, in a high but temporary Station, had already made Intereſt for the Place of Auditor of the Impreſt.

Brig. Durel *dies.*

About this Time Brigadier *Durell*, Deputy Governor of *Dunkirk*, died; as did alſo Dr. *John Hutton*, Member of Parliament for the *Burgh* of *Kirken-bright*, in *Scotland*.

Mr. Mellarede *ſets out for* Utrecht.

On *Monday* the 28th of *Dece.* Mon. *de Mellarede* the Duke of *Savoy*'s Envoy, ſet out for *Utrecht*.

† *Dec.* 9, Mr Finch *marries Mrs.* Fiſher.

The next † Day, the Hon. *Heneage Finch* Eſq; Eldeſt Son to the Lord *Guernſey*, was married to the only Daughter of Sir *Clement Fiſher*.

Sheriffs appointed.

On the 11th, the Queen in Council, appointed Sheriffs for the Year enſuing; and the ſame Day

The Lord Guilford *Sworn a Privy Counſellor:*

Francis Lord *Guilford*, was by Her Majeſty's Command Sworn of the Privy Council; and

The Earl of Exeter, *Lord Lieut. of* Rutlandſhire *Sworn.*

John Earl of *Exeter* took the Oaths appointed to be taken inſtead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, his Lordſhip being Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Rutland*.

The Royal Regiment of Horſe given to the E. of Peterborow.

Not many Days after it was publickly declar'd, That Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to beſtow the Royal Regiment of Horſe, vacant by the Death of Earl *Rivers*, upon the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*.

The Duke of Shrewsbury *ſets out for* France.

On *Sunday* the 14th of the ſame Month, the Duke of *Shrewsbury*, with his *Dutcheſs*, embark'd at *Greenwich* for *France*, upon Advice, that Ten

‡ Dec. 17. *N. S.*

Days † before the Duke *d'Aumont* ſet out from *Paris* for *Bologne*, in his way to *England*.

* Dec. 18. *The M. of* Carmarthen *marries the Lady* Eliz. Harley.

The next * Day the Marquis of *Carmarthen*, Eldeſt Son to the Duke of *Leeds* was married to the Lady *Elizabeth Harley*, Daughter to the Earl of *Oxford* Lord High Treaſurer.

On

A. C. 1712.

On the 12th of *December* the *King William* Galley, *Jos. Ruddock* Captain, and the *Foy* Frigot, *Edward Foy*, Commander, arriv'd at *Briſtol* from *Jamaica*, which Iſland they left the 8th of *October*, and brought lamentable News of a Hurricane that happen'd there on the 28th of *Auguſt*, and did incredible damage to the Houſes and Sugar Canes of *Port Royal*, and to the Numerous Shipping in that Harbour and at *Kingſton*.

Decemb. *Great Hurricane in* Jamaica.

On the 17th of *December* in the Evening, the Lord Mayor and the Court of Alderman of the City of *London*, waited on the Queen at St. *James's* to congratulate Her Majeſty on Her Arrival in Town in good Health; and were very graciouſly receiv'd by Her Majeſty, who was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *William Lewen*, Eſq; one of the preſent Sherffs.

The Mayor and Aldm. wait on the Queen.

VVm. Lewen *Eſq; Knighted*

The next * Morning Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Cumbermere* in *Cheſhire*, Bart. died at his Houſe in *Weſtminſter*.

Sir Robert Cotton *dies* Dec. 18.

The ſame * Day Baron *de Groot*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of *Hanover*, landed at *White-Hall*; and Ten Days after had his firſt private Audience of Her Majeſty, being introduc'd by the Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke*, one of Her Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

* Dec. 18. *The Envoy Extr. from* Hanover *has his firſt Audience* Dec. 28.

Charles Whitworth Eſq; Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Czar of *Muſcovy*, who arriv'd in *London* about the ſame Time, had on the 25th of *December* the Honour of Kiſſing Her Majeſty's Hand.

Chr. VVhitworth *Eſq; arrives in* London.

About the ſame time *Ralph Simſon*, Eſq; was appointed Conſul-General at *Bourdeaux*, and *John Shippen*, Eſq; Conſul at *Lisbon*.

Conſuls appointed.

On the 19th of *December* in the Morning died the Lord Viſcount *Fitzharding*, Treaſurer of the Chamber, and one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, which Offices he had for many Years diſcharg'd with great Integrity, and unblemiſh'd Reputation.

The Lord Viſcount Fitzharding *dies* Dec. 19.

The Lord Viſcount *Bolingbroke* was about this time choſen Recorder of *Harwich*; Sir *Charles Barrington*,

A. C. 1712. Novemb. *rinton*, Bart. appointed Vice Admiral of the County of *Essex*, and Mr. *Wm. Stallard* Deputy Vice-Adm. of the said County, and Cap. *Pullein* Govr. of the Island of *Bermudas*, in the room of *Ben. Bennet*, Esq.

The Lord Bolingbroke *Recorder of* Harwich. *Sir* Charles Barrington *Vice Adm. of* Essex. *Capt.* Pullein *Governor of* Bermudas. *Dr.* Salmon *and Dr* King *die.*

About the middle of *Dec.* died Dr. *Salmon*, a famous Quackish Doctor, who had printed many Books or Collections in *Physick*, *Pharmacy*, *Botany*, *&c.* rais'd a great Library, and got a considerable Estate. On the other hand, on Christmas Day, Dr. *King* of the *Commons*, late *Gazeteer*, a very Ingenious and Polite Writer, died in a very low Condition.

The Duke of Shrewsbury *comes to* Dover.

On the 24th of *Dec.* in the Evening, the D. of *Shrewsbury*, with his Dutchess went from *Margate* to *Dover*, where he was saluted by 21 Guns from the Castle, and attended by the Mayor and Jurats, who wish'd him a good Voyage. The 26th about 8 a Clock in the Evening, his Grace embark'd on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, and landing the next Day at *Calais*, let out on *Sunday* the 28th for *Bologne*, where he was magnificently entertain'd by the D. *d'Aumont*. On the last Day of *Dec.* the D. of *Shrewsbury* continued his Journey to *Paris*; and the same Day the D. *d'Aumont* embark'd at *Calais*, on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht, as did some Hours before the Duke of *Argyle*, on Board the *Bolingbroke* Yacht, for *Dover*. We may here take Notice that his Grace, I mean the D. of *Argyle*, having taken the *French* Court both in his way to his Government of the Island of *Minorca*, and in his Return from thence, was receiv'd with particular Marks of Distinction by the King of *France*; and had extraordinary Respects and Honours paid him at *Toulon*, where he embark'd at *Port Mahon*.

Lands at Calais, *and is entertain'd at* Bologne.

The Duke d'Aumont *and Duke of* Argyle *embark at* Calais, Dec. 31.

Sir John Ceardin *dies.*

On *Thursday* Morning the 25th of *Decemb.* Sir *John Chardin*, sufficiently known by his Voyages to *Persia*, and other Eastern Countries, died at his House at *Turnham-Green*.

THE

THE APPENDIX TO THE ANNALS OF *Queen* ANNE's *Reign.*

Year the Eleventh.

NUMB. I.

The RESOLUTIONS, MEMORIAL, *and* VOUCHERS *of their High Mightineſſes, ſhewing, That the* States General *of the* United-Provinces *are wrongfully charg'd (by the Reſolutions or Votes of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of* Great Britain, *and by the Addreſs of that Houſe, preſented on the Subject to her* Britiſh *Majeſty) with having fail'd in ſeveral reſpects during the Courſe of this preſent War, to furniſh what they ought of their Quota or Contingent, according to their Engagements.*

Printed by Paul Scheltus, *Printer in Ordinary to the High and Mighty Lords the* States-General *of the* United-Provinces *Anno* 1712. *By Authority.*

An Extract from the Regiſter of the Reſolutions of their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General *of the* United Netherlands.

Friday, April 1. 1712.

MEſſieurs *de Brockhuyſen*, and other Deputies of their High Mightineſſes for Foreign Affairs (who in purſuance and Execution of the Commiſſorial Reſolution of the 12th paſt, examin'd, together with ſome of the Deputies of the Council of State, the Letter of M. *van Borſſelle*, Envoy Extraordinary for their High Mightineſſes to the Court of Her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, Writ the 8th of the laſt Month, containing an Account of the Reſolutions taken by the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, for continuing in the *Netherlands* this Year 1712. 1. The 40000 Men ſent thither by her Majeſty at the beginning of the War: 2. The 10000 Troops of Augmentation which were agreed upon in 1703, and the 15178 Men which have been engaged in her Majeſty's Service ſince the Year 1703: But the latter on Condition that the *State* ſhould on her Part maintain as many Troops in proportion as Three to Two, have reported to the Aſſembly:

That while they were Examining the abovemention'd Letter, they were Informed that the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her ſaid Majeſty, had the Day before his going to *Utrecht*, which was *Monday* laſt, inſinuated to ſome Perſons, that he had received Orders by Mr. St. *John* Secretary of State, to declare to their High and Mightineſſes, that they muſt make good their Quota of Three Fifths in proportion to the abovemention'd 15178 Men; otherwiſe her Majeſty would caſhier as many as was neceſſary to make juſt Two Fifths to anſwer Three Fifths, in proportion to the Number of Troops which the *State* furniſh in the *Netherlands* to anſwer the ſaid 15178 Men; which Inſinuation was founded on this Suppoſition, That at the beginning of the War the *States* had conſented to furniſh in the *Netherlands* 102000 Men, *viz* 42000 for Garriſons, and 60000 for the Field; and that *Great Britain* on her part was not obliged to furniſh more than 40000 Men in the *Netherlands*. Since which the Troops were augmented in 1703 by 20000 Men, that were to be paid half by *Great Britain* and half by the

States

States. But as to the 15178 Men furniſhed by her Majeſty of *Great Britain* ſince 1703. the firſt proportion of 60000 Men to 40000, or of Three Fifths to Two Fifths was to be obſerv'd.

That on this Occaſion, They the ſaid Deputies had alſo examin'd the Votes or Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain* of the 16th of *February* this Year, *N. S.* by which they Charge this *State* with not having ſatisfy'd its Engagements in divers Reſpects, as to the Troops which they were obliged to furniſh according to their Quota for the War. And that they had examin'd the Addreſs preſented to her Majeſty on this Head; which Addreſs, as well as the ſaid Votes, have been Printed and Publiſhed every where.

That to demonſtrate how little Ground there is either for the ſaid Suppoſition, or for the Deficiency which the ſaid Reſolutions and Addreſs Charge upon the *States*, they have drawn up a Memorial, which they have at the ſame time laid before the Aſſembly, as it is here inſerted at the end of theſe Preſents.

Upon which the *States* having deliberated, it was judged fit, and reſolv'd that they would ſend to the Sieur *de Borſelle*, Envoy Extraordinary of their High Mightineſſes to the Court of her Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain*, a Copy of the ſaid Memorial and of the Pieces hereunto join'd; and that he ſhall be order'd to repreſent both *viva voce*, and by Writing, to her ſaid Majeſty, and otherwiſe where it might be uſeful, that the Inſinuation of the ſaid Earl of *Strafford*, importing that the *States* muſt furniſh what is wanting of their Three Fifths to anſwer the ſaid 15178 Men otherwiſe her Majeſty would leſſen the Number of Hers to the proportion of Two Fifths to thoſe of this *State*, has very much troubled them; and that likewiſe in their Judgment it is not well founded, ſince on the one Hand it can't be reaſonably demanded of the *State*, which already bears ſo much Burden, that they ſhould augment their Troops; and that on the other Hand, the Good of the Common Cauſe will not permit that her Majeſty ſhould leſſen hers in the preſent Conjuncture.

That the Suppoſition abovemention'd upon which this Inſinuation is founded, cannot be admitted by their High Mightineſſes; and even tho it were, all the difference would then be no more than that the *State* had 4303 Men too few, or that her Majeſty had too many in the *Netherlands*. As to this, it would certainly be juſt to conſider, and to ac-

count for the Augmentation of the Troops which this *State* made at the beginning of this War, before *Great Britain* made any conſiderable Augmentation on her part, as well as thoſe which the *State* has maintain'd over and above the 102000 Men, as is ſhewn by the abovemention'd *Memoral*. That for theſe Reaſons the Sieur *van Borſelle* ſhall requeſt her Majeſty not to demand of the *State* to augment their Troops, or yet to diminiſh the Number of her own.

That further, the ſaid Sieur *van Borſelle* ſhall repreſent on this Occaſion to her Majeſty, that their High Mightineſſes are very much griev'd, to find that by the ſaid Votes and Addreſs, publickly printed and diſpers'd thro' the World, they are Condemned without being heard, as if they had not fulfil'd their Engagements, nor contributed as much as they ought, in proportion to her Majeſty, towards the Charge of the War.

That their High Mightineſſes to clear themſelves of this Charge, and to inform her Majeſty of the Reaſons which perſwade them that they are Wrongfully Charg'd, have order'd him to preſent the ſaid *Memorial* to her Majeſty, and to add, that if her Majeſty (as they hope ſhe will) wou'd make an equitable and favourable Reflection upon the Efforts which the *State* has made and continues to make in this preſent War, after having already gone thro' Two others extremely Burdenſome; and if ſhe would duly conſider that they begun this with 110000 Men, ſo great an Effort, as they never made the like before; that further from Time to Time they have conſiderably augmented the Number of their Troops, to which muſt be added the conſideration of the Subſidies which they annually pay, and the Naval Equipments they make, their High Mightineſſes aſſure themſelves, that not only her Majeſty according to her well known Equity; but alſo the whole World muſt neceſſarily be convinced, that the *State* in this preſent War has done as much and more than cou'd have been expected in Reaſon and Juſtice of a good and faithful Ally, and that nothing but an exceſs of Love for their Liberty and for their Religion, and an ardent Zeal to aſſiſt in warding off that Slavery with which all *Europe* is threatned, cou'd have induc'd them to make ſuch great Efforts, and to continue them ſo long. That they return Thanks to God, who by his Goodneſs has ſo bleſs'd the Efforts they have made in Conjunction with her Majeſty and their other Allies, that by comparing the preſent State of Affairs with what they were at the beginning of the War, we may find a very happy

Change

Change; So that to lay a juſt Foundation of Hope that by a good Peace, we may obtain the End deſired, there ſeems nothing to be wanting but the Preſervation among the Allies of that ſame Firmneſs, Union and Vigour, with which the War was begun and has been hitherto continued.

That their High Mightineſſes have always conſider'd a Union and good Harmony betwixt her Majeſty and this *State*, and between their Subjects on both ſides, as the ſtrongeſt Support to the Common Cauſe; that they are ſtill of the ſame Opinion, and believe this Union to be more neceſſary now than ever. That they have always carefully endeavour'd, and will endeavour for the Time to come, to preſerve her Majeſty's Affections and Friendſhip, and to cultivate and increaſe the ſaid Union and good Underſtanding betwixt the Two Nations; That there is nothing more Grievous to them than to be obliged to juſtify themſelves againſt Cenſures ſo little deſerv'd, conſidering that hereby the Enemy to whom a Union betwixt her Majeſty and the *State* muſt be formidable, may conceive hopes of a Coldneſs and Diviſion betwixt Allies ſo ſtrictly United, which cannot fail of being prejudicial to both.

That therefore their High Mightineſſes wiſh this Stone of Stumbling had never been laid in the way, and that it may be remov'd as ſoon as poſſible. That they hope chiefly from her Majeſty's great Equity and from her well known Zeal for the Common Cauſe, that ſhe will not tack the continuation of the Service of her Troops in the *Netherlands*, and particularly of the ſaid 15178 Men, to the Augmentation of thoſe of this *State*.

That their High Mightineſſes on their ſide, will always contribute as much as lyes in their Power or depends upon them, not only to advance as formerly the welfare of the Common Cauſe, but alſo to concert with all poſſible Confidence in her Majeſty the neceſſary Meaſures for that End, and to ſatisfy her Majeſty by real Effects, that they deſire and infinitely eſteem her Affection and Friendſhip, of which the Sieur *Van Borſelle* ſhall give her Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances.

There ſhall alſo be deliver'd a Copy of the preſent Reſolution of their High Mightineſſes, and one of the above-ſaid *Memorial* to the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambaſſador Extaordinary, &c. of her Majeſty, and his Lordſhip ſhall be deſir'd

fir'd to ſecond the good Intention of their High Mightineſſes by his good Offices,

Mark'd,

H. van Iſſelmunde ut

And a little lower

This agrees with the ſaid Regiſter,

Sign'd, *J. Fagel.*

The following Memorial was preſented to the Queen on *Thurſday April* the 3d, 1712. by the Sieur *de Borſelle*, Envoy Extraordinary from the *States* to her Majeſty.

A Memorial, ſhewing, That the States General *of the* United Provinces *are wrongfully charged (by the Reſolution or Votes of the Houſe of Commons of the Parliament of* Great Britain, *and by the Addreſs of that Houſe preſented on this Subject to her Majeſty) with having fail'd in ſeveral Reſpects, during the Courſe of this preſent War, to furniſh what they ought of their Quota or Contingent, according to their Engagements.*

THE Reſolutions, or Votes, abovementioned, are dated *Tueſday* the $\frac{5}{16}$ of *February*, $\frac{1711}{1712}$ and conceived in theſe Terms,

Reſolved, *That the* States General *have been deficient in the Quota's for Sea-Service, in proportion to the Number of Ships provided by her Majeſty, ſome Years two Thirds, and generally more than half of their Quota.*

Reſolved, *That the Forces ſupplied and paid by her Majeſty for the carrying on the War in* Spain *from the Year* 1705, *to the Year* 1711 *inclusive, amounted to Fifty Seven Thouſand, Nine Hundred, Seventy Three Men, beſides Thirteen Batallions and Eighteen Squadrons, for which her Majeſty has paid a Subſidy to the Emperor.*

Reſolved, *That the Forces ſupplied by the* States General *for the Service in* Spain, *from the Year* 1705, *to the Year* 1708, *both inclusive, have amounted to no more than Twelve Thouſand, Two Hundred Men, and that from the Year* 1708, *to this preſent Time, they have ſent thither no Forces at all.*

Reſolved, *That her Majeſty has not only furniſhed her proportion of Twelve Thouſand Men, according to the Treaty entred into*

into for the Service of the War in Portugal, *but has taken upon her the Emperor's proportion, by furniſhing two Thirds, when the* States General *only furniſhed one Third for that Service.*

Reſolved, *That ſince the Year* 1706, *when the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *march'd into* Caſtile, *and return'd no more into* Portugal, *her Majeſty has re-placed more than her Share, according to her Proportion, and the* States General *have not had any Troops in* Portugal.

Reſolved, *That the firſt Porportion of three Fifths, or two Fifths, agreed upon between his late Majeſty King* William *and the* States General, *for the Service of the War in* Flanders, *has not been obſerved by the* States General.

Reſolved, *That the* States General, *during the Courſe of the War, have furniſhed leſs than their Proportion in* Flanders, *Twenty Thouſand Eight Hundred Thirty Seven Men.*

Reſolved, *That the Condition for prohibiting all Trade and Correſpondence between* Holland *and* France, *on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in* 1703, *and afterwards continued, has not been obſerv'd by the* States General.

Reſolved, *That at the Beginning of this War, the Subſidies were paid in equal Proportions by her Majeſty and the* States General, *but her Majeſty has ſince paid more than her Proportion, Three Millions One Hundred Fifty Thouſand Crowns.*

Theſe Reſolutions, or Votes, of the Houſe of Commons, are thus drawn up in form of Deciſions, as a Charge againſt the *States General*, who have the Honour to live with her Majeſty of *Great Britain* in a full and perfect Amity, and to be engaged with her in the ſtricteſt Alliances. Beſides, this is done at a Time when an Union and Harmony betwixt *Great-Britain* and the *States* of the United Provinces is more neceſſary than ever, to obtain a Safe and Honourable Peace. They are alſo follow'd by an Adreſs that was preſented to Her Majeſty, which having been Printed and Publiſh'd, as well as their Votes or Reſolutions, muſt without doubt very much ſurprize thoſe who have but the leaſt Knowledge of the great and extraordinary Efforts which the *States* have made in this War, for the Support and Advancement of the Common Cauſe, and conſider of what Conſequence thoſe Efforts have been to the ſaid Cauſe.

But tho' it be impoſſible that the ſaid Reſolutions and Addreſs ſhou'd fail of making a Diſadvantageous Impreſſion of the *States* upon thoſe who have not an exact Knowledge of Affairs, yet they muſt loſe very much of their Force, when it is conſider'd that the Reſolutions and Addreſs were formed

and the *States General* ſo poſitively Condemned by them without having any opportunity directly or indirectly to make known what they had to ſay on this ſubject, or the leaſt Knowledge of the Eſtimates, or Liſts, upon which thoſe Votes were founded; in ſhort, without having any way left them to remove, by Explanation and neceſſary Information, the Prejudices that the Houſe ſeems to have entertain'd againſt their Conduct; which certainly is not conſiſtent with the Rules of Equity and Friendſhip.

But as we have receiv'd, ſince thoſe Reſolutions were formed, a Copy from private Hands, of the Eſtimates laid before the Houſe, which probably gave occaſion to the ſaid *Reſolves*, and being thereby, in ſome meaſure, informed of the Grounds on which they were founded, we are in a condition to make ſome Remarks upon them, which we believe will be ſufficient to take off all the bad Impreſſions which may have been given of the Conduct of the *States General*, and to juſtify them entirely as to the Charge againſt them in the abovementioned Votes and Addreſs thereupon preſented to the Queen. Our Remarks may be conveniently divided into Four Heads, according to the Eſtimates or Liſts laid before the Commons, and according to the Order obſerv'd in their Addreſs, wherein they advance that the *State* has not anſwer'd their Quota of the Charge of the War in proportion to what has been done by her *Britiſh* Majeſty, *viz.*

I. In the Charge of the Sea Service:
II. In the Number of Troops in *Flanders*.
III. For the Service of *Spain* and *Portugal*.
IV. In the Subſidies,

Before we enter upon the Diſcuſſion of each of thoſe Heads, it is neceſſary to lay down as a Foundation, That after the King of *France* had ſeiz'd the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy for his Grandſon, and by taking poſſeſſion of the *Spaniſh Netherlands* had wreſted from this *State* her Barrier, and that he had acknowledg'd the Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *Great Britain*, all *Europe* finding themſelves threatned with intolerable Slavery, his Majeſty the late King of *Great Britain* and their High Mightineſſes, where oblig'd in 1702. for ſeveral known and lawful Reaſons, but chiefly for the Defence of their own Liberty and that of the High Allies, to take up Arms with them, and enter into a War againſt *France*. That the Alliances, and particularly that of the 3d of *March*, 1677-8 made with the late King *Charles* IId, that of the 11th of *November*, 1701. made with the late King *William* IIId, that of the 9th of *June* 1703. by which the

Two preceding ones are confirmed and renew'd, and which was cancluded with her preſent Majeſty; and laſtly, the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, made the 7th of *September*, 1701. oblige her Majeſty and the *States General*, and every one in particular, to employ all their Force by Sea and Land, in order to obtain the End which was propoſed in making the ſaid Alliance, without ſtipulating either in them, or in any other Treaties now in being or ſubſiſting, and fix'd Proportion, according to which each of the High Allies of *Great Britain* and the *State* ſhou'd carry on the War, and regulate their Efforts.

'Tis true that by the 4th Article of the Grand Alliances, and that by the 8th of that between the *State* and *Great Britain*, both made in the Year 1701, it was thought proper that ſome Number of Forces ſhould be mentioned, but afterwards this Agreement was dropp'd without being put in Execution, either becauſe it was found to be attended with too many Difficulties, or that it was reckoned ſuperfluous, becauſe all the Alliances imported, that each of the Confederates ſhould make War with all their Forces by Sea and Land, and that 'twas believed they might rely upon one another's Fidelity.

This Foundation thus laid, *viz.* That according to the Alliances, *Great Britain* and this *States* are obliged each to employ all their Force in the preſent War againſt the Common Enemy, and that the Quantum which each ought to furniſh, it not determined neither by the ſaid Alliances, nor by an Agreement and particular Convention, it follows neceſſarily, and inconteſtably, that the only Rule of this Quantum ought to be the Power of each, and that no other proportion between *Great-Britain* and this *State* ought to be inquired into, or alledged than that of their Ability; but that which ſoever of theſe Two Potentates can prove, according to that general Proportion, or abſolutely without making any Compariſon, that it has employed all its Force in the preſent War, for the Advancement of the Common Cauſe, the ſaid Potentate muſt be allowed to have ſatisfy'd all his Engagements, and cannot be charged to have been Deficient therein.

Now 'tis evident, that the Strength of *Great Britain* is incomparable greater than that of this *State*. To be convinced of this, one need only conſider the Extent of the Countries, Poſſeſſions and Commerce of *Great Britain*, with

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the Number and Wealth of its Inhabitants, and in a word, every thing which can contribute to make a *State* Powerfull.

This is also the reason why in all the Treaties which have been made between *England* and this *State*, not only formerly in the time of the *Spanish* War, but also since, except in some particular Cases, 'twas always observ'd in mentioning the Number of Forces, so to proportion the Supplies of Troops on both sides, as that those of *England*, should be greater than those of the *State*. They have been often regulated on the foot of two Thirds or three Fifths for *England*, against one Third or two Fifths for the *State*: And accordingly by the Treaty of perpetual Alliance of the 3d *March*, 1677-8. *England* promised a Supply of a 10000 Men against 6000 which were to be furnish'd by the *State*. This plainly proves, that tho it should be granted that *Great Britain* has contributed much more than this *State* to the present War, it will, by no means, follow that the *State* has not fulfill'd her Engagements, since her Forces are not equal to those of *Great Britain*, and that it is upon this foot the Proportion ought to be regulated.

Besides, every one knows that the *States General* have abundantly answer'd all that could be expected from good and faithfull Allies, whether the Efforts be compared with those of *Great Britain* and the other Allies, or consider'd in themselves without any such Comparison. Certainly Posterity will scarce believe that a *State* which maintain'd a very severe War in 1672, which she could not get out of but by very extraordinary Efforts; and without having time to recover her Strength, was oblig'd to carry on a second, by which she still remains charg'd with very heavy Debts; we say, it would seem incredible that such a *State* being again engaged in a third War, should be able still to make such great Efforts, and to continue them so long. Besides the Inequality of Strength, we have just now mention'd, there is this difference between *Great Britain* and the *State*, That *Great Britain* neither felt the Burden nor the Calamites of the first War against *France*: That in time of Peace she keeps very few Troops on Foot; and that after the Peace at *Ryswick* she disbanded most of those at that Time in her Pay, which was a very great Ease to her: Whereas this *State* was obliged to maintain above 40000 Men. Another considerable Difference is, that in 1702. the Dominions of the *State*, being the Seat of the War, suffer'd very much by it; one Part of their Country was overflow'd by breaking in of the Sea, another part

was

was laid under Water to defend it againſt the Enemy; not to mention the large Contributions we pay them annually, to none of which Inconveniencies *Great Britain* is ſubject. This being conſider'd, together with her great Power, enables her to contribute much more to the War than this *State*. Beſides this, if we make due Reflection on the Taxes of all ſorts which are rais'd on the Perſons and Eſtates of our Subjects, which Taxes are more numerous and more heavy than in her Majeſty's Kingdoms, or in any other State of the World: Then if we conſider the immenſe Sums which this *State* was obliged to borrow each Year in the two laſt Wars, and particularly in this, it will be own'd that nothing but an extraordinary Love of Liberty, and an inviolable Affection to the Common Cauſe, could oblige them thus voluntarily to charge themſelves till they are ready to ſink under the Burden. Nor is there need of any other Evidence to prove that the States General have fully and faithfully anſwer'd all their Engagements, nay, and that they have contributed above their Strength to the Charge of the War.

In general, this is ſufficient to remove all the Prejudices that appear in the Reſolves and Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, and to efface all the Diſadvantageous Impreſſions which they might make on others. For tho' all the Deficiencies they charge upon the State were fully prov'd, and tho' it were certain that the *States General* had contributed much leſs to the Charge of the War than her *Britiſh* Majeſty, it would nevertheleſs be true, that according to their Treaties they have employ'd all their Strength in the preſent War, and by conſequence, that in proportion to their Power, they have done as much and more that any of the Allies, *Great Britain* herſelf not excepted. Therefore the Commons have wrongfully, and without any Foundation, charg'd the *States* with not having anſwer'd their Engagements, and furniſh'd their Quota.

We ſhall more particularly prove this, by examining one after another the Four principal Points of the Addreſs and Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons; but in the firſt place we think our ſelves obliged to make ſome further Remarks on that Addreſs. They acquaint her Majeſty, when they enumerate the Motives which induc'd the late King *William* to enter into the War, that according to the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, thoſe Motives were to aſſiſt the Emperor in his Pretenſions to the *Spaniſh* Monarchy, and the *States General* in recovering their loſt Barrier. They afterwards add, That in all reſpects the Allies are equally in-

interested with *Great Britain* in the Success of the War, and for most part a great deal more. Yet this very Treaty of the Grand Alliance on which they ground their Proposition, sets forth expressly in the Preamble, that the *English* and *Dutch* were in imminent Danger of losing the Liberty of their Navigation and Commerce in the *Mediterranean*, the *Indies*, and other Parts; and that *France* and *Spain* were more and more united to trample upon the Liberties of *Europe*, and to ruin the Commerce; Motives which concerned *Great Britain* so directly and so nearly, that 'tis easie to infer from thence, that she carries on the War as much for herself as for the Emperor, the States, or the other Allies. This appears yet more plainly from the separate Article concluded the 12th of *April*, 1702. between the Emperor, the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the States General, which ought to have the same force as if it were inserted *verbatim* in the principal Treaty. For the Affront put upon the late King *William*, her present Majesty and the whole *British* Nation, by owning the Pretended Prince of *Wales* for King of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, being expressly set down in this Article among the Motives of the War, as well as in her Majesty's Declaration of War; which Motive could not have been inserted in the Address of the House of Commons without too much weakning the above-mention'd Proposition, *viz.* That the Allies are on all Accounts equally concerned with *Great Britain* in the Success of the War, and for most part a great deal more. Indeed, it can't be conceiv'd upon what Principle this Proposition could be founded, nor in what Sense it can agree with the Demands of *Great Britain* for a Peace. Her Majesty demands, That the Most Christian King shall acknowledge her; That he likewise own the Succession in the Protestant Line of the House of *Hanover*, as it is establish'd by Act of Parliament; That he refuse all manner of Aid and Assistance to the Pretender; That he make a Treaty of Commerce with *Great Britain*; That he demolish the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, and fill up the Harbour, and, That he yield to her Majesty the Islands of St. *Christopher* and *Newfoundland*, with *Acadia*, and other Countries in *North-America*. Now 'tis plain that these Demands are not of such a Nature, that they concern the other Allies as much, or more than *Great Britain* herself.

As to the Commerce in the *Mediterranean*, it cannot be said with the least colour of Reason, that all the Allies have an equal Interest in it with *Great Britain*, since 'tis known and inconteſtable, as well with regard to Commerce in general

general, as particularly to the Vent of Woollen Manufactures in *Spain*, the Ports of the *Mediterranean*, and especially in *Turkey*, that *Great Britain* is much more interested in it than the States, the only one among all the Allies which the Commerce in the *Mediterranean* most concerns.

We come now to examine those Articles by which 'tis pretended, that the *States General* have not furnished their Quota towards the Charges of the War. The first relates to the Sea Service. On this Head, 'tis advanced, that for some Years the *States General* have furnished two Thirds, and generally not half their Contingent for that Service. This is a very general Proposition, and another general one to the contrary might perhaps be sufficient to answer it, after which it might be left to the Judgment of those who know the present Posture of Affairs, which of those two general Propositions is the most probable. It wou'd also have been very difficult to answer it otherwise, if there had not been imparted to us by private Hands, a Copy of the Paper deliver'd into the House of Commons, by the Commissioners of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*, in which are specify'd the Ships of the Line that were furnish'd Year after Year by her *British* Majesty and on the part of the *States General*, to act jointly in the *Channel* and the *Mediterranean*, 'Tis inserted at the End of this Memorial, and marked No. I. and 'twas doubtless on this Paper, that the Resolutions of the House of Commons are founded.

'Tis there laid down as a certainty, that the Quota of the *States* in Naval Armaments with respect to *Great Britain*, is three to five, and they found this on the Agreement on the 27th of *April*, 1689. But on this occasion it must be observed, that the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 9th of *June*, 1703. by which the said Agreement was renewed, imports, that the entire Quota of Ships of War which each were to furnish by virtue of that Agreement, shall be regulated every Year, and that the Rendezvous as well as the respective Stations appointed for the said Ships, should likewise be agreed upon at the said time. In pursuance hereof, her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain* thought fit to send hither one of her Admirals almost every Year. The necessary Conferences were held with them, in which the Number of Ships to be fitted out, and the Places where to be employed, were the chief Points considered. Upon this it commonly happen'd, that the Projects exhibited on the part of her *British* Majesty, proposed a greater Number of Ships than those of the *State*,

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and much more Regard was had to the Security of the *Channel* than to that of the *North-Sea*. 'Tis likewiſe to be obſerv'd, that the Paper of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, does not ſay a Word of the Ships employed in that Sea, which is partly the Cauſe why they reckoned the Quota furniſhed by the *State* ſo low. The Sentiments of the *States General* upon this Subject have always been, that the Number of Ships which were to be equipped every Year in Common, ought to be regulated according to a reaſonable Eſtimate of the Enemies Force, and of the Ships which he could ſend into the *Mediterranean*, the *Channel* or the *North-Sea*, ſo that there was always a moral certainty that the Fleets and Squadrons of *Great-Britain* and this *State*, whether they acted in Conjunction or ſeparately, wou'd be ſuperior to thoſe of the Enemies. The Terms in *Conjunction* or *Separately* were uſed, becauſe 'twas ever the opinion of the *State*, that the Ships of her *Majeſty* and the *States General* which ſhould be ſent to *Portugal* and the *Mediterranean* ought to act in Conjunction; that the Security of the *Channel* ought to be left to her Majeſty's particular Care; and that of the *North-Sea* to the *States General*. The Reaſons aſſign'd for this, were becauſe *Great Britain* had a greater Intereſt in Point of Commerce, in the *Channel*, and could, by its ſituation and the Conveniency of its Harbours, ſend and keep Ships there more eaſily than the *State*. And on the other hand the *State*, for the very ſame Reaſons, could ſend and keep her Ships in the *North-Sea* with more Conveniency than *Great-Britain*. But caſes of Neceſſity were always reſerved, in ſuch manner, that if the Enemy, contrary to all expectation, ſhould make any extraordinary Armament, and ſend any Fleet or Squadrons into the *Channel* or *North-Sea*, then theSquadrons on both ſides ſhou'd join,in whole or in part, in the *Channel* or in the *North-Sea*, as occaſion ſhould require. It was not believed, that for ſome Years paſt, it was neceſſary to keep a Squadron before *Dunkirk*, Experience having ſhewed us oftner than once, that there was very little Advantage to be reaped by it, and that 'twas almoſt impoſſible ſo to block up that Harbour, as to hinder Ships from getting out of it. Beſides, the laſt Year, moſt of the *Dunkirk* Ships having ſailed to other Places, there was not enough left there to form a Squadron.

As theſe Sentiments were well founded, they were for the moſt part follow'd, and with good Succeſs. The Proof of this is evident; for ſince the Loſs ſuſtain'd by *France* at *Vigo* in 1702, and that which ſhe ſuffer'd in the Sea Fight near

near *Malaga* in 1704, ſhe has not been in a Condition to put any conſiderable Fleet to Sea; the only one they had ſince, was in the *Mediterranean*, *Anno.* 1705. to ſupport the Siege of *Barcelona*; but ſo inconſiderable, that they retir'd upon ſight of the Confederate Fleet, without daring to hazard a Battle.

After having thus ſhewn on what Foundations this *State* did annually regulate their Naval Equipments, it is proper to examine if it has furniſh'd its Quota in proportion to that of her *Britiſh* Majeſty, which certainly it has not done, if we may believe the Paper of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of *Great Britain*. But in the firſt Place, ſuppoſe there were nothing to be objected to the Liſt of the Ships which they ſay were furniſh'd by her Majeſty, and that we take it on Truſt as they have ſet it down in their Paper; yet we may ask, Whether all the Ships which they ſet down as employ'd in the *Mediterranean* and the Channel, were really needfull there? A Queſtion which would not be altogether improper; for there were ſome Years wherein the Number of Ships employ'd for that Service did very much exceed what her Majeſty herſelf did propoſe. For Inſtance, they reckon 74 Ships for 1704, and 79 for 1705. yet the Propoſals made by Admiral *Mitchel* for thoſe Years demand only 24 Ships from the State to anſwer 60 of her Majeſty's, both for the Service of the *Mediterranean*, the *Channel*, and the *North-Sea*. How comes it then that the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty do now reckon for her Majeſty's Quota 74 and 79 Ships for the Service only of the *Mediterranean* and the *Channel*; and that they demand as the Quota of this *State* 44 Ships for one Year, 47 for another? We leave it to every Man's Judgment, whether this Number of Ships would not have been too great for the Service we were to expect from them, and to the Force which the Enemy could then put to Sea? The Sentiments of the *States* were, that 24 Ships on their part, and 40 on that of her Majeſty, would have been enough for the Service of thoſe Years.

It muſt be obſerv'd further, That of all the Ships which the *State* has furniſhed, there's no notice taken in this Paper of any but ſuch as jointly ſerv'd with thoſe of her Majeſty in the *Mediterranean* or *Channel*, and not the leaſt mention of the *North-Sea*, the Care and Security of which were left almoſt intirely for ſome Years to the *States*. We are not to wonder after this, that the Number of Ships furniſh'd by the *States General* appears ſo ſmall in the Paper of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, when

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compar'd with thoſe of the Queen of *Great Britain*, ſince they cut off all that ſerv'd in the *North-Sea*, and mention only ſuch as acted in Conjunction with her Majeſty's Ships.

This Omiſſion, no doubt, gave occaſion to thoſe injurious Reſolutions of the Houſe of Commons; and we have reaſon to think they would never have come into 'em had they known the Reaſons of the *States*. We may judge of this by the following Liſt, that contains the true Number of Ships which the *States* have imploy'd during this War for the Common Cauſe in the *Mediterranean*, the *Channel*, and the *North-Sea*. They are all Ships of the Line, without reckoning Frigats, or other leſſer Ships.

In 1702	55
In 1703	50
In 1704	56
In 1705	56
In 1706	54
In 1707	49
In 1708	53
In 1709	50
In 1710	43
In 1711	40

All this is Fact, and can be prov'd by good and Authentick Vouchers: So that it is wrong, and without any Foundation, that they charge the *State* with not having furniſh'd its Quota for the Sea-Service.

The Second Head relates to the Troops in *Flanders*, as to which 'tis complain'd that the *States General* have not obſerv'd the firſt Proportion of Three to Two, which they agreed upon with the late King *William*; That they have furniſh'd 20,837 Men leſs than their Quota; And that they have not fulfill'd the Condition for prohibiting Commerce and Correſpondence with *France*, on which the Troops of Augmentation were granted in 1703. For clearing of this Head, we thought it would not be improper to ſubjoin to this Memorial, the Eſtimate (mark'd No. II.) of the Forces, as well of the Queen's as the *States General*, that was deliver'd into the Houſe of Commons, and upon which, as far as we can judge, they founded their Reſolutions.

Our firſt Remark on this Eſtimate of the Forces is, That here they confound in a general Article the 44,992 Men which the *States* kept in Pay after the Peace of *Ryſwick*, with the 34,866 Men whom they took again into their Service immediately after the Death of King *Charles* II. of

Spain; And that in the Year 1702. they have likewiſe mix'd the Troops which the *States* took into Pay that Year, with thoſe they hired from ſeveral Princes the beginning of the Year before. Had not theſe things been confounded, it would have clearly appear'd, that the *States* had augmented their Troops with 50000 Men, long before *Great Britain* made any conſiderable Augmentation; which certainly ought to have been allow'd for in the Account, conſidering the Expence the *States* had been at in maintaining many Troops alone,

We ſhall not inſiſt on other particular Miſtakes in the ſaid Eſtimate, but content ourſelves to ſhew, that it does no way prove what they pretend to prove by it. For Example, It does not thereby appear that the *States* furniſhed 20,837 Men too few, or that the Queen of *Great Britain* had 13,892 too many for the War in *Flanders*. 'Tis certainly very ſurprizing, that ſuch a Concluſion ſhould be drawn from an Eſtimate, by which, on the contrary, it appears very plain that the *States* of the *United Provinces*, tho' much inferiour in Power and Strength to *Great Britain*, did not only furniſh and keep in Pay from the beginning of the War to this preſent Time as many Troops as that Crown, but a great many more. From hence we may eaſily perceive, that this ſtrange Concluſion was not naturally deduced from the Premiſes; but that to make it out, they were forced to ſuppoſe Propoſitions.

I. That at the beginning of the War, the States obliged themſelves to furniſh in *Flanders* 60000 Men for the Field againſt 40000 to be furniſhed by *Great Britain*, and that the States ſhould over and above maintain 42000 Men in Garriſon.

II. That the States were obliged to contribute according to this Proportion of 60 to 40, or 3 to 2, towards the Expence of the Troops which have ſince been taken into the Service of her Majeſty of *Great Britain* and the *States*.

But we cannot ſee by this Eſtimate of the Troops on what it is they pretend to found the ſecond Propoſition. As to the firſt, It ſeems to be founded on a Verbal Meſſage which King *William* of glorious Memory ſent to the Parliament in 1702, by Mr. Secretary *Vernon*, and in the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, they ſuppoſe that an Agreement was concluded on that Head, and we preſume that they pretend to draw the ſecond Propoſition as a Concluſion from the firſt.

'Tis certainly very ſtrange, that they ſhould make no Scruple to charge *the States* without firſt hearing them, with ſo conſiderable a Deficiency, and upon no other Proofs than a Verbal Meſſage or an Agreement, which is ſup-

poſed to have been concluded, but without any Ground themſelves having owned a little before, that 'was never yet ratifiy'd. 'Tis true, the States were obliged to hold their Peace, tho' *Great Britain* at the beginning of the War furniſhed no more than 40000 Men in the *Netherlands*, which was ſo great a Diſproportion to what was furniſhed by this State, but 'tis no leſs true, that the States were obliged to ſubmit to it, not by virtue of an Agreement or Convention, or becauſe 'twas reaſonable, but becauſe the Parliament did not grant any more. The Reaſons of which are known to all the World, and ſeveral Perſons may ſtill remember them. This Diſproportion was ſufficiently complained of by the States, but they were obliged to have Patience and to comfort themſelves with Hopes, that if the War continued, it would be afterwards redreſſed.

But now to ſhew that theſe two Propoſitions are very ill grounded, we ſhall only ſay that we are very well aſſured it can never be proved on the part of *Great Britain*, that the *States General* obliged themſelves to maintain 60000 Men in the Field, and 42000 in Garriſon, nor that they own'd, which is the Eſſential point, that *Great Britain* would anſwer all her Engagements, by furniſhing only 40000 Men for 102000 furniſhed by the State, nor that in ſhort they ever agree to obſerve this unequal Proportion for the Time to come, in maintaining the Tooops with which the Army in the *Netherlands* might afterwards be reinforced.

Nor was there indeed the leaſt Reaſon for this, *Great Britain* and the *States* are equally obliged by the 6th Article of the Treaty of the 3d of *March* 1678, and by the 7th Article of the Treaty of the 11th of *Nov.* 1701, to aſſiſt one another mutually *with all their Strength and all their Forces by Sea and Land*, and by the 4th Article of the Treaty of the Grand Alliance, they are likewiſe engaged to Support one another with all their Strength. *Great Britain* was then as ſhe is at preſent, beyond all Contradiction much more Powerful than this State, and ſince ſhe could not in the beginning of the War make good in *Spain* or in *Italy*, what was wanting of her Troops elſewhere, as ſhe has been able to do ſince, it is evident, that in order to fulfil the abovementioned Treaties of the 3d of *March* 1678. of the 11th of *November* 1701. and of the Grand Alliance; ſhe ought neceſſarily to have agumented her Troops in *Flanders* conſiderably, and to have maintained an Army there far more numerous than that of the State. It was the only Place then where the Two Potentates had Armies, and if they would have obſerved any reaſonable Proportion, that was the Place where it ought to have been done.

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As to the Nature of this Proportion, if they would have followed by Land that which was eſtabliſhed by Sea, and which had actually been obſerved in the Number of the Troops mutually ſtipulated by the ſaid Treaty of the 3d. of *March* 1678, in the firſt ſeparate Article, it ought to have been five to three; that is to ſay, that *Great Britain* ought to have furniſhed 170000 Men againſt 102000, which it is pretended the States obliged themſelves to maintain in *Flanders*, for the Field and in Garriſons. When we ſay 170000 Men, we comprehend the Guards and Garriſon neceſſary in *Great Britain*, otherwiſe the Proportion might hve been reduced to 100000 Men, againſt 60000 of the State, which they pretend ought only to be reckoned in the Proportion, tho without any Foundation, as we ſhall ſee afterwards, but if they would follow the Proportion of two thirds, which has been done on ſeveral other Occaſions during the War. In that Caſe *Great Britain* ſhould have brought to the Field 120000 Men againſt the ſaid 60000, or rather ſhe ought to have furniſhed 204000 Men againſt 102000 of the State, including the Guards and Garriſons.

In ſhort, if inſtead of ſeeking for the Proportion in the Augmentation of the Troops of *Great Britain*, with relation to thoſe of this State, they had rather choſe to ſeek it in the Reduction of the Troops of the State with relation to thoſe of *Great Britain*, it will be found that the *States-General* were not obliged to furniſh onthe Foot of three to five, any more than 24000 Men, and on the Foot of one to two, only 20000, which would have fully anſwered their Proportion to the 40000 Men of *Great Britain*; whereas according to their own Eſtimate laid before the Houſe of Commons, they did not furniſh only 60000 Men, but indeed 68,242 Men, beſides the 42000 for Garriſons. By which 'tis evident, that the *State* had no Reaſon to ſubmit to a Propoſition ſo unreaſonable as that beforementioned, or to be ſatisfy'd with it.

Suppoſe now that the *State*, conniving at ſuch an exceſſive Diſproportion, had engaged, as is pretended, at the beginning of the War, to furniſh in the *Netherlands* 60000 Men for the Field, and 42000 for Garriſons againſt 40000 furniſhed by *Great Britain*; it will by no means follow from thence, that ſhe ought to ſubmit to the ſame Diſproportion with relation to the Troops wherewith the Two Potentates have ſince thought fit to Augment their Forces in order to puſh on the War with more Vigour in *Flanders*.

On the contrary, one would think that *Great Britain*, conſidering the Exceſs of this Diſproportion, and the Good-will of the *State* to make the greateſt Efforts at firſt, in order to animate others by her Example, would have been

induced Voluntarily to take upon herſelf the ſole Burden of ſuch new expences as might be judged neceſſary for the Advantage of the Common Cauſe, whether with reſpect to the *Netherlands*, or other Countries, till that Diſproportion had been entirely made up.

And tho', when 'twas reſolved to augment the Army in the *Netherlands* with 20000 Men, in the ſecond Year of the War, *Great Britain* would not be prevailed with to take upon herſelf the whole Charge of that Augmentation, yet ſhe never pretended either then or ſince, that the *State* was obliged to bear more than a Moyety.

The Diſtinction made between the 60000 Men, which 'tis pretended ſhould have ſerved in the Field, and the 42000 applied to Garriſons, well deſerve a particular Remark. 'Tis pretended, that the 60000 Men only, ought to be conſidered in the Proportion to be obſerved between the Troops of her *Britiſh* Majeſty, and thoſe of the *States General*, as if the keeping of 42000 Men was only a private Charge, which ought not to be computed among thoſe of the War.

But what is more unreaſonable than this Pretenſion? The *States* was in a manner block'd up, at the beginning of the War, by the Troops of *France*, which put her under a Neceſſity of reinforcing her Garriſons, as is ſuppoſed, to 42000 Men, while *Great Britain*, by her happy Situation, could do with a far leſs Number. Where is there any Ground, what Reaſon is there to pretend that the *State* ſhould not bring their Troops into the Account with thoſe of her *Britiſh* Majeſty? If not all of them, or at leaſt ſo many of them, as exceed the Number of Guards and Garriſons in *Great Britain*. It cannot be denyed, that when Two Allies of equal Power, engage to make War in Common with all their Forces, *omnibus viribus*, and that for Inſtance, when one of the Two finds occaſion for 20000 Men more than the other, for his Garriſons, in this Caſe 'twould be neither reaſonable nor poſſible, that the one ſhould take the Field with as many Troops as the other. How much leſs then when this Caſe falls out between Two Allies of unequal Ability? And when he who has need of 20000 Men more for his Garriſons, is very much inferiour the other in Power?

But ſuppoſe that the Garriſons of the Places belonging to the State ought not to be ſet down, neither in whole nor in part, in the Liſt of the Troops furniſhed againſt the Enemy, 'twould ſtill be a great Miſtake to compute them at 42000 Men for every Year of the War. 'Tis true, that the Liſt of the Garriſons which is made out yearly before the taking of the Field, has amounted ſome Years

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to 40000 Men; but 'tis very well known, that as ſoon as the Army was formed, immediately part of the Garriſons of the Places which it cover'd, was drawn out; and that the reſt, except a few Regiments, were always order'd to be in a readineſs to March at the firſt Command, to replace ſuch Regiments, as ſhould ſuffer moſt in Sieges and Battles, which has been the Caſe almoſt every Year: So that their High Mightineſſes have been obliged to be at the Charge of Recruits and Waggons for a great part of the Regiments that were in Garriſon as well as for thoſe that were in the Field.

It is as well known, that until the Reduction of *Brabant* and *Flanders*; that is to ſay, till 1706, a Flying Camp was form'd anually in *Flanders* out of the neighbouring Garriſons which empty'd all thoſe Garriſons in general above a full third part of their Men: That this Camp obliged the Enemy to keep a much greater Number of Troops in the Country of *Waes*, and along the Canal of *Bruges*; and that ſince 1706, it is ſo far from being true, that the Garriſons of the States took up above 42000 Men, that they never amounted to the third of 'em: All the reſt are ſent to the Field, and this was the cauſe why the Dominions of the State were invaded oftener than once; which would not have happen'd, had their Garriſons been ſtronger.

'Tis true, that part of the States Troops have been employ'd in the *Spaniſh* Garriſons; but ſo have thoſe of her Majeſty; and there they now actually ſerve as well as thoſe of the States General. And if ſince the reducing of *Liſle*, *Tournay*, and other Places that have been conquer'd in *French Flanders*, and *Artois*, we have been obliged to put Garriſons into them, thoſe of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, which they now cover, have been conſiderably leſſen'd Beſides, the Eenemy has been thereby reduced to a Neceſſity, for the Security of his Frontiers, to double his Garriſons in thoſe Places, and to extend them as far as the *Somme*. It is wrong then to pretend, that the Army was weaken'd by putting Garriſons in the conquer'd Towns; but eſpecially to affirm, as the Commons have done, That the States do at this very time employ above 42000 Men in thoſe Garriſons.

From all this 'tis eaſy to judge who is moſt in the right, thoſe who alledge, that during this whole War the States have had 20,837 Men too few in the *Netherlands*, and that *Great Britain* has furniſh'd 13,892 too many; or thoſe who maintain on the contrary, that *Great Britain* has not furniſh'd the Money of what ſhe ought to have done in the *Netherlands*, even tho' it ſhould be granted, as 'tis not, that the 42000 Men which are ſuppos'd to be employ'd in

Garriſons, are not to be allow'd a place in the Account. The former go directly againſt the Treaties of the Third of *March* 1678. and of the 11th of *November* 1701. of the Grand Alliance. The latter ground themſelves upon thoſe Treaties, and follow the Litteral Meaning of 'em: The former reject the Proportion heretofore receiv'd, and the latter abide by it: The former have no regard to the Difference betwixt the Strength of the two Nations, and the latter believe that according to the Tenour of the Treaties, their Strength is the Rule of Proportion. The former, in ſhort, ground themſelves upon a meer Verbal Meſſage ſent to the Parliament, without the Knowledge or Conſent of the States; and the latter abide by the Treaties, and by what Reaſon and the Strength of the one and the other State do plainly dictate.

We agree that the Queen of *Great Britain* has, except in the *Netherlands*, and particularly by Sea, in *Portugal*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, made greater Efforts than thoſe of the States-General; but we deny that therefore *Great Britain* has reaſon to accuſe the States of not having performed their Engagement, at leaſt till ſuch time as they prove to us, that their greater Efforts elſewhere have exceeded their Deficiencies in the *Netherlands*.

And ſince the Earl of *Strafford*, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of her Majeſty of *Great Britain*, has notify'd, That as to the Troops by which the Army in the *Netherlands* has been augmented ſince 1703, her Majeſty expects that the States General ſhould reinforce their Quota to the Proportion of the Fifths againſt the 15,128 Men ſhe has actually there in Pay, or that otherwiſe ſhe will leſſen the Number of 'em to the proportion of two Fifths againſt thoſe of the State: We have thought proper, for the better underſtanding of that matter, to ſubjoin here the following Account of the State of thoſe Troops.

The Troops in the Pay of *Great Britain*, which ſerve in the *Netherlands*, amount, according to the Liſt laid before the Parliament in *February* 1712, to		65,197
We muſt deduct one Battallion of *Palatines*, inſerted in the Liſt of the Troops for the *Netherlands*, under the Year 1702, and which never ſerved there,	600	
		64,597
The Troops in the Pay of the State which ſerve in the *Netherlands*, amount, according to the foreſaid		

Liſt

Liſt, to		122,458	
But under the Year 1701, too many are reckoned, by		1949	
		120,509	
On the other ſide, under the Year 1702, they have omitted	1092		
And under the Year 1706, too many are deducted for the Troops of *Italy*, by	1538		
		2630	
			42,313
The Troops of *Great Britain* and of this State amounting together to			187,736
According to what is pretended by *Great Britain*, this State engaged, in the Beginning of the War, to furniſh			102,000
Great Britain		4000	
In the Year 1703.			
Great Britain		10,000	
This State			10,000
Since the Year 1703, *Great Britain* and this State took into Service 25,736 Men, of which this State, as is pretended by *Great Britain*, ought to pay three Fifths, or			15,442
Great Britain two Fifths, or		10,294	
		60,294	127,442
Great Britain pays in all as above,		64,597	60,294
			187,736
Ergo, too much by		4303	
This State pays in all, as above,			123,139
Ergo, too little by			4303

It appears by the Account as above, firſt, That *Great Britain* has furniſhed 14,597 Men over and above the 40000 and the 10000, and not 25,178 as is pretended. Secondly. That tho' we ſhould grant the miſtaken Propoſitions of *Great Britain*, to wit, that at the Beginning of the War the State had agreed to furniſh in *Flanders* 102000 Men againſt 40000 had performed her Treaties and that the *State* ought to pay three Fifths of the Troops of Augmentation ſince 1703, and *Great Britain* two Fifths, even then the

Diſproportion ſo much complained of would be reduced to 4303 Men.

As to which Equity would oblige them to conſider, 1ſt, That the *State* had augmented her Troops with above 50000 Men, long before *Great Britain* made any conſiderable Augmentation on her part. And, 2dly, That according to the ſaid Liſt, the *State* has paid for ſome Years 8242 Men, (or the Errors of the Liſt being corrected) 7385 Men, above 102000, which they pretend by Miſtake the *State* was obliged to furniſh as her Quota, and above the Moiety of the 20000 Men taken into Pay in 1703. ſo that even tho' we ſhould take all the Pretenſions of the Houſe of Commons to be well founded, as they are not, the pretended Diſproportion in queſtion would be ſo well ballanced by the Two Articles abovementioned, that it would vaniſh entirely, and not ſo much as deſerve to be thought on.

This is enough fully to confute the Reſolutions and Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons upon this Head. All that remains, is to anſwer the Reproaches therein caſt upon the *State*, as not having performed the Condition for prohibiting Commerce, upon which the Augmentation of 20000 Men was granted in 1703. In order to confute this Objection alſo, it will be ſufficient to premiſe, that before it can be affirmed, as is done, that the *States* has been deficient in that pretended Condition, it muſt be proved that ſhe accepted it, which ſhe can never be proved to have done longer than for one Year. The *State* conſented to that Prohibition, notwithſtanding the Hardſhips they found in it, and which had no place in *England*, becauſe Commerce with *France* was in a manner prohibited there, even during the Peace. But their Engagement was only for a Year, by way of Tryal, and by no means as a Condition to which the Augmentation of the Troops was annexed, and 'twas only out of pure Deference to the Sentiments of her *Britiſh* Majeſty, who deſired it, and had cauſed Inſtances to be made on that Subject. The Agreement was exactly obſerved all the Time it laſted, and after its Expiration, the *States General* noti yed to her Majeſty, the Reaſons they had againſt prolonging it. Theſe Reaſons were acquieſced in, there was no more Talk of the prohibition of Commerce, the Augmentation of 20000 Men was continued, and the Houſe of Commons granted every Year the neceſſary Subſidies for the Prohibition which *Great Britain* was to contribute thereto, without ever making the leaſt Objection as to the Prohibition or Condition. Is it not then very ſtrange, that after ſo long a ſpace of Time, this Matter ſhould now be revived again,

and

and a pretence drawn from it to charge the *State* with not having performed a Condition which it did not accept, or only accepted for a Year?

There is also in the Address of the Commons an Assertion in Fact, which might give occasion to a great Mistake, if it was passed by without an Answer. They therein assert, That by the War in the *Netherlands* the *State* has made great Acquisitions, as well in Revenues, as in Territories and Dominions. That out of the Revenues of those rich conquered Provinces, she might raise and maintain a considerable Augmentation of Troops against the Common Enemy, if they were duly applyed for that End; but that the *State* instead of employing 'em for that Use as they ought, had diverted them to her own Ease, and for the maintaining her Quota, as the same was regulated from the Beginning.

All the World knows, and it cannot be unknown in *England*, that since the Battle of *Ramelies*, *French Flanders* and *Artois* have been the Theatre of the War; That Two Armies far more numerous than those of any of the preceeding Years, have acted and subsisted there. That the Enemy continually raised Contributions from them, and that the open Country is so ruined by Foragings, raising of Pioneers, Waggons, Horses, and still more by Ravages, Plunders, demolishing of Houses, felling of Trees, the Flight and Mortality of Men and Cattle, *&c.* that 'twill require a very long Time to restore it to a tolerable Condition. The Inhabitants of the Towns have also their share in all these Calamities. They are oppressed with numerous Garrisons, to which they are obliged to furnish Lodging, Fire and Candle. Instead of making any Profit by their Lands, they are obliged to maintain their Peasants at their own Charge, because otherwise they would starve with Hunger, or abandon the Farms. The Commerce and Manufactures, which were heretofore the principal Riches of *Lisle* and *Tournay* are quite lost, the Workmen lay down their Employs, or are obliged by their extreme Poverty to list themselves in the Army. A Country so miserable must be very unable to furnish the *State* wherewith to maintain a great Numbers of Troops against the Common Enemy, especially if we reckon the ordinary and indispensible Charges, such as the repairing of Fortifications and Buildings ruined or very much damaged by Sieges, and the filling of Magazines exhausted by the long Defence of Places, and other the like Charges at the Expence of the *State*.

But no to dwell upon general Arguments, it will be proper to take notice, that from the Year 1706, that is to say, since the taking of *Menin*, the *States* have received by those

thoſe Conqueſts (which 'tis pretended brought them in ſo much Wealth) no more than 1,590,916 Livres; a Sum ſo ſmall in Compariſon of the Charges which they were obliged to be at for repairing the Fortifications, and filling up the Magazines of *Menin*, *Liſle*, *Tournay*, *Doway*, *Bethune*, *Aire*, St. *Venant* and *Bouchain*, and for the other Reparations made within ſix years time, to all the Places, Forts and Cittadels of thoſe Countries, that certainly none can aſſert with Juſtice, that the ſame has not been laid out in that Country.

'Tis plain that in *England* they have conceived ſuch an Idea of the Revenue of the Conqueſts in *Flanders*, as is very remote from the Truth. The Town and Chaſtellany of *Liſle*, with *Doway*, *Orchies* and its other Dependencies, is without Contradiction the richeſt Conqueſt that has been made in the *Netherlands*. Yet the moſt Chriſtian King never raiſed from it, in Time of Peace, above 3 or 400,000 Livres *Flemiſh* Money, (which is 12 *per Cent.* leſs in Value than that of *Holland*) whether under the Name of Aids, Domains, Fortifications or other ordinary Impoſts, except only the Duties of Import and Export, of which, tho' a juſt Eſtimate cannot be made, becauſe they are included in the general Farm of the conquered Countries, yet 'tis certain they are at preſent upon a very indifferent Foot. The extraordinary Subſidies and the Capitation by which the Revenues of the King of *France* have been augmented to ſupport the War, did not bring him in 400,000 Livres *per Annum Flemiſh* Money, from the Beginning of this War to 1704. about which time it was augmented with 82,540 Livres *per Annum*, but under an expreſs Condition on the part of the *States*, and a promiſe on the part of the Court, that for this Augmentation, the Province ſhould be free from all other kind of Impoſts, and that the ſame ſhould ceaſe as well as the Capitation and other extraordinary Aids, the very Day the Peace ſhould be proclaimed. This was all that the King of *France* could raiſe continually out of the Country. Not but that at ſeveral Times he has actually drawn ſeveral other conſiderable Sums from it, by the Creation of a great Number of Officers very burthenſome to the Eſtates, Magiſtrates and Communities or the Country, ſome having been made Hereditaries, and others redeemed again by the Eſtates and other Communities. But without examining whether ſuch Means be lawfully uſed in a Country where the Sovereign can levy no Money without the Conſent of the Eſtates, it will be ſufficient to ſay, that thoſe Methods can be but once made uſe of.

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We may ſee by this, whether the Houſe of Commons had any Ground to ſuppoſe in their Addreſs, that the *State* drew from her Conqueſts in the *Netherlands*, ſuch an Augmentation of Revenues as could maintain a great Number of Troops but that ſhe applies it for her own Eaſe, toward the furniſhing her Quota.

The 3d Article is no better founded than the Two preceeding ones. They therein complain, that the *State* has not furniſhed what it ought for the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and give Eſtimates thereof, which are ſubjoyned at the End of this Memorial, and marked No. 3 and 4.

If they have the leaſt Equity, and any ways conſider the great Efforts, abovementioned, which have been made by the *State* in the *Netherlands*, they will agree no doubt, that it was not reaſonable to pretend that the *States-General* ſhould ſtill contribute to this other War, an equal ſhare with her *Britiſh* Majeſty, and that indeed it is not poſſible for them to do it, *Great Britain* being much more powerful than this *State*, and ſhe having nevertheleſs contributed a great deal more than *Great Britain* to the War in the *Netherlands*, it was but reaſonable and juſt that *Great Britain* ſhould make ſome Compenſation elſewhere. If then ſhe has contributed more than this *State* to the Affairs of *Portugal* and *Spain*, this overplus ought to be conſidered as a Supplement to make up what was wanting on her part towards the War in the *Netherlands*, and not as a Deficiency of the *States* towards the War in *Spain* or *Portugal*.

By the Treaty concluded in 1703. the *States* obliged themſelves to ſend thither, and to maintain there 4000 Men, being the 3d part of 12000 promiſed by that Treaty. They actually ſent them thither, and kept them compleat till 1706. that the Theatre of the War was changed, and tranſported from the Frontiers of *Portugal* to the Kingdom of *Valencia* and *Catalonia*. This Change was made without the Knowledge of the *State*, and the only Share ſhe had in it was the doubling of her Expence, to ſend the Reinforcements that were deſigned for *Portugal* to *Spain*. The Number of Troops which the *States* have ſent to *Portugal* or *Catalonia*, ſince the Treaty was concluded, amounts to 15,724 Foot, 3120 Horſe, and 4563 Recruits, in all 23,807 Men as appears by the Liſt hereunto annexed, and marked No. 5. The Recruits which have been ſent from hence to the Troops of the *State*, and thoſe which have been levyed in the Country, by Liſting *Flemings*, *Walloons* and *Germans* that Deſerted from the Enemy's Army, were ſo conſiderable, that the Troops of the *State* were generally more compleat and fitter for Service than any of the other Allies.

We

We agree, That by the Treaty *Great Britain* was not obliged to furniſh above one Third of thoſe 12000 Men, and that the Emperor was to make good the other Third; but it is known, that from the Beginning her *Britiſh* Majeſty took upon herſelf the Emperor's whole Quota without any Concurrence on the part of this State: So that it is contrary to Reaſon, that this Article ſhould now be brought into the Account againſt the States among the Efforts which her Majeſty has made out of the *Netherlands*. The Treaty with *Portugal* obliges the States General only to one Third of the 12000 Men, and they made them good. After this, they did not oblige themſelves to any other Proportion than that of the Grand Alliance, and of the Treaties of the 3d of *March* 1678. and of the 11th of *Novem.* 1701. which oblige them to make War with all their Forces, and to procure to the utmoſt of their Power a Reaſonable Satisfaction to the Emperor as to the Succeſſion of *Spain*. This they have alſo faithfully executed, ſo that they can't without Injuſtice be denied the Teſtimony of having in this War made their greateſt Efforts, equal unto, and beyond their Allies Further, tho' it ſhould be allow'd, that the *State* ought to have ſent more Troops to *Catalonia*, and alſo to have replac'd in *Portugal* thoſe which march'd out of it in 1706. to *Spain*, it muſt nevertheleſs be certain, according to all the Rules of Equity, that the conſiderable Efforts ſhe has made in the *Netherlands*, over and above what *Great Britain* has done, would abundantly make up thoſe pretended Deficiencies.

Upon this 'tis fit to obſerve, That in the Addreſs of the Commons they reckon the extraordinary Charge of the War of *Spain* and *Portugal* to a very great Sum; but as to that of the *Netherlands*, they ſay no more, than that the extraordinary Charges of the War there came to 1,107,096*l.* Sterling; and that the Houſe of Commons could not make a Compariſon betwixt that Sum and what the *State* had laid out for the ſame End in the *Netherlands*, becauſe the Eſtimate of it was not communicated to them. But we may ſupply that Defect, by telling them here, That if *Great Britain* laid out very large Sums for the Extraordinaries of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, the *States General* have alſo laid out very great Sums for thoſe of the War in the *Netherlands*, viz. 65,861,821 Livres; ſo that they exceed thoſe of *Great Britain* 53 683,765 Livres, reckoning Elven *Dutch* Gilders for One Pound Sterling.

Perhaps it will be alledg'd here, That the *States* have rais'd great Sums by Contributions, Paſports, the Subſidies of *Liege* and *Limbourgh*, and the Revenues of a part of the Upper Quarter of *Guelderland*, that is in their Poſ-

ſeſſion;

ſeſſion; but theſe Advantages ſpeedily vaniſh, when ballanced by the Contributions that are paid by the Inhabitants of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, ſubject to the State; by part of thoſe who inhabit Two of the Seven Provinces; by the Expence of the Fortifications and Magazines of *Huy*, *Limbuurgh*, *Ruremond*, *Venlo*, *Stevenſwaert*, *Bon* and *Traerbach*; by the new Works which they have added to ſeveral of theſe Places for the Good of the Common Cauſe; and by the Expence of the Artillery and Ammunition of War for all the Sieges that have been made during this long and burdenſome War, none of which are reckoned in the 65,861,821 Livres abovementioned; and in fine, the Winter Quarters which the Auxiliary Troops of *Pruſſia* have taken each Year in the Upper Quarters of *Guelderland*; and the continual Marches of other Troops to and fro thro' the ſaid Country, have ſo ruin'd the Inhabitants, that they are no longer able to pay their Taxes.

The fourth and laſt Head which remains to be examin'd, relates to the Subſidies which, during the firſt year of the War, were paid in equal Shares, and afterwards unequally by *Great Britain* and the *State*; the Eſtimate of it which was laid before the Commons is in the Paper annex'd, mark'd No. 6. Upon which we ſhall obſerve,

1. That this Eſtimate takes no Notice of the 40000 Crowns *per Annum* which the *States General* pay alone to the Biſhop of *Munſter*; Nor of the 100000 Crowns which they have paid in the like manner annually to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, from the year 1704, to the year 1709. Nor do they take Notice of 400000 Crowns which the *States General* were obliged to pay to facilitate the Treaty with the King of *Denmark*, for Two ſtated Obligations of a greater Sum that ought to have been reſtored to the ſaid King againſt an unſtated Pretenſion according to the 9th Article of the Treaty concluded with his *Daniſh* Majeſty the 15th of *June* 1701. Which Sum of 400000 Crowns might very well have been brought here to Account on the Part of the *State*, for ſeveral good Reaſons.

2 That by the Treaty with *Portugal*, *Great Britain* is charged no higher than the *State*; only that in the ſame manner, and for the ſame Reaſons that her Majeſty thought fit to take upon herſelf the Emperor's Quota of the 12000 Men, ſhe likewiſe charged herſelf with his Quota and the Subſidies. This Third may indeed be placed to the Emperor's Account, but not to that of the *States General*; and if this be deducted as it ought to be the Article of the Subſidies paid to the King of *Portugal* by *Great Britain*, in oppoſition to thoſe of the *State*, will be reduced to one half, which makes a Diminution of 2,722,222 Crowns, ſo that the Difference

ference of the Payments between *Great Britain* and the *State*, will be nothing so great as 'tis made in the Estimate laid before the House of Commons.

3. Supposing nevertheless, that laying aside those just Considerations, we agree that *Great Britain* has paid during the Ten years War, 3,155,032 Crowns and a half more than the *State*, which will be little more than 300,000 Crowns *per Annum*, this overplus must be owned to be very inconsiderable, with respect to the Difference there is between the Ability of the one and the other *State*. It must likewise be granted, that the *States* by Paying the Moyety of the Subsidies to *Denmark* and others, are in Proportion more burthened by the Payment of that Money, than *Great-Britain* is by what she has Paid over and above upon this Article.

Nor ought we to pass over in Silence, that this *State* by charging herself at first with the Moyety of the Subsidies promised to the King of *Denmark* and other Princes, has done more than ought to have been Demanded from her, but what she did in this Case should not have been drawn into Consequence for the other Treaties that were afterwards to be made, and she never obliged herself to pay indifferently the Moyety of all the Subsidies which should be promised afterwards on the Account of the War. We may justly say on the contrary, that she had very good Reasons not to engage herself after that manner, if we consider that she is much inferiour in Ability to *Great-Britain*, and the Treaties made in the preceding War with the Duke of *Savoy*, and other Princes, by which it appears that the Proportion in the Payment of Subsidies granted for carrying on the War, any where else than in the *Netherlands*, was for the most part adjusted at two thirds for *Great Britain* to one third for this *State*; so that consider the Matter which way you please, *Great Britain* has no cause of Complants in this Respect. We must likewise observe, that formerly, even in *England*, they very well understood that this Proportion in the Subsidies and other Charges of the War out of the *Netherlands* was not unreasonable, since not only her Majesty took upon herself the Emperors share, in the Treaty of *Portugal*, but likewise in the Treaty which the Emperor made with the Duke of *Savoy*, long before the *State* entered into it, her Majesty willingly charged herself two thirds of the Subsidies which were to be paid to that Prince.

This evidently shews, that tho' the Inequality in the Payments of the Subsidies and of other the Expences which her Majesty charged upon herself, should be contrary to

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Proportion, as it is not, *Great Britain* could not with any Ground now make it a Cauſe of Complant againſt this *State*, ſince her Majeſty did voluntarily charge herſelf with thoſe Payments.

The Reſult of all that we have now ſaid is this, That according to Treaties and Alliances, *Great Britain* and this *State* are each of them obliged to employ all their Strength in the preſent War; That ſince the Quantum or Quota of the one and the other has not been regulated by any Convention or Agreement, their Proportion neither ought nor can be regulated, but upon the Foot of their reſpective Abilities; That *Great Britain* is incontrovertibly more Powerful than this *State*, and that from this Principle we have likewiſe an incontrovertible Right to conclude, that ſhe ought to contribute more to all the Charges and Expernce of the War; That in every Reſpect the *State* has fulfilled her Engagements with relation to *Great Britain*; That in ſome Places it has not contributed ſo much as ſhe, it has in others contributed a great deal more; That if in general we can truly ſay, that in Proportion to her Strength, ſhe has done at leaſt as much as *Great-Britain*, or any other of the Allies; That as *Great Britain* deſerves high Commendation and a gratefull Acknowledgment for her generious Efforts, in favour of the Common Cauſe, and for the good Effects which by the Bleſſing of God have followed upon them; We likewiſe Truſt, that every one who looks with an equitable and impartial Eye upon the Efforts which the *States General* have made on their Part, both before the War, and ſince it began, to this very Day, they will do them the Juſtice to own, that they no way deſerve what they are charged with by the Reſolutions and Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, and that in ſhort it can neither with Reaſon nor Juſtice be demanded of the *States*, that notwithſtanding the Expences they are at in the *Netherlands*, which are incomparably greater than thoſe of *Great Britain*, ſhe ſhould contribute aqually with her in other Countries, and that *Great Britain* ſhould only contribute to the Charge of the War by Sea, in Proportion of five to three, and not do the like in other Caſes.

We don't believe that we ought to take for a Reflection on the *State*, what the Houſe ſays in their Addreſs, ‘ That ‘ thoſe who have all the Profit of the War, can't eaſily be ‘ Diſpoſed to deprive themſelves of it, and that the true ‘ Reaſons why ſo many People Delight in a War, which ‘ bring annually from *Great Britain* a rich Harveſt into ‘ their Granaries, are eaſy to be gueſſed at ” For Beſides that thoſe Words cannot be applyed to the *State*, with the leaſt ſhadow of Reaſon, we are able to prove incontrovertibly,

tibly, by a great Number of the Queen's Speeches to her Parliament, and by the Addreſſes of both Houſes, That *Great Britain*, as well as this *State*, thought is was Abſolutly neceſſary to puſh on the War with Vigor. The *State* could not deſire the Continuation of a War, the Expence of which ſhe is ſcarce able to bear, and from which ſhe reaps no Advantages capable to make up her Loſſes by it; On the contrary, ſhe has always wiſhed, and does now wiſh from the bottom of her Heart, for ſuch a Peace, as may in ſome Meaſure compenſate the Treaſure and Blood it has coſt her, as may anſwer the Bleſſing which God Almighty has been pleaſed ſo abundantly to give to the Arms of the Confederates, and as may, humanely ſpeaking, aſcertain the Peace of *Europe*, againſt the exorbitant Power of *France*, without which, we fear the War has been begun and carryed on to little Purpoſe.

We might alſo prove here by very good Arguments, that the abovementioned Addreſs, in the Reflections upon the *State* on the Head of the Barrier-Treaty, contains very falſe Propoſition; but beſides that, we have a Right to ſtand by that Treaty which was concluded and ratifyed with all the due Formalities, we don't think it to the Purpoſe to enter at preſent into the Diſcuſſion of that Matter, and ſo much the leſs, becauſe there's a Negotiation on Foot, to ſee if by any Explanation or otherwiſe, the Objections which at preſent ſeem to be made againſt it on the part of *Great Britain* can be removed.

No. I. *By the Lords Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, &c. *and of all her Majeſty's Plantations*, &c.

HER Majeſty's Pleaſure having been ſignifyed to us, by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, that we ſhould (in purſuance of an Addreſs from the Houſe of Commons) prepare an Account of the Quota's of her Majeſty's Ships and thoſe of her Allies, during this preſent War, and what Agreements, and Conventions have been made for the ſaid Quota's, and how the ſame have been obſerved, we do in Obedience to her Majeſty's Command humbly Report.

That by the Treaties between the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States General*, their Proportion of the Ships of the Line of Battle, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of this Kingdom in the Channel, in and about the *Mediterranean*, ought to be 3 to our 5.

That ſince the Commencement of this preſent War, not only Sir *David Mitchell*, but Sir *James Wiſheart* have been appointed by her Majeſty's Command to go to *Holland*, and

nd to adjuſt with the *States General* or their Deputies, the Quota's of their Ships of War, to act in Conjunction with thoſe of her Majeſty, as aforeſaid, and what was done in purſuance of thoſe Treaties, was ſent to her Majeſty's principal Secretary of State, to which we do humbly refer.

And as to the Number of Ships of the Line of Battle, which the *States General* have each Year, during the War, joyned to her Majeſty's on the aforementioned Service, the ſame will appear by the following Account, which has been computed with as much exactneſs as the Nature of the thing will bear, *viz.*

In the Year 1702. Her Majeſty had 44 Ships employed in the Channel and Soundings, of the Line of Battle, and 30 in and about the *Mediterranean*, making in the whole 74, and they were joyned with no more than 33 of the *States General*, whereas they ſhould have been 44.

1703. Seventy-nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed in the aforeſaid Services, and but 22 of the *States General*, which ſhould have been 44.

1704. There were 74 of the Queen's Ships, and 18 *Dutch* which ſhould have been 44.

1705. Seventy-nine of her Majeſty's Ships were employed as aforeſaid, and 20 *Dutch* inſtead of 47.

1706. There were but 15 Ships of the *States General*, acted in Conjunction with 78 of the Queen's Ships, whereas they ſhould have been 46.

1707. To 72 Ships of her Majeſty's, there were no more than 27 of the *States General*, inſtead of 43.

1708. The *States General* joyned 25 Ships of the Line to 69 of her Majeſty's, inſtead of 43.

1709. No more than 11 Ships of the *States* were joyned to 67 of the Queen's Ships, inſtead of 42.

1710. Her Majeſty had 62 Ships employed on the aforeſaid Services, and the *States General* appointed no more than 13, to act in conjunction with them, inſtead of 37.

1711. There were no more than 12 *Dutch* Ships, inſtead of 35, appointed to act with 59 of the Queen's Ships, which,

as well as those in the preceding Years, were employed in the *Mediterranean*, and not so much as one Ship allotted by the *States General* to act in concert with those of her Majesty's, against the Enemys Ships before *Dunkirk*, and in the *Channel*.

Sign'd by,

James Wisheart
George Byng
William Drake
George Clark

Admiralty Office,
21 *Jan.* 1711-12.

By Order of their Lordships,

Signed,

John Burchett

No. 2

No. 2. *Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnished from Time to Time for the Service in* Flanders *since the beginning of this War.*

Year	Nations	Battalions.	Squadrons.	By what Treatys.	No. of Soldiers
1701	*English*	12		Treaty betwixt *England* and *Holland* da-	
	Total	12		ted the 3d of *March* 1712.	10000
1702	*English*	4	17	According to the	8459
	Danish	5	10 ½	Votes and Addres of the Lower House to regulate her Majestys Quota at 90000 Men, which Votes pass'd on a Message from the late King by Mr. *Vernon* who declar'd that his Majesty had order'd him to lay before the House the Quota which was to be furnish'd by his Majesty, the Emperor, and the *States General*.	21612
	Prussians	2 ½	2		
	Hanoverians	8	14		
	Hessians	2 ½	7		
	Palatines	1			600
	Total	35	50 ½		40671
1703	*English*	2			
	Holstein Gott.	1			
	Saxe-Gotha	1	4		
	Leigois	1 ½	3		
	Munsterians	1 ½	2		
	Hessians	½			
	East Friesland	½			10000
	Osnabrug	½			
	Palatines	2			
	Danes 260				
	Total	45 ½	59 ½	In pursuance of the	50671
1704	——	45 ½	59 ½	Treaty betwixt *England* and *Holland*, of	
1705	——	45 ½	59 ½	*March* 15. 1703, a-	
1706	*Palatines*	2 ½	2	bout a common Aug-	2000
	Total	48 ½	61 ½	mentation of 20000 Men.	52671
1707	*Saxons*	2	4	——	2319
	Hanoverians		2	—— ——	400
	Total	50 ½	67 ½	—— —— ——	55390
	Troops drawn off for *Italy*			At present in *Italy*.	
	Saxe Gotha	1 } 3	3	—— Deduct	2600
	Palatines	2 }			
	Remain	47 ½	64 ½	—— Remains	52790
1708	*English* under General *Erle*	5		—— —— ——	4500
	English	1		—— ——	938
	Total	53 ½	64 ½	Carry over to P. 37	58228

No. 2. *Estimate of the Forces furnish'd by the* States General *from Time to Time for the Service in* Flanders *from the Beginning of this War.*

Year	Nations.	Battallions.	Squadrons.	By what Treaty.	No. of Soldiers
1701	*Dutch*	75	73		
	Total	75	73		79858
	Anspach	2	4		
	Meklenburg	2		In pursuance of an Agreement made with *England*,	
	Hanover and *Zell*	6	11		
1702	*Hesse-Cassel*	3	0		30384
	Palatines	7	8	to bring 60000 Men in the Field, and leave 24000 in Garisons,	
	Danes	5	10 ½		
	Munsterians	2	2		
	Prussians	2 ½	2		
	Hessians	2 ½	7		
	Total	107	117 ½		110242
	English	2		In pursuance of a Treaty between *England* and *Holland*, about a common Augmentation of 20000 Men.	
	Holstein Got.	1	4		
	Saxen-Gotha	1	3		
	Leigeois	1 ½	2		
1703	*Munsterians*	1 ½			10000
	Hessians	½			
	East-Friesland	½			
	Osnabrug	½			
	Palatines	2 ½			
	Danes 260				
	Total	117 ½	126 ½		120242
1704		117 ½	126 ½		
1705		117 ½	126 ½		
1706	*Palatines*	1 ½	1		1000
	Total	118 6/5	127 ½		121142
	Cav. Dutch				1160
	Saxons	2	4		2319
	Hanoverians		2		400
1707	Total	120 1/6	133 ½		125121
	Troops drawn off and sent to *Italy*				
	Dutch	3	10		
	Saxe-Goth.	1 } 13	3 } 12	— Deduct	12850
	Palatines.	9	8		
	Remains	107 1/6	112 ½	Remains	112271
1708		107 1/6	112 ½	Carry over to P. 38	112271

No. 2. *Continuation of the Eſtimate of the Forces furniſhed by Her Majeſty from Time to Time for the Service in* Flanders *ſince the beginning of this War.*

Years	Nations,	Batta lions.	Squa-dorns.	By what Treaty	No. of Soldi[e]rs
1708	Brought over	53 1/6	64 1/2	Brought over	58228
1709	Saxons	2	2		
	Pruſſians	5			
	Treves	1	14		9471
	Engl. Guards,	1			
	Total	62 1/6	80 1/2		
					67499
1710	Saxons	2			1548
	Total	64 1/6	80 1/2		69247
	Engliſh		3		450
	Total	64 1/6	82 1/2		69697
	Engliſh drawn off and ſent to *Canada*,	5		Deduct	4500
	Remains	59 1/6	82 1/2	Remains	65197

Note, There are 9 Battallions and 22 *Pruſſian* Squadrons; 3 Battalions and 2 *Heſſian* Squadrons, for whom her Majeſty pays nothing but Bread and Forrage in Conjunction with the State, and are not ſpecified in this Liſt

Her Majeſty's Half				
Pruſſians	4 1/2	6	10 1/2	11 1/2	70[illegible]
Heſſians	1 1/2		1	
So that her *Majeſty* has for her effectual Quota in *Flanders*.	65 1/6		94		72197

Quota agreed at the *Hague* in 1701. to ſerve againſt *France*

	Men	Men
By the *Dutch*	120000	
Deduct for Gar.	2000	
Remains for the Field		60000
By *England*		40000
But *Holland* has augmented her Troops to	129458	
Deduct for Garriſons	42000	
Remains for the Feld		87458
England has augmented her Troops to		72197
Total for the Field		159655
England has no more to furniſh to augment her Troops in Proportion than	58305	
So that *England* has furniſhed more than her Quota	13892	
	72197	

N. B. As the Number of Garriſons is augmented by the Conqueſts made in the *Netherlands* during this War; ſo they have been obliged to employ more Troops in them than the firſt 42000 Men which by conſequence leſſens the Troops deſign'd for the Field, and ſo the Number of Troops which *England* has furniſh'd muſt riſe much higher than the ſaid ——— 13891

And the Deficiency of the *Dutch* Troops muſt be greater than the ſaid ——— 20837

No 3. *Continuation of the Estimate of the Forces furnish'd by the States General from time to time for the Service in Flanders, since the War began.*

Yrs.	Nations.	Battallions.	Squadrons.	By what Treaties	Numb. of Soldiers.
1708	brought over	107 1/6	112 1/2	brought over	112271
	The *Swissers* and *Grisons* augmented				1144
	Wirtemberg 5		4		
	Wolfembottle 2		2		
	Saxons 2	11	6		9043
	Holsteiners 1				
	Munsterians 1				
	Total	118 1/6	118 1/2		
1710		118 5/6	118 1/2		
1711		118 1/6	111 1/2		

Note, There are 9 Battallions and 12 Squadrons of *Prussians*, 3 Battallions and 2 Squadrons of *Hessians*, to whom her Majesty, in conjunction with the *States General*, paid nothing but Bread and Forrage, and which are not specify'd in this List.

The Half for the *States* is

Prussians	4 1/2	6	10 1/2	11 1/2
Hessians	1 1/2		1	
				7000
So that the *States General* have in *Flanders* for their share of Effective Men.	124 1/6		130	129458

This Estimate is as exact as I could possibly make it, and taken out of Books which was found in the Offices of the Secretarys of State and War, and likewise out of Accounts given by those whowere employ'd in this Service,

Sign'd, *H. St. John.*

Quota agreed at the *Hague*, 1701. to act against *France*.

By *England* —— 40000
By *Holland* —— 102000
Deducted for Garrisons—42000
Remains for the Field--60000 Men.
10000
But *Engl.* has increas'd her Troops to--72187
And the *Dutch* to——129458
Deducted for Garrisons—42000
Remains for the Field 87458
Total of Forces 156655
If the *Dutch* augmented in Proportion, they must furnish for the Field—108225
So that the *Dutch* furnish'd less than their Proportion ——20837
Remains as above 87458

No. 3. *Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnish'd from Time to Time for the Service in* Spain, *since the Beginning of the War.*

Yrs.	Nations.	Battal lions.	Squa- drons.	Numb. of Soldiers.	By what Treaties
1705	*English*	6	2	5000	
1706	*English*	5		4170	
	English	7	4	8152	
	French Refug.	3			
	Total	21	6	17822	
1708	*Germans*	6		4360	
	Italians and *Germans*	6	7	5480	These Troops were reduc'd in *June* 1711. to 3493 Men, in 15 Squadrons and 2 Battallions.
	Portugueſe	2	21	5569	
	Palatines	2		1300	
	Total	37	34	3403	
1709	*English*	9	2	7904	
	Germans and *Italians*	5		3180	
	Total	51	36	45115	
1710	*Germans* and *Italians*	4		3000	
	Portugueſe	1		845	
	Total	56	36	48960	
1711	*English*	9		7013	
	Imperial Dragoons		12	2000	
	Total	65	48	57973	

Note, The Body of *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Troops which in 1706. march'd out of *Portugal* into *Spain*, and have ſerv'd there ſince, are not contain'd in theſe Liſts.

Note, Notwithſtanding the Reductions made of the Q's. Troops in *Spain*, the Reinforcements which were ſent thither every Year afterwards were inconſiderable, that they much exceeded the Reductions. So that there ſtill remains in *Spain* 24 Battallions, and 14 Squadrons of *Engliſh* Troops; of whom there were made Priſoners of War in the Battle of *Brihuega* 8 Battallions 11 Squadrons. Beſides, There are ſtill 87 Battallions and 52 Squadrons of Auxiliary Troops in the Q's. Pay, including the 13 Battallions and 18 Squadrons of the King of *Spain*, for which the Q. pays Subſidies; and thoſe are not contain'd in theſe Liſts.

The Difference on the Part of the Queen is 55 Battallions and 52 Squadrons.

No 3. *Estimate of the Forces furnish'd from Time to Time by the* States General *for the Service in* Spain, *since the Beginning of the War.*

Yrs.	Nations.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Numb. of Soldiers	By what Treaties
1705	*Dutch*	4		2500	
1706	*Dutch*	6		4000	
	Total	10		6500	
1708	*Palatines*	4	8	5700	
	Total	8	14	12200	

These *Palatines*, with the Remains of the *Dutch*, made after the Battle of *Almanza* a Body of 6 Battalions and 14 Squadrons; and this was near upon the Number of Troops which the *States General* had in *Spain* before the said Battle; after which they sent no more Troops to that Kingdom.

Note, In the Beginning of 1711. the Emperor sent a Regiment of 2000 to *Spain*; and upon the manifold Representations of the *Imperial* Ministers, that nothing was wanting to finish the War in *Spain* but an Augmentation of 2000 Horse, the Queen took into her Pay Two *Imperial* Regiments amounting to that Number; the *States General* promis'd at the same time to send 4 Battallions thither, but have not yet done it.

The *States General* have at present in *Spain* 6 Battallions and 14 Squadrons.

This Estimate is as Exact as I could possibly make it, and taken out of the Books which were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War; and likewise out of the Accounts given by those who were employ'd in this Service.

Sign'd,

H. St. John.

No 4. *Estimate of the Forces which the Queen furnish'd from time to time for the Service of* Portugal, *since the beginning of this War.*

Yrs.	Nations.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Numb. of Soldiers	By what Treaties.
1703	*English*	8	6	8000	Treaty betwixt the Emperor, *England*, *Holland* and *Portugal*, of the 16th of *May*, 1703. *Note*, These Troops were sent to make good the Loss sustain'd in the Beginning of 1704. before *Castele de Vide*, and in *Portugal*. *Note*, One of these Battalions that suffer'd much at the abovemention'd Places, was sent to *England* to recruit.
1704	*English*	2	2	1810	
	Total in 1704	9	8		
	Formed out of Prisoners	2			
	Total	11	8		

Note, The same Year the whole Body of the *English* and *Dutch* marched, with the *Portuguese* Army, into *Castile*; but instead of coming back again to *Portugal*, whole Army was obliged, at the close of that Year, to retire to *Valencia*.

The King of *Portugal* having desired a new Supply of Troops for the Security of his Kingdom, her Majesty not only sent some of her own Troops thither, but also levied others there at her own Charge, as follows.

1707	*English*	4		2900
1708	*English*	2		1710
	Portuguese	1		876
	Form'd out of Deserters	1		845
1709	*English*		5	912
	Portuguese		10	1615
1710	Form'd out of Deserters		4	646
		8	19	9504

Which Troops were actually in *Portugal* at her Majesty's Charge in 1711. except the Battalion of Deserters, who were taken Prisoners of War, and cashier'd in 1710.

Estimate

Estimate of the Forces which the States-General furnish'd from time to time for the Service in Portugal since the beginning of this War.

Yrs.	Nations.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Numb. of Soldiers.	By what Treaties.
1703	*Dutch*	6	4	4000	Treaty betwixt the Emperor, *England*, *Holland* and *Portugal*, of the 16th of *May*, 1703.
1704	*Dutch*	2	——	1200	*N. B.* These Troops were sent to make good the Damage sustain'd in the beginning of the Year 1704.

Note, The *States General* maintain'd their Quota of One Third till the Battle of *Almanza*, but sent not one Man to *Portugal* since that time; so that the Queen alone sent thither, and levy'd at her own Charge, 8 Battalions and 19 Squadrons.

Note, The King of *Portugal* was obliged by the Treaty of the 16th of *May*, 1703, to maintain at his own Charge in the Field 12000 Foot and 3000 Horse.

And in Consideration of a Subsidy of a Million of Rixdollars *per Annum*, of which her Majesty paid Two Thirds and the *States General* One Third, that King obliged himself to furnish 13000 Men more: But the whole Body of those Troops never amounted to the last-mention'd Number.

This Estimate is as Exact as I could possibly make it from the Books that were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War; and likewise out of the Accounts given by those who were employ'd in that Service.

Sign'd,

H. St. John.

No 5. *Estimate of the Troops which the States of the* United Netherlands *sent to* Portugal *and* Spain, *in the Year* 1703. and after.

		Battalions.	Squadrons	Foot.	Horse and Dragoons
Note, The 4 Battalions that ſtand next are only reckon'd 2 in the Liſt of the Troops in the *Netherlands*. The 1300 Men from *England* are not included here.	In 1703. to *Portugal*	6	5	3960	852
	In 1704. to *Portugal*	2		1320	
	In 1703. to *Spain*	4		2400	
	In 1706. to *Spain*	3	5	2376	780
	In 1707. The *Palatine* Troops from *Italy* to *Spain*.	6	8	4468	1488
	In 1711. *Dieshag*'s Regiment of *Swiſſers* was rais'd, and lyes ready on the Frontiers of *Swiſſerland*, to march to *Spain*.	2		1200	
		23	18	15724	3120
					15724
					18844
	Beſides theſe, the following Recruits were ſent to *Spain* and *Portugal*.				
	In Autumn 1704			600	
	In Spring 1705			730	
	In Autumn 1705			1283	
	In Autumn 1706			1500	
	In Autumn 1708			850	
					4963
					24807

Of the abovementioned 23 Battalions, thoſe that follow were commanded Home, or incorporated with others in *Spain*, having ſuffered ſo much, that it was not poſſible to Recruit them in *Portugal* and *Spain*, and they were all immediately recruited and compleated at Home.

1704

1704	— —	—	—	2	—	1320	
1707	3 Battal at	792	2376				
	4 at — —	660	2640				
	2 at — —	660	1200	9	—	6216	
1711	— — —	—	—	2	—	1200	
				13	—	8736	
The *Palatine* Foot was in 1709 reduc'd to 3300 Men, of whom the *States* paid 2591, making up 4 Battalions; ſo that the Quota of the *States* was leſſen'd—				2	—	1877	
				15	—	10613	
So that the *States*, in 1712. paid in *Spain*, including the Regiment of *Diesbag*— —				8	18	5111	3120
				28	18	15724	3120

Eſtimate

No 6. *Estimate of the Subsidys Annully granted by Parliament, so as the same are paid to Foreign Princes, in pursuance of the Treaties made with them, since the Beginning of this War.*

To whom the Subsidies are paid.	1701. By England. Crowns.	1701. By Holland. Crowns.	1702. By England. Crowns.	1702. By Holland. Crowns.
To K. of *Denmark* in Bank Money	75000	75000	150000	150000
Landg. of *H. Cas.*	—	—	50000	50000
Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to *It.*	—	—	—	—
E. of *Trier*	—	—	—	—
D. of *Savoy*	—	—	—	—
K. of *Portugal*	—	—	—	—
K. of *Prussia*	—	—	—	—
Bread & For. for 12000 M. in *Fla.*	—	—	—	—
E. *Palatine*	—	—	—	—
Total	75000	75000	200000	200000

	1703. By England. Crowns.	1703. By Holland. Crowns.	1704. By England. Crowns.	1704. By Holland. Crowns.
K. of *Den.* &c.	150000	150000	150000	150000
Landg. of *H.* &c.	50000	50000	50000	50000
Augment his, &c.	—	—	—	—
E. of *Trier*	25000	25000	25000	25000
D. of *Savoy*	160000	80000	64000	32000
K. of *Portugal*	111111	55555 $\frac{1}{2}$	666666 $\frac{1}{2}$	33333 $\frac{1}{2}$
King of *Prussia*	—	—	—	—
For Bread, &c.	—	—	—	—
E. *Palatine*	—	—	20000	20000
Total	496111	360555 $\frac{1}{2}$	155166 $\frac{1}{2}$	898333 $\frac{1}{2}$

To whom the Subsidies are paid.	1705. By England. Crowns.	1705. By Holland. Crowns.	1706. By England. Crowns.	1706. By Holland. Crowns.
K. of *Denmark* in Bank Money —	150000	150000	150000	150000
Landg. of *H. Caſ.*	50000	50000	25000	25000
Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to *It.*	— —	— —	47124	23562
E. of *Trier* — —	25000	25000	25000	25000
D. of *Savoy* ——	64000	32000	64000	32000
K. of *Portugal* —	666666 2/3	333333 1/2	666666 2/3	333333 1/3
K. of *Pruſſia* ——	194520	67260	200000	100000
Bread & Forr. for 12000 in *Fland.*	— —	— —	82973	82973
E. *Palatine*	20000	20000	20000	20000
Total	1746186 2/3	995593 1/2	1856763 2/3	1079868 1/3

	1707.		1708.	
K. of *Denmark* —	150000	150000	150000	150000
Landg. of *H. Caſ.*	25000	25000	25000	25000
Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to *It.*	33333 1/2	16666 2/3	66666 2/3	33333 1/3
Bread wag. Forr. & for Hoſpitals of his Tr. in *It.*	46666 2/3	23333 1/3	107374 1/2	53687 1/3
E. of *Trier* — —	25000	25000	25000	25000
D. of *Savoy* — —	640000	320000	640000	320000
K. of *Portugal* —	666666 2/3	333333 1/3	666666 2/3	333333 1/3
K. of *Pruſſia* — —	200000	100000	200000	100000
Bread & For. for 12000 in *Fland.*	155451 2/3	155451 2/3	155451 2/3	155451 2/3
E. *Palatine* — —	20000	20000	20000	20000 2/3
Total	1962118 1/3	1168784 2/3	2656159 2/3	1210805 1/3

To whom the Subsidies are paid.	1709. By England. Crowns.	1709. By Holland. Crowns.	1710. By England. Crowns.	1710. By Holland. Crowns.
K. of *Denmark*	150000	150000	150000	150000
Landg. of *H. Caſ.*	25000	25000	25000	25000
Aug. his Troops & mar.'em to *It.*	66666 2/3	33333 1/3	66666 2/3	33333 1/3
Bread wag. For. & for Hoſpitals of his Tr. in *It.*	—	—	—	—
E. of *Trier* — —	25000	25000	25000	25000
D. of *Savoy* — —	640000	320000	640000	320000
K. of *Portugal* —	666666 2/3	333333 1/3	666666 2/3	333333 1/3
K. of *Pruſſia* — —	200000	100000	200000	100000
Bread & For. for 12000 in *Fland.*	155451 3/4	155451 3/4	155451 3/4	155451 3/4
E. *Palatine* — —	20000	20000	20000	20000
Total	1948785	1162118 1/3	1948785	1162118 1/3

To whom the Subsidies are paid.	1711. By England. Crowns.	1711. By Holland. Crowns.	Total. By England. Crowns.	Total. By Holland. Crowns.
K. of *Denmark* —	150000	150000	1575000	1575000
Landg. of *H. Caſ.*	25000	25000	350000	350000
Aug. his Tr. &c.	66666 2/3	33333 1/3	347124	173561 1/3
Bread wag. &c.	—	—	154041 1/3	77020
E. of *Trier* — —	25000	25000	225000	225000
D. of *Savoy* — —	640000	320000	5280000	2640000
K. of *Portugal* —	666666 2/3	333333 1/3	5444444 1/2	2722222 1/6
K. of *Pruſſia* — —	200000	100000	1394 20	697260
Bread & For. &c.	155451 3/4	155451 1/4	860231 1/3	860231 1/3
E. *Palatine.*	20000	20000	160000	160000
Total	1948785	1162118 1/3	15790361	9480296

N. B. The Sum of 50000 *l.* was yearly granted to the King of *Spain*, by the Parliament, ſince 1707. incluſive, for his own Maintenance and that of his Troops, beſides what was given above, according to this Account.

N. B. Be-

N.B. Beſides the Subſidies to the King of *Pruſſia* above-mention'd, his *Pruſſian* Majeſty requeſted of the Queen, as her Quota, Two Thirds of 70000 Crowns to recruit his Troops in *Italy*, that the ſame might be in a Condition to act there in 1710. and 1711. And this Sum was granted by an Act of Parliament.

N. B. Beſides the ordinary Subſidy for the Duke of *Savoy* of 640000 Crowns *per Annum*, there was granted him for the year 1706. 50000 *l.* And for the year 1709, 1710, and 1711. 100000 *l. per Annum*, for the extraordinary Charges of the War in *Italy*.

N. B. By the Treaty with the King of *Pruſſia* of the 20th of *November* 1704. that a Body of 8000 Men of his Troops ſhould act in *Italy*, it was ſtipulated, That he ſhould have 300000 Crowns *per Annum*; one Half to be paid by *England*, and the other by the *Dutch*. But notwithſtanding this Treaty is only ſign'd by *England*, 'tis not doubted but the *Dutch* will agree to it. In the mean time, we ſee, as above, that *England* has paid her two thirds.

N. B. The two thirds of the Subſidy of a Million of Rixdollars for the King of *Portugal* have always been paid by *England*; tho' it appears by the 5th Article of the Offenſive Alliance, that this Sum ought to have been paid by the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*.

N. B. In the Beginning of this War the Subſidies were equally divided betwixt *England* and *Holland*.

But it appears by the Sums above ſpecify'd, that the Share of *England* amounts to—	15790361
And that of *Holland* to—	9480296
Both together—	25270657
The Half of this Sum of *England* $12635328\frac{1}{2}$ } So that *England* paid more than her Share— $3155032\frac{1}{2}$ }	15790361 as above

This Eſtimate is as exact as I could poſſibly make it, and taken out of the Books which were found in the Offices of the Secretaries of State and War, and likewiſe out of the Accounts given by thoſe who were employ'd in this Service.

Signed,

H. St. John.

NUMB. II.

A Letter from the States General *to the Queen of* Great Britain, &c. *Dated* Hague June 5. 1712. N.S.

MADAM,

AFTER all the Proofs which Your Majesty has given during the Course of your glorious Reign, of your great Zeal for the publick Good, and of your Adherence to the common Cause of the High Allies; after so many Marks you have had the Goodness to give us, of your tender Affection, and of your Friendship to our Republick; and after the repeated Assurances you have given us, and that very lately too, of your Intentions *That your Troops shou'd act against the common Enemy*, until the War was concluded by a General Peace: It is impossible we shou'd not be surprised and afflicted by Two Declarations we have lately receiv'd, one after another, in the Name of Your Majesty; the first by the Duke of *Ormond* your General, that *He could undertake nothing without* New *Orders from you*; the other by the Bishop of *Bristol*, your Plenipotentiary to the Congress at *Utrecht*, That *Your Majesty perceiving that we did not answer as we ought, the Proposals which you had made us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers, on the Subject of Peace, you would take your Measures apart: And that you did not look upon your self to be now under any Obligation whatever, with Respect to us.*

As soon as we had Notice of those Declarations, we sent Orders to our Minister who has the Honour to reside at Your Majesty's Court, to represent to you the Reasons of our Surprise, and the Consequences of those Declarations, and to request you with that Respect which we always had, and which we shall for ever entertain for your Royal Person, that you would give other Orders to the Duke of *Ormond*, that he may act with all possible Vigour, according to the Exigency of the War; and that Your Majesty won'd have the Goodness to entertain other Sentiments of us, than those which the Bishop of *Bristol* has declared to our Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*.

But the more we consider those Declarations, the more important we find them, and the more we apprehend their Consequences: Therefore we could not forbear applying our selves by this Letter directly to Your Majesty, hoping that you will con-

ſider it, as we promiſe our ſelves you will, both from your great Prudence and Wiſdom, and from your ſo much fam'd Zeal for the publick Welfare; particularly from your uſual Friendſhip and Affection for us and our Republick.

We proteſt before all things, that as we ever had a true Friendſhip, as well as the higheſt Reſpect for Your Majeſty, and a ſincere Affection to all your Intereſts, with an earneſt Deſire to live in a perfect good Underſtanding and Union with you; we have ſtill the ſame Sentiments, and ſhall always preſerve them, wiſhing for nothing more, than to be able to give Your Majeſty the moſt convincing Proofs of it.

After this, we pray Your Majeſty to conſider, according to your great Penetration, whether we have not juſt Ground to be ſurpris'd, when we ſee a Stop put, by an Order in Your Majeſty's Name, *without our Knowledge*, to the Operations of the Confederate Army, the fineſt and ſtrongeſt which, perhaps, has been in the Field during the whole Courſe of the War, and provided with all Neceſſaries to act with Vigour; and this *after they had march'd, according to the Reſolution taken in concert with Your Majeſty's General, almoſt up to the Enemy*, with a great Superiority both as to the Number and Goodneſs of Troops, and animated with a noble Courage and Zeal to acquit themſelves bravely; ſo that, in all human Appearance, and with the Divine Aſſiſtance, which we have experienc'd ſo viſibly on ſo many other Occaſions, we ſhould have been able, either by Battel or Sieges, to gain great Advantages over the Enemy, to have better'd the Affairs of the Allies, and to facilitate the Negotiations of Peace.

We flatter onr ſelves indeed with the Hopes which the D. of *Ormond* has given us, That in a few Days he expects other Orders; but in the mean time we are ſorry to ſee *one of the fineſt Opportunities loſt*, being uncertain whether we ſhall have another ſo favourable, ſince the Enemy have Time given them to fortify themſelves, and take their Precautions, while the Army of the Allies lies ſtill without Action; and conſuming the Forrage all round, deprive themſelves of the Means of ſubſiſting for Time to come in thoſe Places, where, by Concert, the Operations of the Campaign were deſign'd; which may make ſuch Enterprizes impoſſible hereafter, as were practicable now, and conſequently render *the whole Campaign unſucceſsful*, to the inеſtimable Prejudice of the common Cauſe of the High Allies.

Certainly when we conſider the Army, as it really is, compos'd of the Troops of Your Majeſty and the other Allies, join'd together by common Concert, to act for the greateſt Advantage and Furtherance of the common Cauſe, and the Aſſurances which Your Majeſty had given us by your Letters, by your Miniſters,

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and laſt of all by your General the D. of *Ormond*, of *your Intentions that your Troops ſhould be ordered to act with their uſual Vigour*, as well as the Engagements into which your Majeſty is entered, not only with Reſpect to us, but alſo ſeparately and jointly with us, in reſpect to the other Allies, 'tis very difficult for us to conjecture and conceive, how an Order ſo prejudicial to the common Cauſe, given ſo ſuddenly, without our Knowledge, and undoubtedly too without the Knowledge of the other Allies, can agree and conſiſt with the Nature of an Alliance, and with thoſe Aſſurances and Engagements juſt now mentioned. For tho', according to the Declaration of the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Your Majeſty holds your ſelf to be diſengaged from every Obligation with Regard to us, 'tis plain that the Matter now in Queſtion is not our particular Intereſt or Advantage, but that of all the Allies, who will ſuffer by the Prejudice which an Order ſo little expected muſt needs bring to the common Cauſe.

But, Madam, we cannot forbear telling Your Majeſty, that the Declaration made by the Biſhop of *Briſtol*, at *Utrecht*, has no leſs ſurpris'd us, than that of the Duke of *Ormond* in the Army. It appears to us ſo extraordinary, that we know not how to reconcile it with the great Goodneſs and Kindneſs which Your Majeſty has always honour'd us with; and not being able to conceive how ſuch a *ſudden Change* could happen, with Reſpect to us, we are not only ſurpriz'd, but afflicted at it. We have carefully examin'd our Conduct, and find nothing in it that can have given Ground to that Diſſatisfaction which Your Majeſty expreſſes with us by this Declaration.

From the very Firſt Day that Your Majeſty aſcended the Throne, we teſtify'd all the Deference thatyou could deſire from a State in Friendſhip and Alliance with you. We carefully ſought after your Amity and Affection, and conſidering the happy Effects which a good Intelligence, Harmony, and Union betwixt Your Majeſty and us, and the Two Nations, might produce, and have really produc'd, and the Advantage which reſulted from thence to both, as well as to the common Cauſe of all the Allies, we made it our Buſineſs heartily to cultivate 'em, and more and more to gain Your Majeſty's Confidence, and to conform our ſelves to your Sentiments as much as poſſibly we could.

We think that we gave a ſignal Proof of this, particularly with Regard to the Negotiations of Peace; ſince not only after we were inform'd of the Conferences formerly held in *England* upon this Subject, we did expect that Your Majeſty would give us an Account of them; having this firm Confidence in your Friendſhip for our Republick, and in your Zeal for the Good of the common Cauſe, that nothing would be done to pre-

udice us, nor the other Allies; but also when Your Majesty communicated to us the preliminary Articles sign'd by M. *Mesnager* in *England*, and when you propos'd to us the calling and holding a Congress for a General Peace, and requir'd of us to grant for this End necessary Pasports for the Enemies Ministers, we consented to it, tho' we had many Reasons, which to us seem'd very well grounded, not to enter into such a Treaty without a better Foundation, or, at least, without the Concurrence of the other Allies: But we preferr'd Your Majesty's Sentiments to our own, in order to give you a New Proof of our Deference.

We did no less, with Respect to the Difficulties which were started on the Subject of the TREATY of Mutual Guaranty for THE SUCCESSION OF THE *PROTESTANT* LINE to Your Majesty's Kingdoms, and for our BARRIER; a TREATY of *such Importance to the Two Nations*, that we look upon it *as the Strongest Tye that could be thought on to unite for ever the Hearts and Interests of both*; concluded after the maturest Deliberation, and ratify'd on both Sides in the most authentick Form: For tho' we might have stood to the Treaty as it was, yet we entered into a Negotiation upon those Difficulties, and particularly on the Point of the *Assiento*, concerning which we gave our Plenipotentiaries such Instructions, that we no longer doubted but all the Difficulties would have been adjusted to mutual Content, and that we should thereby have entirely regain'd Your Majesty's Confidence; and the rather, because in the first Place, when *the Meeting of a Congress for a General Peace was in Hand*, Your Majesty declar'd to us by your Ambassador, *That you desir'd no more than our Concurrence in that single Point, and this only Mark of our Confidence, and that then you would give us strong and real Proofs of your Affection towards us, and of your upright Intentions, with Respect to the common Cause of all the Allies*; and that afterwards, when the Difficulties about the *Succession* and the *Barrier* were rais'd, *Your Majesty did likewise assure us, that if we would remit something upon the most essential Points, and particularly about the Affair of the* Assiento, it would be the true Way to re-establish a mutual Confidencce which being once restored, Your Majesty would take particularly to Heart the Interests of this State, and *act in Conjunction with us in the whole Negotiation*, to obtain an Honourable, Good, and Sure Peace.

But we find our selves very much out in our Expectation, since at the very same Time, when we made the greatest Advances towards Your Majesty and that we did verily believe we should come to an Agreement about the Points in Difference, *we see the Earl of* Strafford *gone without finishing that Affair*; *we see the Army stopp'd in*

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the Beginning of its Career; and we bear a Declaration by which Your Majesty looks upon your self to be disengag'd from all Obligations with us; for which the Reasons alledg'd are, *That we have not answered, as we ought, the Advances which Your Majesty made towards us, and that we would not act in Concert with your Ministers about the Peace.*

If Your Majesty will be pleas'd to look with a favourable and equitable Eye upon our Conduct, we flatter our selves, and have a firm Confidence, that you will find nothing in it which can give you such disadvantageous Ideas and Thoughts of us; but that you will rather find, that we have perform'd, and do still perform all that we are bound to, as Good and Faithful Allies; and particularly to Your Majesty.

What we have said already, might perhaps be sufficient to persuade you of it; but we must add, that having always esteem'd Your Majesty's Affection, and a good Harmony betwixt the Two Nations, as one of *the strongest Supports of our State, and of the* Protestant *Religion, and as one of the most effectual Methods to maintain and advance our common Interests, and those of the whole Confederacy*; and this sincere Opinion being firmly imprinted on our Hearts, we were never backward to communicate and consult in all Confidence with Your Majesty and your Ministers, upon the Affairs of the Peace, according to the Foundations laid down in the Grand Alliance and other Treaties. We declare, that we have always been inclinable and ready to do it, and are so still, as far as we can, *without Prejudice to the other Allies, and without departing from, or acting against the Engagements, Treaties, and Alliances which we have enter'd into.*

But, Madam, all the Proposals hitherto made to us upon that Subject, *were couch'd in very general Terms, without communicating to us the Result of the Negotiations betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and those of* France; *nor even your Majesty's Thoughts about the Subject, which we ought to have concerted together.* 'Tis true, that in some of the last Conferences, Your Majesty's Ministers demanded to know whether ours were furnish'd with a full Power, and authoris'd to draw up a Plan for the Peace; but it had been just, before such a Thing was demanded of us, *That they should have communicated the Result of the Negotiations, so long treated of betwixt Your Majesty's Ministers and those of the Enemy; or at least, they should have told us Your Majesty's Thoughts.*

Had that Plan *related only to Your Majesty's Interest and Ours, we should perhaps have been in the Wrong not to have forthwith come into it,* tho' even in that Case the Affair would not have been without its Difficulties, *since the least Notice of it which should have come to the Enemy, must have been very prejudicial:* But as the *Plan in*

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Queſtion concerned the Intereſt of all the Allies, and almoſt all Europe, we had very ſtrong Apprehenſions, *That as the particular Negotiations betwixt Your Majeſty's Miniſters and thoſe of* France, *and the Readineſs with which we conſented to the Congreſs at* Utrecht, *and to the giving of Paſports to the Enemy's Miniſters, had already occaſioned abundance of Suſpicions, and much Uneaſineſs to His Imperial Majeſty and the other Allies:* We ſay, we apprehended that His Imperial Majeſty and the other Allies coming to know (which would have been very difficult to conceal from 'em) the Concert betwixt Your Majeſty's Miniſters and Ours for a Plan of Peace, and that before the Miniſters of *France* had given *a ſpecifick Anſwer to the Demands of the Allies, their Suſpicions and Uneaſineſs would have increas'd,* and *that Way of Proceeding might have given them Ground to entertain Prejudicial Thoughts, as if it had been THE INTENTION OF YOUR MAJESTY AND US, TO ABANDON THE GRAND ALLIANCE AND THE COMMON CAUSE, or at leaſt that WE ALONE* took upon us to determine the FATE of all the OTHER ALLIES, by which His Imperial Majeſty and the other Confederates might have been *puſhed on to SEPARATE MEASURES,* and to take *ſuch Steps* as would be no ways AGREEABLE *to Your Majeſty's Intereſt.*

We thought theſe Reaſons ſtrong enough to juſtify Our Conduct to Your Majeſty on this Head; and if we did not enter, with all the Readineſs which you might have wiſhed for, into the Concert propoſed, we hope that at moſt, Your Majeſty will look upon our Backwardneſs, only as an *Exceſs of Prudence or of Scruple,* and not in the leaſt as a *Want of Confidence in Your Majeſty*; while the Allies might have conſider'd it as *a* DEPARTING from *the Treaties, and particularly from the Eighth Article of the Grand Alliance.* We alſo hope that Your Majeſty, for the Reaſons here alledged, will lay aſide thoſe hard Thoughts of Us, *as if We had not anſwered as we ought, the Advances which Your Majeſty made towards Us, and that We wou'd not act in Concert with Your Miniſters, upon the Subject of the Peace.* But, Madam, tho' Your Majeſty ſhould not acquieſce in Our Reaſons (of which however We cannot doubt) We pray Your Majeſty to conſider *Whether that be ſufficient for Your Majeſty to think that YOU ARE DISENGAGED from all Obligations with Reſpect to Us?*

Had we acted againſt and *contravened the Engagements and Treaties* which we had the Honour to conclude with Your Majeſty, We might have expected from Your Goodneſs and Juſtice, that You would have *repreſented thoſe Contraventions to Us,* and not have looked upon Your ſelf to be *Diſengaged,* till ſuch Time as We had *refuſed* to give all *neceſſary Redreſs.* But *as We did no Ways ENGAGE TO ENTER with Your Majeſty into a CONCERT* to draw up a *Plan*

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of Peace, without the Participation of the other Members of the Grand Alliance, the Backwardneſs We have ſhewn upon that Head, cannot be looked upon as a *Contravention of Our Engagements,* and therefore cannot ſerve to *DISENGAGE Your Majeſty from Yours, with Reſpect to Us,* ſince We are verily perſuaded that We have fully anſwer'd all Our Treaties, and all Our Alliances, both with Your Majeſty, and with the High Allies in general; *and that We have done more in this preſent War, than could in Juſtice and Equity have been expected from Us.* All the Difference betwixt Your Majeſty and Us in this Point, is no more, if rightly conſider'd, than a *Diſparity of Sentiments.*

'In Truth, Madam, If for *SUCH A CAUSE betwixt Potentates, ally'd and united together by the ſtrongeſt and ſtricteſt Ties of Alliance, Intereſt and Religion, any One of thoſe Potentates could QUIT all their Engagements, and DISENGAGE themſelves from all their Obligations,* there's no *TIE SO STRONG which mayn't be broke at any Time, and We know of no Engagements* that *COULD BE RELYED on in Time to come.*

We aſſure Our ſelves, that when Your Majeſty conſiders the Conſequences, You will not *PERSIST in the Declaration which the Biſhop of* Briſtol *has made: We beſeech You with all the Reſpect and all the Earneſtneſs of which We are capable, that You would not; and alſo that You would be pleaſed to revoke the Order given to the Duke of* Ormond, if it be not revoked already, and that You would authoriſe him to act according to Occurrences, and as the Exigency of the War, and the Advancement of the Common Cauſe ſhall require.

We alſo requeſt You, Madam, to *COMMUNICATE to Us the RESULT of the Conferences betwixt Your Miniſters and thoſe of the Enemy,* or at *leaſt YOUR THOUGHTS* upon the Peace, and We will endeavour to give Your Majeſty all imaginable Proofs of Our Deference for Your Sentiments, and of Our ſincere Deſire to preſerve Your valuable Friendſhip *as much as we can, without ACTING CONTRARY TO THE FAITH* of the Engagements into which We have enter'd, by Treaties and Alliances, with Your Majeſty, and other Potentates.

We are firmly perſuaded, that it is not Your Majeſty's Intention in any manner to break them, ſince You have always been of the ſame Opinion with Us and the other Allies, *That a GOOD UNION betwixt the Allies, not only DURING THE PRESENT WAR, but alſo after the PEACE ſhall be concluded,* is, *and always will be the moſt ſolid, and even the only Method* to PRESERVE the LIBERTY *and Independency of all together, and of every one in particular, againſt the* GREAT POWER of *France.*

We

We expect also, that after having given such great and signal Proofs of Your Wisdom, of Your Firmness, and of Your Zeal for the Support of the Common Cause, Your Majesty *will not now take SUCH RESOLUTIONS, as may be prejudicial to us and to the other Allies, but that in Order to obtain an Honourable, Sure, and General Peace, You will pursue the same Methods, and keep to the same MAXIMS which You formerly held,* and which *ALMIGHTY GOD HATH BLESSED in so remarkable a Manner, by Victories and great Events,* which *will render the Glory of Your Majesty's Reign Immortal.*

We again renew to Your Majesty the Assurances of Our high and perfect Esteem for Your Person and Friendship, as also of our Intentions and sincere Desires to entertain with Your Majesty the same good Correspondence, Harmony and Union, as before, and to cultivate the same betwixt the Two Nations, as far as it shall lie in Our Power: And we pray Your Majesty, to preserve likewise for Us and our Republick, Your former Affection. We refer for the rest, to what the Sieur *Van Borsele*, Our Envoy Extraordinary has further to say to Your Majesty on this Subject: And pray the Almighty, *&c.*

Hague June 5, 1712. N. S.

The QUEEN's *Answer.*

High and Mighty Lords, Friends Allies, and Confederates.

THERE is nothing dearer to us than the Preservation of a Good Understanding and a Perfect Union with your State. This has been the Principal Object of our Care; and we have so little Ground to accuse our selves of having in the least contributed to the Lessening of the same, that we reflect with Pleasure on the Pains we have taken, and on all the Instances we have made, that the Disputes which have happen'd, with Relation to the Interests of the Two Nations, should be amicably determin'd, so as we might communicate our Thoughts to one another, without Reserve upon those of the Publick; for in the present Conjuncture of Affairs, there ought to be an equal Frankness on Both Sides, and a mutual Confidence.

We suppose the Alarms which you took on Account of the Declarations made by the Duke of *Ormond* and the Bishop of *Bristol*, are now over; and we repeat to you what we have so often declared, That it will be your own Fault, as it has been in Time past, if all our Measures about War or Peace be not taken in Concert with your State.

The E. of *Strafford* will be with you in a few Days, with full Instructions concerning our Intentions. Our Ministers will be dispos'd and authoris'd to do all that is incumbent on us, to renew an entire Confidence

Confidence with you, and to prevent for the future, ſuch Miſunderſtandings as have been fomented with ſo much Artifice and ſo little Foundation.

But we cannot paſs over in Silence our great Surprize, to ſee that your Letter of the 5th Inſtant, *N.S.* was printed and publiſh'd almoſt as ſoon as we received it from the Hands of your Miniſter; a Proceeding which is equally contrary to Good Politicks and Decency. 'Tis a Remonſtrance inſtead of a Repreſentation, and an Appeal to the People, inſtead of an Addreſs to the Sovereign. We hope that you will not ſuffer the like to be done again, for our Honour will engage us to give no Anſwer to any Letters or Memorials which ſhall be publiſh'd in that Manner. For the reſt, we pray, *&c.*

Kenſington } 9th.
June the } 20th. 1712.

Your Good Friend
ANNA *Regina.*

NUMB. III.

Several Papers relating to the FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

THE Principal Congregations of the *French* Proteſtant Refugees in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, having appointed a Committee of Twelve Perſons to concert ſuch Meaſures as ſhould be thought proper to ſollicit the Crown of *Great-Britain* powerfully to ſupport their Intereſt in the Negotiation of Peace; And this Committee being inform'd, That ſome unlucky Doubts had been ſtarted and an Odious Parallel made between the *French* Refugees, and the Subjects of *Gr. Br.* who had been in open Rebellion, and were Refugees in *France*. They did thereupon draw up a *Petition* and *Repreſentation*, which on *Monday* the 21ſt of *April*, was by the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Secretary of State laid before Her Majeſty in Council, as follows:

To the QUEEN's moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

Petition and Repreſentation of the French Refugees in London.

MADAM,

'YOur MAJESTY's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the *French* Proteſtant Refugees, having had the Honour to approach Your Royal Perſon with a Petition, moſt humbly to beſeech Your MAJESTY to procure the Reſtoration of

' the Proteſtant Religion in *France*, according to the ' Edicts, and the Reſtitution of the Eſtates of ſuch ' as have taken Sanctuary in Your Dominions, Your ' MAJESTY, in your wonted Clemency and ' Charity, was graciouſly pleas'd favourably to re- ' ceive the ſaid Petition, and to give thereupon ' Your Orders to Your Plenipotentiaries at the ' Conferences of *Utrecht*.

' But whereas there has been ſpread about an O- ' dious and Unjuſt Compariſon, between the *French* ' Proteſtant Refugees in Your MAJESTY's Domini- ' ons, and the *Engliſh* and *Iriſh* Rebels who have re- ' tired into *France*, as if their Caſe were the ſame: ' Your Petitioners beg once more leave to throw ' themſelves at your Royal Feet, moſt humbly be- ' ſeeching Your MAJESTY to conſider, That no ' Manner of Parallel can be made between them.

' *In the firſt Place*, the publick Exerciſe of the ' *Romiſh* Religion is forbidden by the Laws of Your ' MAJESTY's Kingdoms; whereas that of the ' Proteſtant Religion was allow'd by Authority in ' *France*, and founded upon perpetual and irrevoca- ' ble Edicts, of which the Kings, Your MAJESTY's ' Predeceſſors of Glorious Memory, were become ' GUARANTEES; and which had been executed, ' in a Continual Poſſeſſion, for above a Hundred ' Years.

' *Secondly*, The Eſtates of the ſaid *Engliſh* and ' *Iriſh* were confiſcated upon Account of their Re- ' bellion; whereas the *French* Proteſtants were never ' wanting in their Duty and Loyalty to their Sove- ' reign.

' *Thirdly*, The withdrawing of the *Engliſh* and ' *Iriſh* was Voluntary, whereas the *French* Prote- ' ſtants were forc'd to fly: The former might, af- ' ter their Rebellion, have enjoy'd the Benefit of ' the General Pardon, and remain'd undiſturb'd in ' their own Country, with full Liberty of Conſci- ' ence: But the latter, although they never ' were Rebels, could not ſtay in *France*, without ei- ' ther Abjuring their Religion, or being expos'd to ' a cruel Perſecution.

' Theſe Diſparities are ſo evident, that the ' Court of *France*, who, at the beginning of the pre- ' ſent War, pretended to exchange Rebel Priſoners,

' wi-

'with Your *Majesty's French* Refugee Subjects, were 'obliged to wave that unjust Pretension; and to 'acknowledge, That Reprisals cannot take Place 'between Persons in so different Circumstances.

'Permit, MADAM, your Petitioners most humbly to represent to Your MAJESTY, That the 'King of *Prussia* and the States-General having 'demanded, *That the Estates of such as are Refugees 'in their Dominions, be restor'd to them*; if they who 'have the Happiness to be Refugees in yours, were 'depriv'd of the same Advantage, it would occasion a sad Inequality in their Condition; and your MA-'JESTY's Refugee Subjects, who have a strong In-'clination to live and die in your MAJESTY's Do-'minions, would in that Particular, be upon a 'worse Foot than such of their Brethren who are 'Refugees in other States.

'Wherefore your Petitioners, who have receiv'd so 'many Marks of your MAJESTY's Generosity and 'Favour, hope still that your Zeal and Piety will 'incline Your Royal Heart to give Orders to your 'Ministers to insist, not only on the Restoration of 'the Edicts in their Behalf, particularly that of '*Nantes*, with the Enlargment of such as are con-'fined in the Galleys, Gaols, or elsewhere, on Ac-'count of their Religion, but also on the Restora-'tion of the Estates, of which the Refugees have so 'unjustly been depriv'd. And, as in Duty bound, 'they will continue putting up to Heaven their most 'fervent Prayers for the Preservation of your MA-'JESTY's Sacred Person, and the Prosperity of 'Your Reign,

Two Days * after, the Earl of *Dartmouth*, Principal Secretary of State, wrote a Letter, directed to the Reverend Messieurs *du Bourdieu* and *Gravesol* Two *French* Ministers of the Committee before mention'd, as follows:

* April 23d. *The Earl of* Dartmouth's *Answer, by Her Majesty's Command.*

Whitehall, Aprill the 23d. 1712,

Gentlemen.

I Have laid before her *Majesty* the Representation you left with me, upon which I am commanded to acquaint you, that my Lord *Privy Seal* and the E. of *Strafford* are already under the *strictest Orders to support* your Interests at the Negotiations of Peace. Her *Majesty* has so much Consideration

of your Sufferings, that she is willing to give any further Directions that may be of Advantage to you; and has therefore commanded me, to enquire into that part of your Representation, wherein you say her Majesty's Predecessors were GUARANTEES of the Edicts for *Toleration of the* Protestant *Religion in* France; which I must desire your Assistance in, it being of great Use to the Support of your Interests that that Matter should be fully explained. I am, *Gentlemen.*

Your humble Servant,
DARTMOUTH.

In Obedience to this Letter the Committee appointed by the *French* Refugees in *London* and *Westminster*, did, a few Days after, lay before his Lordship the following Paper:

A MEMORIAL to prove the GUARANTY of the Edicts of the Reformed Churches of France, *by the* Crown *of* England.

THE Generosity and Clemency, but chiefly the Zeal and Piety of the Kings of *England*, inclined them to grant their Assistance and Royal Protection to the Reform'd Churches of *France*, and gloriously to assert the Title of DEFENDERS of the Faith, which Divine Providence conferred upon them, when the *True Faith* began to revive in this Kingdom, and several other Parts of *Europe*. How far Queen *Elizabeth* concern'd her self in the Affairs of the *French Protestants* in the whole Course of her Reign, is very well known; as also that she became MEDIATRIX of the Peace of *Long Jumeau* in the Year 1568, as appears by the Testimony of the *Fr.* Historian *Mezeray*, who speaks to this Effect: *They continued, however, negotiating the Peace; in Order to which the Cardinal of* Chatillon, *and some others on the Part of the Confederates*; Biron, Henry de Mesmes, *and* Malassise, *on the Part of the King*; *and* Thomas Sackvile, *Baron* Buckhurst, *as* MEDIATOR *in the Name of the Queen of* England, *met together at* Long-Jumeau

Vol. II. *p.* 285.

meau; *where they labour'd ſo much and ſo ſucceſsfully, in ſending the one to* Paris *to their Majeſties, the other to the Prince, for removing and determining what Difficulties aroſe, that all the Articles were, at laſt, agreed upon.* The ſame Author *ſays* in the following Page, *The Articles of that Peace imported, That the Reformed ſhould fully and quietly enjoy the Edict of* January, *without any Modification or Reſtriction whatever.* K. *James* I. and *Charles* I. of Glorious Memory, continued to ſupport the Intereſts of the Reformed Churches of *France*; ſo that from their firſt Eſtabliſhment, the Crown of *England* has all along protected them. *Pag.* 989.

But furthermore, that Crown is become GUARANTEE of the Treaties which ſecur'd to them the Enjoyment of their Edicts.

Sir *Thomas Edmond*, Embaſſador of King *James* I. to the Court of *France*, aſſiſted, on his Part, at the Treaty of Pacification concluded at *Loudun* in the Year 1616, between *Lewis* XIII. and his *Proteſtant* Subjects. The Preſident *Gramond* acknowledges it in his Hiſtory of *Lewis* XIII. The ſame King *James* I. contributed alſo very much to the Treaty of *Montpellier* in 1622. *Book* 2. *p.* 108.

The Duke of *Rohan* alledges among the Reaſons which induced him to accept that Treaty, 'That he had juſt before received a Letter from 'the KING of *GREAT BRITAIN*, whereby 'he preſſed him to conclude the Peace. Whereupon the Preſident *Jeannin* thinks 'it ne- 'ceſſary to thank the King of *England* for his 'Good Offices on that Occaſion; and that ſome 'Lord or Gentleman ſhould be ſent to his Maje- 'ſty for that Purpoſe. D. *Rohan's Memoirs, Book* 2. Jeannin's *Works, Vol.* II. *p.* 286, 8vo.

This Peace of *Montpellier* did not continue long. What had been promiſed to the Reformed was ill obſerv'd; and as open Efforts were made to oppreſs them, they found themſelves oblig'd to take up Arms again for their own Preſervation.

This

This new War ended in another Treaty of Peace sign'd at *Paris* the 8th of *February* 1626, wherein K. *Charles* I. of Glorious Memory, intervened by his Extraordinary Ambassadors, the Earl of *Holland* and Sir *Dudley Carleton*, both as MEDIATOR and GUARANTEE. This is the Fact which is to be stated.

In Order to prove it, we shall alledge, 1. The authentick Act deliver'd by the *English* Ambassadors, signed and sealed by them at *Paris*, *February* 11. 1626. 'Tis true that to condescend to the Nicety of the Court of *France*, who was unwilling that the INTERVENTION of a Foreign Power in that Affair, should appear on Record, this Act was, it seems, worded with great Reservedness; but nevertheless, the MEDIATION and GUARANTY of *England* are plainly enough express'd therein. The Ambassadors use these Words: *Whereas the Sieurs de* Montmartin *and* Maniald, *General Deputies of the Reformed Churches of* France &c. *have made their Peace with the* Most Christian *King, by our Advice and* INTERVENTION, *agreed on and consented to by the said King their Sovereign Lord; and whereas the said Deputies have yielded many Things which were thought of the greatest Importance for their Security, and all conformably to their Edicts* &c. *which they were expresly charged to obtain by the Treaty of Peace, and on which they would have still constantly insisted; but for the Obedience they owe, and are willing to pay to their King and Sovereign, and the Respect and the Deference they have been willing to shew to the* SOLLICITATIONS *and express Requests of the Most Serene King of* Great Britain, *our Master, in whose Name we have exhorted and advised them, to condescend to the Conditions offered and granted by the said Peace*: Then they add, *We do declare and certify, that in the Promises that were before given to us for the accomplishing the said Treaty, and which were spoken by the Chancellor in the Presence,*

In the Beginning of the Journal of the Siege of Rochel, *by* Mervault. Mercure Franc. Hist. de l' Edit. de *Nantes* &c.

ſence, and by Order of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, at the Time of the Acceptation of the Peace &c. There was a plainer Interpretation therein, on the Part of his Majeſty and his Miniſters; the Senſe and Meaning whereof is, That they meant Fort Louis before Rochel, and thereby to give an Aſſurance of its Demolition &c. They conclude with aſſuring, That the King of Great Britain will endeavour by his Interceſſion, together with their moſt humble Supplications, to ſhorten the Time of the ſaid Demolition: Of which, ſay they, We have given them all the Aſſurances and Royal Promiſes they could deſire, after having repreſented to them, that they ought and might be contented therewith.

The MEDIATION and GUARANTY of his *Britannick* Majeſty in the ſaid Treaty, between *Lewis* XIII. and his Reformed Subjects, in 1626, manifeſtly appears by the Treaty it ſelf. For his *Britannick* Majeſty's Ambaſſadors declare in it: 1. That the Reformed have made that Peace both by their *Advice* and INTERVENTION, agreed to by the *Moſt Chriſtian* King. 2. That the Reformed have yielded many Things which were judged of the greateſt Importance for their Security, out of the Reſpect and Deference they were willing to ſhew for the expreſs Requeſts of his Britannick Majeſty, in whoſe Name the Ambaſſadors exhorted and adviſed them to condeſcend to the Conditions offered them. 3. The Ambaſſadors gave the Reformed all the Aſſurances and Royal Promiſes they could deſire, for the punctual Execution of what had been promiſed them.

That Treaty was ſent to the Duke of *Rohan*, then at *Niſmes*, by the Sieur *de Montmartin*; who, ſay the Ambaſſadors, in a Letter they wrote by him at the ſame time, to the Duke, will ſtill more exactly inform you by Word of Mouth, how far his Britannick Majeſty concerns himſelf in what relates to the maintaining of that Peace.

The

Vol. III.

Declaration of the D. of Rohan *&c. containing the Juſtice of the Reaſons and Motives to implore the Aſſiſtance of the K. of* Gr. Br. *to protect the Reformed Churches of this Kingdom, with the* Britiſh *Ambaſſador's Letter to the D. of* Rohan. Niſmes, 1628.

The Duke of *Rohan*, in a Declaration printed at *Niſmes*, explains what the *Engliſh* Ambaſſadors ſignify'd to him by the Sieur *de Montmartin*: *He aſſured me*, ſays he, *that upon their Return into* England, *they would cauſe another Act, ſigned with the King's own Hand, to be delivered to my Brother, importing in expreſs Terms, That in caſe King* Lewis XIII. *ſhould refuſe or delay the Razing of the ſaid Fort* Louis, *and the entire Execution of the Treaty of Peace, the ſaid K. of* Gr. Britain *would employ all the Forces God had given him, to* DISCHARGE HIS WORD, *and procure to us a full Enjoyment of all that had been promis'd by the Anſwers and Declarations of his Majeſty, and by the* ACT *of* INTERVENTION *of his Ambaſſadors.*

The Reform'd, as they ought, depended very much upon the GUARANTY of his *Britannick* Majeſty, which induced them to accept and ſign the Treaty. *The Earl of* Holland *and Sir* Dudley Carleton, *Ambaſſadors of* England, ſays the * Duke of *Rohan* in his Memoirs, *and* Herſens, *Ambaſſador extraordinary from the States, were arrived at Court, &c. And the ſaid Ambaſſadors of* England *became* GUARANTEES, *in the Name of the King their Maſter, of the* Execution *of the ſaid Peace, which the Deputies of the Commonalties were no longer able to oppoſe; and ſo the Peace was accepted by them. If no better Peace*, ſays he again in the ſame Book, *has been obtained, it is, however, more advantageous than the former in theſe Particulars*, Firſt, *That the Reformed obtain'd that their New Fortifications ſhould ſtand, and in the ſecond Place got the K. of* Great Britain's GUARANTY *of the Peace.*

* *D. of* Rohan's *Memoirs, Book* iii. *p.* 241, 242.

And indeed King *Charles* I. found himſelf engaged by that *Guaranty*, to ſupport the Reformed of *France*, and procure the Execution of what had been promis'd them by Treaties. The Duke of *Rohan* expreſſes it in the Fourth Book of his Memoirs in theſe Terms: *All his Perſuaſions,*

D. of Rohan's *Memoirs, Book* iv. *p.* 276.

ſions, meaning the Abbot Scaglia, *to induce* Buckingham *to perſuade the King his Maſter to ſend privately to the Duke of* Rohan *a Gentleman named* de Vic, *to remonſtrate to him the juſt Reſentment he had, that by his* INTERVENTION *the Reformed of* France *had been deluded, and that it would be proper they ſhould make their Complaints to him, that, as* GUARANTEE *of the preceding Peace, he might have a juſt Cauſe to require Reparation of the Infraction of it; and he proteſted, that upon Non-performance of what had been agreed on, he would employ all the Forces of his Dominions, and his own Perſon, to cauſe their Edict of Peace to be executed in all its Points.*

The Duke of *Rohan* mentions again the Sending of that Gentleman, in a Diſcourſe upon the Laſt Troubles, printed at the End of his Memoirs. *There came to me,* ſays he, *a Gentleman from the King of* Great Britain, *to remonſtrate to me, that being* GUARANTEE *of our Peace, he compaſſionated our Sufferings, and would ſeek proper Remedies..... That he would inſiſt with the King, by his Ambaſſadors, to procure the Execution of the Things promiſed us; and that tho' he had no Hopes to ſucceed that Way, he thought himſelf obliged to try Fair Means, before he came to Extremities: But if he were forc'd to it, he would employ all the Forces of his Kingdoms, and his own Perſon, in ſo juſt a War; to which he found himſelf obliged in* CONSCIENCE *and* HONOUR, *provided we would, on our Part, take up Arms with him,* &c. *Political Diſcourſe of the D. of* Rohan, 1646. *p.* 104.

Many other Hiſtorical Paſſages may be added to prove this Truth: But for Brevity Sake, we ſhall mention only Three authentick Pieces, which evidently ſhew that King *Charles* I. acknowledged himſelf GUARANTEE of the Peace made between *Lewis* XIII. and the Reformed of *France*, in the Year 1626.

The Firſt is the Speech Sir *William Beecher* made in the Aſſembly at *Rochel*, in the Year

1627. For notwithſtanding the Treaty of the ceeding Year, in which K. *Charles* I. had intervened, both as *Mediator* and *Guarantee*, that City was threaten'd with a Siege; nor did the Court of *France* execute the Conditions of the Treaty. His *Britannick* Majeſty being engaged by his Royal Word, to the Defence of the *Fr. Proteſtants*, he ſent a Fleet to their Aſſiſtance, under the Command of the Duke of *Buckingham*, who arriv'd before *Rochel* in *July* 1627, and ſent Sir *William Beecher* into the Town, to declare his Majeſty's Intentions. His Speech is to be found in the Journal of the Siege of *Rochel* by *Mervault*, p. 6. in the Duke of *Rohan*'s Memoirs, Book iv. p. 284. and in *Ruſhworth*'s Collections, Vol. i. p. 430. The Words of the Laſt Author only ſhall be here related. After having ſaid that the Fleet commanded by the Duke of *Buckingham* arrived before *Rochel* at the End of *July*, he adds: *Hereupon the Duke of* Soubize *went aſhore, accompany'd by Sir* William Beecher, *with a Letter of Credence from his Majeſty of* Great Britain. *They were at laſt admitted into the Town, and the Magiſtrates called an Aſſembly, and there Sir* William Beecher *declared unto them, that the Duke of* Buckingham *was come with a great Fleet and Army to their Aſſiſtance, which his Maſter had ſent, out of Fellow-feeling of their Sufferings, and to require from the K. of* France *a Performance of the Articles of Peace, made by the King of* England's MEDIATION, *on the Behalf of the* Proteſtants *in* France. This is certainly acting the Part of a *Guarantee*; and it is to be obſerved, that if Sir *William Beecher* had been ſent only by the Duke of *Buckingham*, he would nevertheleſs have been ſufficiently authoriſed; but the Author before quoted does expreſly obſerve, That *he had a Letter of Credence from his Majeſty of* Great Britain; from whence it follows that he acted in the KING's NAME.

The

The Second authentick Piece which proves this *Guaranty*, is the Duke of *Buckingham*'s Manifeſto, dated from on Board the *Admiral*, the 21 of *July* 1627, wherein he ſays, That *the K. his Maſter has had a Patience beyond all Patience, and that as long as he could entertain any Hopes to procure the Good of the Churches by other Means, he had no Recourſe to Arms*; *ſo far*, ſays he, *that having been made an Inſtrument, and the Worker of the Late Peace, upon Conditions diſadvantageous enough, and which would never have been accepted without his Majeſty's* INTERVENTION, *who interpoſed his Credit and Intereſt to the Churches to receive them (even with Threatnings) to the end to ſhelter the Honour of the* Moſt Chriſtian *King, under Aſſurance, on his Part, not only for the Accompliſhment, but alſo for the bettering of the ſaid Conditions, for which he ſtands* CAUTION *to the Churches. But what has been the Iſſue of all this, but only an Abuſe of his Goodneſs*, &c? *It appears*, ſays he towards the End, *that the King my Maſter has not been forced to arm for any particular Intereſt, but only for the Defence of the Churches, for the Security and Freedom whereof he ſtood* RESPONSIBLE. Theſe Words want no Comment; the Duke of *Buckingham* declares in expreſs Terms, that *the King his Maſter ſtands* CAUTION *to the Churches, for the Accompliſhment and even the bettering of the Conditions of the Treaty they have accepted* thro' Deference to him; and that *he ſtands* RESPONSIBLE *of their Security and Freedom.*

This Manifeſto of the Duke of Buckingham *is to be ſeen entire, in a Book intitled* Luſtra Ludovici, *or* The Life of the Victorious King of *France, Lewis* XIII. and of Cardinal *Richelieu*. By *James Howel*, Eſq; *London*. Printed for *Hump. Moſeley*. 1646. *As alſo in the Annals of K.* Cha. I. *By* H. L'Eſtrange. Eſq;

The third Piece is the Speech of the Lord Keeper of the *Great* Seal of *England*, at the Opening of the Parliament, in the Preſence, and by the Command of his Majeſty *Charles* I. the 17th of *March* 1627. *The Pope and Houſe of* Auſtria, ſays he, *have long affected, the one a Spiritual, the other a Temporal Monarchy .... And altho'* France *be not under their Subjection, yet*

Ruſhworth's *Hiſtorical Collections. Vol.* I. *Pag.* 477.

they have environ'd all about it: The very Bowels of the Kingdom sway'd by the Popish *Faction; they have gotten such a Part and such Intercession in the Government, that under Pretence of Religion, to root out the* Protestants *and our Religion, they have drawn the King to their Adherence, so far, that albeit upon his Majesty's INTERPOSITION by his Ambassadors, and his* ENGAGEMENT *of his* ROYAL WORD, *there was between the King and his Subjects Articles of Agreement, and the Subjects were quiet; whereof his Majesty interessed in that great Treaty, was bound to see a true Accomplishment; yet, against that strict Alliance, that Treaty has been broken, and those of the Religion have been put to all Extremity, and undoubtedly will be ruined without present Help.*

In this Speech the Lord Keeper, that is, the First Magistrate in *England*, declares by the King's Command, in his Presence, and at the Opening of a Parliament, That *his* Britannick *Majesty had intervened and interposed by his Ambassadors, in the Treaty concluded between* Lewis XIII. and his *Protestant* Subjects, *that he had engaged his* ROYAL WORD, and *was thereby* BOUND *to see the entire Accomplishment of it*: What more *Authentick*, and if it may so called, what more *Sacred Proof* can be desired of the GUARANTY to which that Prince was engaged?

This *Guaranty* of the King of *Great Britain* was so notorious and evident, that even the Writers of the *Roman Church* have mentioned it. *Baptista Nani*, a famous *Italian* Historian, speaks of it in these Words: * *They agreed upon some Articles with the* Huguenots, *which were at last accepted by* Rochel, under the CAUTION of the King of *England, that they should be observed by* France.

The *French Roman Catholicks* have also acknowledged that Guaranty. *Gramont*, a Presi-

dent,

* Nani, *Book* vi. *p.* 308. Furono accordati congli *Ugonotti* alcuni capitoli, che in Fine la *Rochella* ancora gli riceve *sotto Cautione del Re d'*Inghilterra, che la sarrebbero d'alla *Francia* observati.

dent of the Parliament of *Toulouſe*, and a profeſs'd Enemy of the Reformed, mentions it in expreſs Terms, in his Hiſtory of *Lewis* XIII. where ſpeaking of the Treaty of 1626, he ſays; *But foraſmuch as the Chief among the Sectaries had complain'd, that the Promiſe made to them by the K. at* Montpellier, *had been broken, it was agreed that the King of* Great Britain *ſhould intervene as* CAUTION *in the Treaty, in Order to render it more valid.*

Varillas, who is ſufficiently known not to be partial to the *Proteſtants*, mentions it to *Lewis* XIV. himſelf, in his Epiſtle Dedicatory of the Fifth Volume of his Hiſtory of Revolutions. *The Hereticks*, ſays he, *had exacted from your Predeceſſor, Sir, in the Treaties concluded with him, that* Charles I. *King of* Great Britain *ſhould be* GUARANTEE *of the ſame; and the Duke of* Buckingham *grounded thereupon his fitting out three Fleets, deſigned to invade the Iſle of* Rhe, *and raiſe the Siege of* Rochel. This Teſtimony is the ſtronger, in that it comes from one of the moſt bitter and implacable Enemies of the *Reformed*.

The ſaid Guaranty is indeed ſo certain and evident, that King *William* III. of Glorious Memory, could not but acknowledge it. The D. of *Schomberg*, General of his Forces, having enter'd *Dauphiné* in 1692, expreſſes himſelf in theſe Words, in the Manifeſto he publiſhed there: *The Kings of* England *being* GUARANTEES *of the Edict of* Nantes, *by the Peace of* Montpellier, *and by ſeveral other Treaties, the King my Maſter thinks himſelf obliged to maintain that* GUARANTY, *and cauſe that Edict to be re-eſtabliſhed*. And in the Inſtructions his Majeſty gave to his Plenipotentiaries for the Peace that was treating at *Ryſwick*, in 1697, he charges them to demand *the Re-eſtabliſhment* of the *Proteſtants* of *France, to which*, he ſays, *He is induced, not only by* Chriſtian *Charity, but alſo because*

Gramont, *L.* xiv. *p.* 644. Enimvero quia Sectariorum præcipui quæſti erant ex violata Fide quam Rex *Monſpellij* dederat, placuit *Magnæ Britanniæ* Regem fidejuſſorio, nomine adhiberi Contractui, quo magis valeret.

becauſe he is particularly obliged to it, as K. of England, *by ſolemn* CONTRACTS *and* ENGAGEMENTS *of his Grandfather* Charles I. *of Glorious Memory, in behalf of thoſe of the Reformed Religion in* France. By thoſe *Engagements* is meant the abovemention'd *Guaranty* of the Treaty of 1626, the Firſt Article whereof was *the full and exact Obſervation of the Edict of* Nantes, *and of all the other Edicts made in behalf of the Reformed*, as appears by the Firſt Article of the Edict made in *March* 1625, purſuant to the ſaid Treaty, which runs thus: *That the Edict of* Nantes, *Declarations, and Secret Articles, publiſhed and regiſter'd in our Courts of Parliament, ſhall be inviolably kept and obſerved, that our Subjects of the Reformed Religion may enjoy the ſame*, &c. Therefore as the K. of *Great Britain* is GUARANTEE *of the Treaty of* 1626; ſo he thereby ſtands GUARANTEE of the Edict of *Nantes*, and other Edicts and Declarations made in behalf of the Reformed in *France*.

Many other Teſtimonies, if needful, might be inſtanc'd in to prove the ſaid *Guaranty*.

Le Vaſſor. *Hiſt. of* Lewis XIII. *Vol.* V. *Pag.* 875. The Duke *de Rohan*, in an Anſwer to a Letter from the Prince of *Condé*, who reproach'd him with having introduced Foreigners into the Kingdom, vindicates himſelf in theſe Terms: *If the* Engliſh *are come to our Aſſiſtance, they were more obliged to it than the* Germans *you introduced into* France; *becauſe the* Engliſh *were, by the King's Conſent* MEDIATORS *of the Peace, and became* GUARANTEES *of it.*

This is likewiſe proved by the Anſwer of the King of *England*'s Commiſſioners to the Mareſchal *de Baſſompierre*, then Ambaſſador of *France*, who was ſent to expoſtulate about the Removal of ſome of the Queen's *French* Domeſticks and Prieſts. They told him, 'That the *Moſt Chriſtian* King had not thought fit to perform 'the Articles which had been agreed to with 'thoſe of the Reformed Religion, in his King-'dom,

Mercure *Francois*, 1627. p. 189.

' dom, and particularly with those of *Rochel*, ' who consented to, and accepted them at the ' earnest MEDIATION of his Majesty, who ' had used his utmost Endeavors, out of Respect ' to, and for the Satisfaction of the King his ' dearest Brother: *So that the King finds himself very deeply engaged, not only by the Expectation and pressing Instances of the Parties concerned, but also out of Regard to the Observation and Judgment of the World, to importune his Brother in Law to keep that Peace.*

My Lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury* in his Account of the Expedition to the Isle of *Rhe*, which he wrote at the Request of the Duke of *Buckingham*, and afterwards dedicated to King *Charles* the First, in the Year 1630 says, † That, *the second Cause of the War against* France, *was to vindicate the Reformed from the Injuries done to them: the most Serene King* Charles *having made himself* GUARANTEE *of the Peace, which had lately been granted to them with the Consent and Approbation of both Parties.*

' The Duke of *Rohan* was in this Condition ' in the Year 1626, when he receiv'd Advice, ' That the Ambassadors of *England* and *Holland* ' were arriv'd at Court, to sollicit the King to ' sign the League they had made between ' them to oppose the Progress of the Emperor ' and King of *Spain*, their common Enemies; ' And, at the same time, that *France* might be ' the better able to undertake what they had ' resolv'd upon, they had Orders to induce the ' *Hugonots* to consent to the Peace, and become ' GUARANTEES of it in the Name of the ' King their Master. The *Hugonots* consented to

History of Hen. *Duke of* Rohan, *Printed* at Paris *and written by a* Roman Catholick *p.* 66.

† Quum enim pace ultimò illis concessa sese observationis fidejussorem (utraque parte consentiente & approbante) præstitisset Serenissimus Rex Carolus, &c. De Expeditione in Rheam Insulam p. 1.

'to it: And the Duke of *Rohan* who made 'War with no other View than to procure a 'Solid Repoſe to his Party inclin'd to it the 'more readily, in that he found this Peace 'more advantageous than the laſt; by reaſon 'all the Fortifications were kept ſtanding; that 'the KING of ENGLAND remain'd GUA-'RANTEE of it; and that it was of great 'Conſequence to his Affairs, the *having engaged 'ſo great a King to be intereſted therein.*

Ubi Supra p. 70.

'As ſoon as the King of *England* had Intelli-'gence of the new Preparations that were 'made in *France* againſt the *Hugonots*, he diſ-'patch'd a private Meſſenger to the Duke of 'Rohan, to let him know, *How juſtly he reſen-ted, that under the good Faith of his Interpoſition the Reformed of* France *were impoſed upon; and that inſtead of ſetting* Rochelle *at Liberty, Pre-parations were making to ruin it; that the whole Party ought to make their Complaints to him, that as* GUARANTEE *of the Peace, he might have occaſion to demand Reparation of the Breach made to it; And in Caſe of Refuſal, he promis'd to em-ploy the Forces of all his Dominions, and even his own Perſon, to cauſe the Treaty to be punctually executed.*

The Marquis de Miremont *appointed by the Queen to take Care of the Intereſts of the French Refugees at* Utrecht.

This Memorial was ſo favourably receiv'd, that her Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to name and appoint *Armand de Bourbon*, Marquis de *Miremont* (Nephew to the late Earl of *Feverſham*) to go to *Utrecht*, to take Care, in a particular manner, of the Intereſts of the *French Refugees*: With which extraordinary Commiſſion, in due Form, that *Nobleman* ſet out for *Holland* on the 17th of *June*. On the other hand the *French Refugees* in *London* pitch'd upon Monſieur *de Crepigny*, a Gentleman, and Monſieur *Brocas de Hondeſplans*, a Miniſter, to go to *Holland*, to ſollicit their Affairs there.

Military Preferments.

NUMB.

NUMB. *IV.* *An exact Relation of all that passed in the Intrenchments at* Denain, *when that Post was attacked by the Enemy's Army under the Command of the Mareschal de* Villars *the 14th of* July, 1712.

The Earl of Albemarle's Relation of what pass'd at Denain.

'THE Army of the Allies having decamped the '26th of *May* from the Camp at *Anchin* and '*Marchiennes*, and having passed the *Schelde* at *Neuf-* 'ville and *Lourche*, encamped with the Right Wing 'at *Noyelles*, and the Left at *Solemne*, having the '*Schelde* before them and the *Selle* behind. The Earl 'of *Albemarle* was detached at the same time with 13 'Battallions and 30 Squadrons, to take Post at *De-* 'nain on the *Schelde*, to secure the Communication 'with *Marchiennes*, whence we were to draw Am- 'munition and Provisions. He set Men to work the 'same Day on an Intrechment for the safe encamping 'of his Troops; the Right reached to the old Line 'which the Enemy had made from the *Scarpe* to the 'Schelde after the Battle of *Malplaquet*, and the Left 'to the *Schelde*; the Generals took up their Quarters 'in the Abbey and Village of *Denain*; the necessary 'Posts every where were taken Possession of, and all 'Precauions were used for the Security of this Post. 'The *Saxon* Troops to the Number of 6 Battallions 'and 12 Squadrons, marching from thence the 30th 'to the great Army, were immediately supplied by 'others. In the mean while my Lord *Albemarle* 'caused Men to work hard on a double Line of Com- 'munication which extended cross the Plain of *De-* 'nain to the Abbey of *Beaurepaire*: These Lines 'were two Leagues and a Half in Length, and de- 'fended at proper Distances by Redoubts and Guards, 'to secure the Passage of Convoys which were to 'go to the Army, to oppose the Parties and Enterpri- 'zes of the Enemy. The 31st my Lord *Albemarle* 'detached Brigadier *Ber Khoffer* with the Regiments 'of *Murray*, the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfembuttel*, '*Berner*, *Els*, and the 3 Squadrons of *Schellart*, to 'guard the Boats laden with Artillery and Ammuni- 'tion from *Marchiennes*. The Cavalry which was 'before at *Marchiennes* remained there, and my Lord '*Albemarle* caused the Infantry to encamp in the In- 'trenchment near the Abbey of *Beaurepaire*, to cover 'the Boats against any sudden Attempt of the Ene- 'my. The 7th of *June*, the Army of the Allies en- 'camped between the *Selle* and the Rivulet *Escaillon*, 'the Right Wing at *Flory*, within a League of *Denain*, 'and the Left at *Chateau-Cambresis*, to cover the Siege

'of *Quesnoy*; and then the aforesaid Troops served to 'guard to the Siege all the Convoys of Ammunition 'and Provisions. That Siege being ended, it was re- 'solved to undertake that of *Landrecies*; but the Ar- 'mies being then to pass the *Escaillon*, an Intrench- 'ment was begun the 8th of *July*, for covering the 'Bridges at *Denain* against the Insults of the Enemy. 'That Intrenchment was guarded by the Regiment 'of the Hereditary Prince of *Wolfembuttle* which 'encamped there in three Plottoons. At the same 'time a new Line of Communication was begun from '*Denain*, towards *Thian*, to secure the Passage of the 'Convoys for the Siege of *Landrecies*, and to cover 'the Bridge of Communication at *Thian*.

'The 14th one of the Bridges of Pontoons at *Denain* 'was taken to pieces, and by express Order sent to 'the great Army, to be made use of the 17th to make 'a Communication over the *Sambre* and the Inun- 'dation above and below *Landrecies*, in order to in- 'vest that Town. The 16th the Prince of *Savoy* passed 'the *Escaillon* with his Army and all the foreign Troops, 'and caused them to encamp, the Right Wing at *Thian*, 'and the Left at *Fontaine au Bois* near *Landrecies*, 'the first Line facing towards the *Escaillon*, and the 'second towards *Valenciennes* and *Quesnoy*. The 17th 'the new Line of Communnication between *Denain* 'and *Thian* was committed to the keeping of 6 Impe- 'rial and Palatine Battallions, under the Command 'of Lieutenant-General *Secquin*, and the Prince of 'Holstein and M. *Zobel* Majors-General, to hinder 'the Enemy's separating by that Side the Body of 'Troops at *Denain* from the great Army. The same 'Day the Prince of *Anhalt* was detach'd with 30 Bat- 'tallions and 40 Squadrons to besiege *Landrecies*: 'And as among them some of the Body of the Earl 'of *Albemarle* marched that Way, they were instantly 'supplied; so that the Body at *Denain* consisted then 'of 10 Battallions and 23 Squadrons, which encamped 'along the Intrenchment, from the Left to the Right, 'the Cavalry and Infantry intermixed.

'The 19th the Enemy's Army pass'd the *Sebelde*, be- 'low *Cambray*, after having drawn together all their 'Troops from *Monckypreux*, and from the Posts along 'the *Sencette*: They encamp'd with the Left Wing 'near *Cambray*, and the Right at *Castelet*, giving out 'that they would offer Battle: Whereupon the Prince 'of *Savoy* put his Army under Arms, and ordered my 'Lord *Albemarle* to hold himself ready to march

'with

'with his Troops, if there ſhould be Occaſion. And
'the Enemy continuing their March the 20th to-
'wards the *Sambre*, he cauſed the great Army to
'cloſe towards the Left, and ordered my Lord *Albe-*
'*marle* again to hold himſelf ready to march at the
'firſt Order; as he did accordingly, tho' it was not
'intended to do it but at the laſt Extremity. The
'Enemy encamping then behind the *Selle*, the Left
'Wing at *Vielles Coachy*, and the Right at St. *Martin*
'againſt the Wood of *Bohian*, the Prince of *Savoy*
'cauſed a Line to be made from the Source of the
'*Eſcaillon* to the *Sambre*, to cover the Left Wing,
'and to preſerve the Communication with the Troops
'employed in the Siege: He cauſed this Line to be
'guarded by 12 Battallions, and withdrew his Troops
'into their old Camp, ordering my Lord *Albemarle*
'to do the like: Which being done, and my Lord
'*Albemarle* obſerving that the Pontoons of the ſecond
'Bridge which were taken away the 14th, were not
'ſent back, as was promiſed him, he immediately after
'theſe Motions ſet Men to work to make a Bridge of
'Timber. On this Service all the Carpenters were
'employed, a Number of Workmen, and 5 or 600
'Men to get Timber neceſſary from the neighbour-
'ing Woods. This Work went on till the 24th, when
'the Bridge would have been finiſhed, had not the
'Enemy attack'd us; and it could not be finiſhed
'ſooner, becauſe the River was of the Breadth of 8
'Pontoons, and by conſequence gave much Labour
'and Trouble. The 23d arrived at *Marchiennes* a
'Convoy from *Tournay*, guarded by two Battallions,
'who were ordered to ſtay at *Beaurepaire* with Briga-
'dier *Ber Koffer*, who by that Means had under his
'Command 6 Batalli ns and 3 Squadrons. The Earl
'of *Albemarle* gave him Order, that in Caſe the E-
'nemy ſhould have a Deſign on *Marchiennes*, and
'ſhould come upon him with a ſuperiour Force, he
'ſhould move to *Marchiennes* with his Troops, and
'encamp between the *Scarpe* and the great Moraſs,
'where was only one Paſſage to come at the Boats;
'the Priory of *Hamage* on the Left, and the Fort of
'*Riolet* on the Right, being well provided.

'The 21ſt, 22d, and 23d, the Enemy were conti-
'nually in Motion on the Side of the *Sambre*, to make
'us believe they had their Eye on the Siege of *Lan-*
'*drecies*, and would raiſe it: They cauſed Bridges
'to be laid over the *Sambre*, Paſſages to be opened at
'*Iemy*, as if they would advance that Way, and made

'all the Motions which might perſwade us that they 'would attack our Lines at *Landrecies*; but in the 'mean while they took Meaſures ſecretly to attack 'the Body at *Denain*, and to take *Marchiennes*. For 'this purpoſe the Marſhal *de Villars* had already or-'dered the Garriſon of *Valenciennes* to hold themſelves 'ready to march, and the 23d at Noon he ſent out all 'his Huſſars, to ſecure the Country between *Cam-'bray*, *Bouchain*, and the great Army; and 'ſeveral Parties, Foot and Horſe, to all the Paſ-'ſages of the *Selle* and of the *Schelde*, to hinder our 'receiving Intelligence of his Deſign. At 7 a-clock 'at Night he cauſed the Count *de Coigny* to advance 'with 30 Squadrons of Dragoons towards our Lines 'of Communication before *Landrecies*, as if he would 'attack them that Night; but at the ſame time he 'detached the Marquis *de Vieuxpont* with 30 Batalli-'ons, all the Pontoons, and a Brigade of Cavalry; as 'likewiſe Lieutenant-General *Albergotti* with 20 Bat-'tallions and 40 Squadrons to ſupport him; the whole 'Army followed, the heavy Baggage having been ſent 'to St *Quentin* and *Ham*. The Count *de Broglio* co-'vered the March of the Infantry, with 49 Squa-'drons of the Body of Reſerve, having Order at the 'ſame time to take Care that no one ſhould paſs the 'Rivulet of *Selle*, to give us Notice of their March; 'and in this Order the Enemy decamped very haſtily 'from their Camp at *Chateau-Cambreſis*, the 23d in 'the Evening, after the Sun was down, and after the 'Tattoo was beat. They marched all the Night by 'the Plains between the *Selle* and the *Schelde*, to '*Neufville* on the *Schelde*, below *Bouchain*, where the 'Van arriving at Daybreak, Bridges were immedi-'ately begun to be laid for paſſing that River.

'Though my Lord *Albemarle* had continually many 'Spies abroad, to watch the Motions between the 'ſaid Rivers, he received no Advice of their March; 'probably they were ſtopped or taken, or could not 'paſs the Rivers becauſe of the Number of the E-'nemy's Parties. Nor did he receive any Intelli-'gence of it from *Bouchain* tho' the Bridges were laid 'at *Neufville* which is not far from thence, and tho' 'till that time he had ſettled there and maintained a 'regular Correſpondence, by which he received In-'telligence every Day; having beſides ordered ex-'preſly the Inhabitants of the Dependance of *Bou-'chain*, upon the leaſt Motion of the Enemy in that 'Neighbourhood to give immediate Notice to the

'Go-

'Governour of that Place. And as the Prince of '*Savoy* had no News of the Enemy's March till the '24th at 7 in the Morning, my Lord *Albemarle* could 'not have any Advice of it neither from the great 'Army: So that it was between 7 and 8 in the Morn-'ing when Major-General *Bothmar*, who was the com-'manding Officer of the Day, and visited the Camp, 'gave him Notice that the Enemy appeared at *Avesne 'le Secq*. My Lord *Albemarle* immediately sent word 'of it to the Prince of *Savoy*, who acquainted him 'that he would presently come to him in Person, as he 'afterwards did, and at the same time he made the 'Signal agreed upon of firing 6 Cannon, as well to 'give Warning to the Posts about *Bouchain*, *Marchi-'ennes*, and St. *Amand*, as to call in the Horses of the 'Cavalry which were at Pasture, as were also those of 'the great Army; and they were presently brought in.

'The Horses being upon the Signal brought in from 'Pasture, my Lord *Albemarle* immediately caused the 'Cavalry to mount; posted the Count *de Croix* Major 'General with 7 Squadrons of Imperialists before the 'Right Wing of the Intrenchment on the high Road 'of *Valenciennes*, to observe the Garrison of that Place, 'which having marched out began to shew themselves 'on the Eminence of *Hurtebieze*; and with the other '16 Squadrons he marched out into the Plain by 'the Left, with Intention to dispute the Passage of '*Neufville* with the Enemy, not knowing that their 'Bridges were already made, and that their Troops 'were actually passing there, because they were in a 'bottom, where we could not see them, because of 'a great Hill that was between: But as soon as he 'was advanced with the Head of the Cavalry to the 'top of that Hill, he found that great part of the E-'nemy's Horse and Foot, intermixed one among a-'nother, had already passed the *Schelde*, and were ex-'tending themselves in the Plain towards *Escaudain*: 'And as by Consequence it was not possible to attack 'them, my Lord *Albemarle* caused the said 16 Squa-'drons to draw up before the Intrenchment, with their 'Right against the Line of Communication, between '*Denain* and *Marchiennes*, and the Left towards the 'Meadows along the *Schelde*, till it should appear 'what Motion the Enemy would make next; but 'they beginning immediately to make a Disposition to 'attack our Cavalry with theirs which was very nu-'merous, my Lord *Albemarle* withdrew his into the 'Intrenchment, without which they would soon have 'been born down by the great Superiority of the E-

'nemy;

'nemy: And obſerving afterwards, that they conti-
'nued their March to paſs the ſaid Line of Commu-
'nication, and joyn the Garriſon of *Valenciennes*, he
'cauſed ſome Squadrons to advance out of the In-
'trenchment between the aforeſaid 2 Lines, defended
'at proper diſtances by Redoubts and Guards, and
'which could not be poſſeſſed nor ſecured otherwiſe,
'becauſe they were 2 Leagues and a half in length:
'But the Enemy perceiving it, and being much near-
'er to thoſe Lines, took Poſſeſſion of them with their
'Foot, to facilitate the Paſſage of their Horſe; ſo
'that it was impoſſible to diſpute it with them, be-
'cauſe of their Superiority, and they purſued their
'March on to their old Lines.

'In the mean while my Lord *Albemarle* had poſted
'his Infantry, conſiſting of 10 Batallions along the
'Intrenchment, commanded by Lieutenant-General
'Count *Dhona* and the other Generals: And about 10
'a-clock arrived the Prince of *Savoy*, with ſeveral of his
'Generals: He advanced in Perſon to obſerve the
'March and Motions of the Enemy, viewed the In-
'trenchment and the Diſpoſition of the Foot, and
'then ordered the Horſe to repaſs the *Schelde*, becauſe
'they could be of no further Uſe; for the Enemy
'having paſſed with their whole Army, had inveſted
'the Intrenchment very cloſe on all Hands: And as
'our 10 Batallions who were drawn up three Men in
'depth took up but one third part of the Intrench-
'ment, towards the Left Wing and the Centre, and
'the Right Wing being wholly bare and without Men,
'the Prince of *Savoy* cauſed the 6 Batallions of Im-
'perialiſts and *Palatines*, which were encamped in the
'new Line of Communication between *Thian* and *De-*
'*nain*, to paſs thither, and theſe poſted themſelves in
'the Right Wing of the Intrenchment, under the
'Command of Lieutenant-General *Sequin*, and the
'Prince of *Holſtein* and M. *Zobel* Majors-General.

'While this was doing, the Enemy's Army drew up
'in Battalia to attack our Intrenchment. the Infantry
'foremoſt and the Cavalry behind, the Garriſon of
'*Valenciennes* drew up in like Manner, and inveſted
'the Right of the Intrenchment, and the Enemy
'made their Diſpoſitions to attack us with all ſpeed,
'before we could receive a Reinforcement from the
'great Army; having for that purpoſe commanded
'out 30 Batallions, 80 Companies of Grenadiers and
'the Piquet of the Army, as alſo all their Dragoons,
'whom they cauſed to alight. Thoſe Dragoons for-
'med the firſt Column on their Right, and marched

'thro'

'thro' the Meadows along the River towards the Left 'of the Intrenchment: The 30 Battallions, the Gre- 'nadiers and the Piquet formed 2 other Columns, 'between that of the Dragoons and the Lines of Com- 'munication. The 2 Columns were ſupported by 30 'other Batallions, followed by all the reſt of their 'Horſe and Foot. And in this Order the Enemy 'advanced towards our Intrenchment.

'We cannonaded them as vigorouſly as was poſſi- 'ble with our 6 Cannon, which were placed on 2 'Batteries in the Centre, and the Enemy anſwered 'with ſome Pieces which they had before their Right 'Wing on an Eminence. My Lord *Albemarle* ſent 'Notice from time to time of the Enemy's Motions 'to the Prince of *Savoy*, who was to the end of the 'Action on the other Side of the *Schelde*, on the Re- 'doubt in the Intrenchment which covered the 'Bridge, whence he could ſee all that was done: At 'the ſame time that my Lord *Albemarle* ſent theſe 'Notices to his moſt ſerene Highneſs, he deſired him 'to ſend him his Orders; and the Prince having ſig- 'nified to him ſeveral times, that the Poſt muſt be 'defended and maintained as long as poſſible, and 'cauſing Infantry to advance from the great Army to 'ſuccour us; the Earl of *Albemarle* made all poſſible 'Preparations to give the Enemy a good Reception, 'cauſing the 3 neceſſary Apertures which were in the 'Intrenchment for paſſing in and out, and for keep- 'ing the Communication with *Bouchain* and *Marchi- 'ennes*, to be filled up. And perceiving that the main 'Force of the Enemy would try to penetrate at the 'Centre of the Intrenchment, he ſent Order to 'Count *Dhona*, in caſe the Enemy ſhould force it, to 'move that way with his Infantry, and attack them 'in Flank, and ſo to repulſe them: He did ſo accord- 'ingly, but that Motion had no Effect, becauſe the 'Enemy approaching the Intrenchment with great 'Swiftneſs, and in good Order, quite under the Muſ- 'quetry, attacked it vigorouſly at 1 in the Afternoon. 'The firſt Column of their Foot fell upon the Re- 'doubt in which the Regiment of *Welderen* was poſted, 'and on the Aperture on the Side of it which was 'filled up, and which was the High Road from *Mar- 'chiennes*, and the Paſſage for the Convoys. Our 'Men received them with a great Fire, and by Plat- 'toons; but the laſt of their Columns having puſhed 'the firſt to the Parapet of the Intrenchment, which 'on that Side was only of Stones and looſe Earth, the 'Ground being all Stony, it crumbled down and filled

'the

'the Ditch. The Enemy penetrated immediately into the Intrenchment, and repulsed our Men with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces; whereupon they abandoned the Intrenchment precipitately on all Sides, part flying towards the Bridge of Pontons, and part towards the Water-Mill.

'My Lord *Albemarle*, as well as all the other Generals, did all they possibly could to rally those of the Centre, the Left-Wing, where were Count *Dhona* and the Count of *Nassau Woudenberg*, being cut off by the Enemy, and separated from the other Troops; but all was to no purpose; which my Lord *Albemarle* observing, he endeavoured to lead some Regiments from the Right to the Village of *Denain*, to post them among the Houses, and in the Abbey, to stop the Enemy; but when he thought he was followed by them, he found himself almost alone among the Enemy. And while he was making a last Effort to rally the Remains of the Troops before the Bridge, he was taken Prisoner by the Enemy, and soon after carried to *Valenciennes*. Part of the Infantry cast themselves into the River, part were killed by the Enemy, 2080 were made Prisoners, and the scattered Remains to the Number of 4080 having saved themselves, returned afterwards to the great Army. Among those who were drowned, were Lieutenant-General Count *Dhona*, and Major-General Count *Nassau Woudenberg*, who are very much lamented. And among the Prisoners, Lieutenant General *Secquin*, the Major General *Prinie* of *Holstein*, *Dalberg*, and *Zobel*; the Collonels Count *de la Lippe*, *Tengnagel*, *Cuvanac*, *Spaen*, and *Greck*, the Lieutenant-Collonels *Donnely*, *Herbshausen*, *Heuske*, *Brakel*, *Munnick*, and *Els*; and the Majors *Winckel*, *Fabritz*, *Bulomo*, *Till*, and *Moors*; 44 Captains, 109 Lieutenants and Ensigns; as also 58 Horse of the Camp-Guard, besides 4 Aids-de-Camp, and the Commissary of the Artillery *Taurinus*.

'The Prince of *Savoy* had caused 14 Batallions to advance to the Bank of the *Schelde*, where they stood drawn up, ready to repass; but they could not do it in time, because the Bridge that was left (the other having some Days before been sent by express Order to the great Army) was embarassed by the Cavalry and the Baggage, and afterwards unluckily broke; the Bridge of Timber was not finished, so those Troops could serve only to favour the Retreat of the Remains of our Batallions, who crowded to the Bridge.

'The Enemy's Army consisted of 133 Batallions and 250 Squadrons.

NUMB. V.

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ABSTRACT *of a Book publiſh'd in* Holland, *without either the Author's or Printers Name, entituled,* Les Soupirs de *l'Europe*, à la veue du Projet de Paix contenu dans la Harangue de la Reine de la *Grande Bretagne* à ſon Parlement *le* 6-17. *Juin* 1712. *That is,* The Sighs of *Europe*, at the Proſpect of the Plan of Peace, contain'd in the Queen of *Great Britain*'s Speech to her Parliament, *June* 6. 1712. *by way of Letter from an* Hollander *to a Member of the Houſe of Commons of* Great Britain.

THE Anonymous Author of this Book, in the firſt Place, takes notice of the *Surprizing Change in the Poſture of Affairs*, inſomuch *That Foreigners now look for* Great Britain *in* Great Britain *itſelf, and can ſcarce believe they have found it*; Of the *private Negotiation enter'd upon the laſt Year with* France, *without the leaſt Privity or Participation of the Allies*; Of the *Extraordinary Method in which the Invitation to the Congreſs at* Utrecht *was made*; And of the *Congreſs being neglected and laid aſide by the* Britiſh *Court, as ſoon as form'd*; *and the former ſeparate and ſecret Methods of Negotiation reſumed*: So that *after four Months Expectation, the Allies were oblig'd to look for the Anſwer the Enemy was to make to their Demands in Her* Britannick *Majeſty's Speech to Her Parliament*. This leads him to examine what Her Majeſty declared therein, which he divides into *Fifteen Points or Articles*, but *gives his Thoughts only on Four* of them, *viz.* I. 'That the Duke of 'Anjou ſhall, for himſelf, and his Deſcendants, 'renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of 'France. II. That as to *Spain* and the *Indies*, the 'Succeſſion to thoſe Dominions, after the Duke 'of *Anjou* and his Children, is to deſcend to ſuch 'Princes as ſhall be agreed upon at the Treaty, 'for ever excluding the reſt of the Houſe of 'Bourbon. III. That *France* offers to make the 'Rhine the Barrier of the Empire; to yield *Briſac*, the Fort of *Kehl* and *Landau*; and to raze 'all the Fortifications, both on the other ſide of 'the *Rhine*, and in that River. And IV. That 'the *Spaniſh Low-Countries*, the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the 'Places belonging to *Spain* on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*,

'*cany*, may be yielded to the Emperor. And as 'to *Sicily*, tho' there remains no Diſpute concern- 'ing the Ceſſion of it by the Duke of *Anjou*, yet 'the Diſpoſition thereof is not determin'd.

Previous to the Examination of theſe Four Articles, the Author obſerves, *That the common and main Deſign in the preſent War, was to wreſt from the Hands of* France *not only the* Netherlands, *the Dutchy of* Milan, *and the Kingdom of* Naples, *but alſo* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies; *That the general Intereſt of* Europe *requires it, that Juſtice ſupports this Demand, and that the Safety of the Dominions of* Great Britain, *as well as of the* United-Provinces *depends upon it. That if the Deſign of Preſerving* Spain *and the* Weſt Indies *in the Houſe of* Auſtria, *were a new Project, never heard of before in* England, *the Partition now propoſed would appear leſs ſurprizing: But that every one knows, that ſince the Peace of* Breda, *or rather ſince* France *has declared her Pretenſions, the Preſervation of* Spain *and the* Weſt-Indies, *is become a* Fundamental Principle, *and Maxim of* Union *and* Common-Cauſe *among the Allies.* That *it was agreed by a ſeparate Article of the Triple Alliance,* 'That in caſe the moſt Chriſtian King ſhould 'perſiſt in his Reſolution to carry his Victorious 'Arms into the *Netherlands*, *England* and the 'United Provinces ſhould be obliged to ſide with 'Spain, and carry on the War till Things were 'reſtor'd to the ſame Condition they were in at 'the Time of the *Pyrenean* Treaty.

That the *Danger appearing greater and nearer at the Time of the Grand Alliance concluded on the* 12*th of* May 1689, *between the Emperor* Leopold, *and the States General, with the Acceſſion of the King of* England, *it was agreed*, 'That in Caſe the preſent King of 'Spain ſhould die without leaving lawful Iſſue, 'they would, with all their Forces, aſſiſt his Im- 'perial Majeſty and his Heirs, in obtaining and 'maintaining the Lawful Succeſſion to the Spaniſh 'Monarchy, &c. —— *That the* French *King having found Means to diſarm, and by the Peace of* Ryſwick *to divide the Allies, the latter were ſoon ſenſible of the Fault they had committed; and the Power of* France *appear'd ſo exorbitant, that they thought themſelves under a Neceſſity of conſenting to a Treaty of* PARTITION. *That, however, the Parliament of* England *did not approve that Treaty, being of Opinion, that the very ſame Motives upon which it was made,*

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ought rather to hinder the making of it; and that 'twas better to hazard all, than to consent to such Accession of Power to the Common Enemy. That upon this Foundation the Commons impeach'd of High Crimes and Misdemeanours the Four Lords, 'who had transacted those Treaties, so unjust in their own Nature, and so fatal in their Consequences to *England* and the Peace of *Europe*. That *if they who advised that* Partition, *when the* French *King was at the Height of his Power, deserv'd to be prosecuted for* High-Crimes and Misdemeanours, *what Judgment can now be made of those, who not only advise a* Partition, *but endeavour to impose on the Allies the fatal Necessity of submitting to it; when, by God's Blessing, the Allies are in so fair a way to wrest that whole Monarchy from the Enemy, that nothing but their Division can hinder their Success?* That tho' *the House of Lords shew'd more Moderation than the Commons, in the Prosecution of the Impeach'd Lords, yet they declared, in their Address to the King,* That 'no Peace could be safe and lasting, unless the 'entire Monarchy of *Spain* were restor'd to the 'House of *Austria*; and therefore desired his 'Majesty to enter into such an Alliance with the 'Emperor, as his Majesty should think convenient, pursuant to the Intent of the Treaty of '1689. That *upon this Principle the present War was begun, and with the same View constantly prosecuted.* ——— *That in the Conferences of the Year* 1709. *the Marquis* de Torcy *and the President* Rouillé, *offer'd themselves the Evacuation of* Spain; That *the same was afterwards agreed on and stipulated by the* 3d, 4th *and* 6th *of the famous Preliminary Articles sign'd at the* Hague *the* 28th *of* May 1709. That *when the most Christian King broke off that Negotiation, he did not complain of any Hardship in being obliged to acknowledge all Right to the Monarchy of* Spain *to be in the Person of King* Charles, *and not to send any Succours to the Duke of* Anjou, *but only of having no longer Time, than Two Months, allow'd him to recal his Grandson, and withdraw his Troops from* Spain ——— That *by the Answer which on the* 7th *of* November *following was deliver'd to Mr.* Petkum *the* French *King declared, That the greatest Difficulty consisted in the* XXXVIIth *Article, and therefore* 'in suppressing the Form of 'the said Articles, the King would preserve the 'Substance thereof.—That the *first Article of the*

Project of Peace offer'd by France *on the* 2d *of* January 1710. N. S. is, in that Respect, of the *same Nature and Tenor, with the* 3d, 4th and 6th Articles of the Preliminaries of the Year 1709, *viz.* 'An Authentick Promise, on the *French* King's 'Part, to acknowledge the Archduke *Charles* of 'Austria in the Quality of King of *Spain*, and, in 'general, of all the Territories depending on that 'Monarchy, as well in the Old as New World, &c. That *'twas upon this Foundation that the Conferences of* Gertruydenberg *were afterwards set on Foot, and tho' by an Artifice, against which the Allies were unguarded, the Ministers of* France *found the Secret of making the Proposal of some* Dismembring *hearken'd unto, yet they never durst to insinuate the leaving the Duke of* Anjou *in Possession of* Spain: *And they were dismist without departing in the least from the Principal and immutable Foundation of all the preceding Negotiations, viz.* The entire and absolute Restitution of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the House of *Austria*. That *the unsincere Way of Proceeding of the* French *was very much resented in* England, *particularly by the* QUEEN, *who in her Speech to her Parliament*, Novemb 15th 1709. *spoke her Thoughts of it in such a manner as sufficiently shew'd Her Indignation. That he is at a loss to know what may have embarrass'd our Affairs, rais'd the Spirits of our Enemies since that time, and what Reasons there may be for leaving* Spain *and the* West Indies *in the Hands of the Duke of* Anjou, *and depriving the Allies of the Fruits of so many Victories, unless it be some* PRIVATE INTEREST, *or some* LURKING DESIGN. Hereupon the Author proposes a *Political Problem, viz. Which of the two is the Rule the* Dutch *ought to go by, either the Opinion of the Queen and Her Parliaments from the Year* 1702 *to the Year* 1711, *or that which the Parliament has taken up since the Year* 1711, *and seem still to entertain?* Then asks *Whether the* Dutch *are to blame for having the same Thoughts which the Queen and her Parliament had for ten Years together; and for adhering to their Maxims with Constancy and Firmness? And desires the* British Commoner, *That if, at this time, he has any Reasons for the Parliament's changing the Opinion and Views they entertain'd so many Years, to communicate them to him*: With a Promise, That if *they prove to be in Common with* Great Britan *and all the Allies, the* Dutch *will readily acquiesce in them; but if they*

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be PRIVATE MOTIVES, *and inconsistent with the Common Interest, it cannot be taken amiss if the* Dutch *still endeavour to to perswade* Great Britain *to pursue Counsels more honourable and more consonant to their Engagements.*

After these general Observations the Author comes to the Examination of the Four Articles abovemention'd. As to the first, he says, 'That 'nothing is more certain than this Assertion in 'her Majesty's Speech, That the *Apprehension that* 'Spain *and the* West Indies *might be united to* 'France *was the Chief Inducement to begin this War.* 'That the bare Possibility of such an *Union*, cast 'all *Europe* into Fears, during the Negotiation of 'the Marriage of *Lewis* XIII. with the Infanta 'Mary *Anne*. That *Spain*, whose Interest it was 'more than of any other State, to hinder it, took 'the necessary Measures for that Purpose; for it 'was stipulated by the Contract of Marriage 'concluded at *Madrid* the 22d of *Aug.* 1612. 'That *all the Children and Descendants from the* 'same, *in what Degree soever, should for ever be ex-* 'cluded from all Right of Succession to the Crown of 'Spain, *or any of the States thereunto belonging.* —— 'That *the Infanta's Renunciation* follow'd Three 'Years after, and was signed at *Burgos* the 15th 'of *October* 1615. That in 1618 the same was 'enacted into a Law of the Kingdom in the *Cortes*, 'or States of *Castile*, which was publish'd at *Madrid* 'on the 3d of *June* 1618. That the same Pre-'cautions were taken at the Marriage of *Lewis* XIV 'with the Infanta *Maria Theresa*, Daughter to 'King *Philip* IV. the like Clauses of *Exclusion* and 'Renunciation being inserted in the Marriage Com-'pact sign'd in the Isle of *Pheasants*, *November* 'the 7th, 1659. That the same were confirm'd 'by the Treaty of Peace sign'd the same Day: 'Which Treaty, with the Contract of Marriage, 'was ratified at *Thoulouse* the 24th of the same 'Month. That the Infanta's particular and spe-'cial *Renunciation* follow'd on the 2d of *June* 1660. 'and was sworn in the most solemn manner, both 'by the Queen and (on the 6th of the some Month) 'King of *France*: After which the said Renunci-'ation was registred in the Parliament of *Paris*, 'in the Court of Aids, and in the Chamber of 'Accompts. That notwithstanding these Pre-'cautions, the most Sacred and Binding that Men

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‘ can deviſe, the King of *France* declared in the
‘ Year 1666, That *he look'd upon the* RENUNCI-
‘ ATION *as an* ACT OF NO FORCE; took
‘ up Arms in 1667. for the Maintenance of the
‘ Rights which he pretended were devolv'd
‘ to the Queen his Conſort; and, at laſt, ſeiz'd
‘ the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy of *Spain* after the
‘ Death of King *Charles* II. That as former Ex-
‘ amples, and the late Negotiations ſufficiently
‘ evince how difficult it is to find effectual Means
‘ to reſtrain the violent Deſire the *French* have to
‘ unite the Crown of *Spain* to their own. How,
‘ *(ſays the Auther)* comes it to paſs, That the *Duke*
‘ *of* Anjou's *Renunciation to the Crown of* France, is
‘ now propos'd as a ſolid Expedient *whereby* France
‘ *and* Spain *will be more effectually divided than ever?*
‘ What Reaſon can induce any one to believe, that
‘ *this Renunciation* ſhall be better obſerv'd than all
‘ the former. He adds, That we are told, in the
‘ Queen's Speech, that the *Two Kingdoms* (of *France*
‘ and *Spain*) *as well as all the other Powers engaged in*
‘ *the preſent War, ſhall be* Guarantees *to the ſame*; but
‘ that *France* and *Spain* can give no other *Guaranty*
‘ than either Regiſtring the Duke of *Anjou*'s Re-
‘ nunciation, or his ſwearing and enacting it into
‘ a Law in the *Cortes:* Both which have already
‘ proved ineffectual; ſince we are now actually
‘ in War, becauſe *France* would ſhew no Regard to
‘ former Renunciations. That 'tis not to be imagin'd,
‘ either that in Caſe the Crown of *France* ſhould
‘ devolve to the Duke of *Anjou*, the *French* would
‘ take up Arms againſt him, to prevent his An-
‘ nexing the Crown of *Spain* to that of *France*; or
‘ that the *Spaniards* ſhould ſhake off their habitual
‘ Indolence, and make War againſt their King,
‘ merely to hinder him from becoming alſo King
‘ of *France?* That if it be alledg'd, that the ſame
‘ ſhall be made a Condition *ſine qua non*, in the
‘ enſuing Treaty of Peace, and that the Duke of
‘ *Anjou* ſhall be oblig'd to make choice of either
‘ of the Two Crowns, to what purpoſe then this
‘ *New Renunciation*, ſince King *Charles* the II's
‘ Will and Teſtament, which is the only Title he
‘ claims by, contains the ſame Condition, and
‘ obliges him to make the ſame Choice? That
‘ therefore 'twould be ſufficient to confirm that
‘ Will by the Treaty, and, if need be, to corro-
‘ borate the ſame by private Deeds of the moſt
‘ Chriſtian

'Chriſtian King and the Duke of *Anjou*, either jointly or ſeparately: Which would be more ſpecious and plauſible than in *Renunciation*, a Decoy that every Body ſees through. That the Queen, it ſeems, has been given to underſtand, that in *France* the Perſons to whom that *Succeſſion is to belong*, *will* be *ready* and *powerful enough*, to vindicate their own Right. —— As for *ready*, 'tis granted: But as for *powerful enough* it may be Matter of Doubt, ſince they have neither Dominions, Subjects, Soldiers, nor Money to raiſe Armies, in which Things the Power of Princes conſiſts. That ſome Miniſters have beforehand anſwer'd this Objection by ſaying That *tho' they be not powerful, yet they are belov'd, and in great Credit and Eſteem*; and above all they cry *up the great Valour* of the Duke of *Orleans*, his numerous Friends, and his firm Reſolution to maintain his Right, if the Caſe happen: But that a Man muſt be an abſolute Stranger to *France* to believe, that when the Succeſſion to the Crown comes to be in qu ſtion, the Duke of *Orleans*, then only Nephew to the late deceaſed King, may be ſupported by any conſiderable Party, againſt a Prince, Grandſon, or Great Grandſon, to the ſaid King; and that the *French* Nation will, in his Favour, be diſpo 'd to prefer in him the *Collateral* before the *direct Line*. That therefore thoſe Perſons would be oblig'd to have Recourſe to the *Powers engaged in the preſent War*, and to ſue to them for ſupport: So that the Allies ſhould become Guarantees to thoſe who ought to be theirs. —— That a moderate Inſight into the Conſtitution of *France* may inform any one, how little it favours the *Renunciation* of the Males. That the Civilian † *Aubery*, famous for his Writings *on the Rights of the Crown of* † *Book* 1. France, carries things ſo far as to aſſert, That *Chap.* 2. *neither can a King validly renounce the Crown, nor his Subjects exclude him from it, upon any account whatever*: Which he proves by the Examples of *Lewis* the *Debonair*, and *Francis* I. King of *France*. That by an Argument *à Fortiori*, if by the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, a King of *France* cannot renounce the Crown for himſelf, much leſs can he do it for his Sons or Grandſons, that are living and Under-Age. That this laſt Poſition is ſo generally and unanimouſly acknow-

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'ledg'd in *France*, that every Body looks upon the 'Crown as a perpetual Truſt, which is entail'd 'and tranſmitted from Eldeſt Son to Eldeſt Son 'by Repreſentation; nor can the Acts or Con-'tracts of the one ever prejudice or foreclose the 'Right of the other. That this appears from '*Aubery*'s Aſſertions in the Book before quoted, 'and yet more expreſly from the long Manifeſto 'publiſh'd in the Year 1667. by the *French* King's 'Command, with the Title of *a Treatiſe concern-'ing the Rights of the moſt Chriſtian Queen*; where-'in it is further aſſerted, that in the caſe of Re-'nunciations an OATH is INVALID, and NO 'WAYS OBLIGATORY.——That Things 'being thus, 'tis Matter of Wonder, how the 'Miniſters of *France* had the Aſſurance to propoſe 'to the Queen of *Great Britain*, the Duke of *An-'jou*'s *Renunciation* as an *effectual Means to prevent 'the UNION of* France *and* Spain; and how ſo 'Clear-ſighted a Princeſs could think it ſo; and, 'on the contrary, not perceive, that *inſtead of 'preventing that Union*, it will rather *encreaſe the 'Danger of it*, by ſecuring the Crown of *Spain* to 'a Prince who is next Heir but one to the Crown 'of *France*. That if the Fear of this *Union* was 'a ſufficient Reaſon for the Allies to take up Arms, 'at a time when the Duke and Dutcheſs of *Bur-'gundy* were alive, young and healthy, and ſeem'd 'to promiſe a numerous Iſſue to *France*, What 'Counſels ought the Confederates to purſue now, 'when that Fear being abundantly juſtify'd, by 'the DEATH of THREE DAUPHINS, in leſs 'than one Year, we ſee nothing between the Duke 'of *Anjou* and the Crown of *France*, but a Child 'Two Years old, of ſo *tender a Conſtitution*, ſo 'weak and ſo ſickly that the *French* themſelves 'deſpair of ever ſeeing him reach a marriageable 'Age.——That ſuppoſing the Duke of *An-'jou* ſhould more religiouſly obſerve his own, than 'he has done his Grand-Mother's *Renunciation*, is 'it to be ſuppos'd that the Two Princes his Sons 'will do the ſame; it being inconteſtably true, 'that they have actually an *inherent Right*, by 'Birth, to the Crown of *France*, which his *Re-'nunciation* can neither prejudice nor barr? That 'one may ask the *French* Miniſters, what they 'think themſelves of this *Renunciation*? And whe-'ther they look upon it as *valid* or *invalid*? That

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'if they answer *valid*, then the Allies look upon it 'as *useless*, that of Queen *Maria Theresa* doing 'their Business, since from thence it follows that 'the Monarchy of *Spain* ought to be restor'd to 'the House of *Austria*. That if they own it to 'be *invalid*, how have they the Assurance to offer 'it as *valid*? Is this way of Proceeding consonant 'to *Good Faith*? Can this be said to *promise* with a 'firm Resolution to *perform*? —— As to the *Ob-* 'jection, That the Duke of *Anjou*, by his constant 'Settlement in *Spain*, and the Princes his Sons, 'by being born out of the Kingdom, would be 'Aliens, and as such incapable of succeeding to 'the Crown of *France*. It is answer'd, *First*, 'That the Right of *Escheat*, or of Succession to 'the Estate of an *Alien*, is *odious*, *new*, and intro- 'duc'd into *France*, not above 200 years ago, on- 'ly to enrich the King's Treasury. 2*dly*, That 'whatever that Right be, it does not appear, that 'it can exclude them from the Crown, to whom 'it devolves by Proximity of Blood; nor is there 'any Instance of any lawful Successor to the Crown 'being excluded on that Score; whereas there is 'the Example of King *Henry* IV. who being an 'Alien came to the Crown of *France*, without 'being naturaliz'd. 4*thly*, That supposing the 'Case to be doubtful, the most Christian King's 'Letters Patent dated *December* 1700, and regi- 'stred in Parliament *February* 1. 1701. *N. S.* have 'either *restor'd* or *preserv'd* to the Duke of *Anjou* 'the same Right of Succession to the Crown of 'France, which belong'd to him before he went 'into *Spain*; whereby his Sons are actually in Pos- 'session of the same Right, as effectually as if they 'were born, and resident in the Kingdom of 'France.

As to the second *Article* of the Queen's Speech, importing, That *as to* Spain *and the* Indies, *the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of* Anjou *and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of* Bourbon: The Author of the *Sight* owns 'it appears to him that the Principal View 'of those who drew it, was thereby to procure 'the Repose and Safety of *Europe*; but that it has 'rais'd in him a *Scruple* which he proposes by way 'of Problem, *viz.* If it be thought, or believ'd, 'that the offer'd Renunciation being made by a

'Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon* can at preſent, 'without any Danger for the Liberty of *Europe*, 'fill the Throne of *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, and 'that thereby *France* and *Spain will be more effectually divided than ever*; of what Uſe can the Precaution be, which is intended by this Article, to 'exclude for ever, for the future, the reſt of that 'Houſe? *Et contra*, if it be true, (as before was made appear) that *Spain* can never devolve to 'any Prince of the Houſe of *Bourbon*, without 'endangering the Liberty of *Europe*, notwithſtanding any Renunciation whatſoever, Why is '*Spain* now given to a Prince of that Houſe, who, 'next the Dauphin, is preſumptive Heir to the 'Crown of *France*? He adds, That the not mentioning in the Queen's Speech the Succeſſor to 'the Crown of *Spain*, upon Failure of the Duke 'of *Anjou*'s Line, was not altogether without 'Deſign; ſince it may flatter the Ambition of more 'than one Prince among the Allies, and, at the 'ſame time, create and foment Diviſions between 'them; but that 'twould be injurious to their 'Wiſdom to think, that they can be affected by ſo 'diſtant Hopes, the Effect of which would entirely depend on the *Will*, *Diſintereſtedneſs*, and '*Bona Fide* of *France*.

As to the *Third Article*, concerning the *Barrier of the Empire*, the Author of the *Sighs*, ſays, that the ſame 'Being expreſs'd in other Terms, imports, 'That *Strasburgh*, *Hunningen*, *New Briſac*, the '*Imperial Towns*, *and all that* France *has uſurp'd in* 'Alſace, *muſt be left to that Crown*; contrary to 'the Peace of *Munſter*, revived and laid down as 'a Foundation, in the 3d Article of the Peace of '*Ryſwick*: That is, *France* muſt remain poſſeſs'd 'of the True Barrier of the Empire; in order to 'enable Her, *Firſt*, to ſhut up the Duke of *Lorrain* within his Territories, as it were in a Priſon. 2*dly*, To keep the Electorates of the *Rhine* 'in perpetual Awe and Dependance. 3*dly*, To 'penetrate, whenever She ſhall think fit, into the 'Heart of *Germany*: *Strasburgh*, on the one ſide, 'opening a direct Road to *Spires*, *Worms*, *Mentz*, 'and ſo into the Dutchy of *Berg*, and Biſhoprick 'of *Munſter*; and leading, on the other ſide, directly into the Country of *Baden*, the Country 'of *Wirtembergh*, *Suabia* and *Bavaria*, as far as the '*Danube*, by the Favour of which River 'tis eaſy

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‘ to reach *Vienna*. That what happen'd in the War of Thirty Years, and in the Years, 1688, ‘ 1689, 1703 and 1704, are ſufficient Vouchers ‘ for the Truth of theſe Aſſertions. That it is but ‘ too true, that there are People in *England* altogether unconcern'd as to the Affairs of *Germany*; ‘ but that 'tis no leſs true, that Her *Britannick* ‘ Majeſty is under ſuch Engagements as will not ‘ ſuffer her to look upon them with Indifference. ‘ That, in particular, by the 8th and 9th Articles ‘ of the Aſſociation of *Nordlingen* concluded the ‘ 22d of *March* 1702. and accepted and ratified by ‘ Her *Britannick* Majeſty on the 26th of *June*, in ‘ the ſame Year, it is ſtipulated. *That all Means ſhall be uſed to reſtore the Upper Circles of the Empire to their former States, Rights and Priviledges, that it ſhall not be lawful to enter into any* Separate Treaties, *or to conclude a Peace before the Reſtitution of the Premiſſes be firſt obtain'd, and the Safety of the ſaid Aſſociated Circles better provided for than hitherto.* That the Queen promiſed upon Her Royal Word *religiouſly and inviolably* to obſerve theſe Engagements; which deſerve the more ſerious Regard, ‘ in that the Aſſociated Circles, eſpecially thoſe of ‘ *Suabia* and *Bavaria*, and the Brave Duke of ‘ *Wirtemberg*, have born, on that ſide, the heavieſt Burden of the War; and have always generouſly ſtood in the Gap, in order to ſtop the ‘ Enemy's Enterprizes: So that the Allies cannot, without Ingratitude, forget their Concerns ‘ in a Treaty of Peace, who have ſo well deſerv'd ‘ of the Common Cauſe during the War. That beſides the Security of the *United Provinces* is interwoven with that of the Empire; and as to ‘ *Great Britain*, ſhe is almoſt as much concern'd as ‘ *Holland* in that Security, tho' not ſo directly: ‘ For Her *Repoſe* depending on that of *Europe*, it is impoſſible *Europe* ſhould enjoy Peace, if *France* ‘ ſhould Domineer and commit Hoſtilities in ‘ *Germany*.

As to the *Fourth Article* of the Queen's Speech, relating to the *Emperor's Share of the* Spaniſh *Monarchy*, and the Reſerve about *Sicily*, the Author of the *Sighs of Europe* puts theſe Queſtions: Firſt, *Whether the Emperor cannot with Juſtice claim more?* Secondly, *Whether the Queen of* Great Britain's *Engagements with her Allies go no further?* And thirdly, *Whether the Intereſt of the Common*

Cauſe is thereby effectually ſecured? He adds, 'That 'the firſt Queſtion is eaſy to be reſolved: So ma- 'ny Writings having already demonſtrated the 'Emperor's Title to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, 'that no Man who is not an abſolute Stranger to 'the Affairs of *Europe*, can call it in queſtion. That 'however, he has drawn up a *Genealogical Table*, 'or Pedigree, of all the Perſons that deſcend 'from *Philip* II. and who, on that Account, can, 'or many claim that Succeſſion, with the lawful 'and neceſſary Excluſion of all the Princeſſes that 'have renounc'd, which clearly eſtabliſhes his Im- 'perial Majeſty's Right to the whole Monarchy of 'Spain. — After this he examines the *Exceptions* 'and *Reaſons* of *Reſtitution*, by which the *French* 'endeavour to invalidate thoſe *Renunciations*, which Exceptions he reduces to Five, *viz.* Firſt, *That the Infanta* Maria Thereſa *was a Minor, or, Under Age, when ſhe renounc'd.* 2dly, *That ſhe was aggriev'd in her Renunciation.* 3dly, *That one cannot renounce a Crown.* 4thly, *That tho' the Renunciation bound the* Infanta *it did not, however, bind her Iſſue.* And 5thly, *That the Will and Teſtament of* Charles *II. has decided the Queſtion, by calling the Duke of* Anjou *to the Crown.* The firſt Exception is proved to be a downright Falſity, from the very Terms of the *Renunciation*, wherein the *Infanta* ſays, *She is Major, being Twenty Years of Age.* To clear the *ſecond Exception*, the Author of the *Sighs* obſerves, that 'the Infanta *Maria Thereſa* made Two different 'Renunciations by Two different Deeds. That 'by one of theſe ſhe renounces her Paternal and 'Maternal Eſtate, for the Portion or Dowry of '500,000 Crowns of Gold; and by the other ſhe 'renounc'd the Crown of *Spain*, and all the King- 'doms and Dominions thereunto belonging; upon 'the Proſpect of her Marriage That in neither 'of thoſe diſtinct *Renunciations* there was no Wrong 'done to the Infanta: That the Sum of 500,000 'Crowns of the Son was only a Conſideration for 'her Share of the Domeſtick and Paternal Eſtate, 'which might devolve to her by Inheritance, in- 'dependantly from the Right to the Crown, with 'which ſhe declared her ſelf fully ſatisfied; and if 'there remain'd any Matter of Diſpute about it, 'the ſame was determin'd to the entire Satisfaction 'of the moſt Chriſtian King, by the Treaty of '*Aix la Chapelle*, which left him in Poſſeſſion of

'many

‘ many fine Countries. That the *Renunciation* of the *Crown* was a Contract purely *free*, in which ‘ Case no valuable Conſideration or Compenſation ‘ is required or expected; and that the Common ‘ Good, Glory and Advantage of the Two Kingdoms, the Private Intereſt of both Families, and ‘ above all the Publick Good of all Chriſtendom, ‘ were the noble Motives that induc'd the Infanta ‘ to make this *Renunciation*, as is fully expreſs'd in ‘ the Deed it ſelf. That even ſuppoſing the Renunciation to be *permutative* and not *abſolute* and ‘ *free*, there would be no *Grievance* or *Wrong* done by it, either to the *Infanta*, or her Deſcendants: ‘ The Crown of *France*, which ſhe thereby gain'd, ‘ not being Inferior, either in Dignity or Power, ‘ to that of *Spain* which ſhe renounc'd. Not to ‘ mention that the Hopes ſhe might have of coming to the Crown of *Spain* were very remote and ‘ uncertain; the King her Father having a Son ‘ alive, Preſumptive Heir to the Crown, and being then of an Age able to get more; and the ‘ Event has ſhewn that the Crown would never have devolv'd to Her, ſince her Brother K. *Charles* II. ‘ as infirm as he was, out-liv'd her many Years.

——As to the *Third Exception*, That *one cannot renounce a Crown*, the Author acknowledges, and proves it by the Authority of the Civilian *Aubery*, that the ſame is the Senſe of the *French* Nation: ‘ But that *Grotius* * maintains the contrary; and ‘ that his Opinion is ſufficiently juſtify'd by the ‘ *Renunciations* of the Emperor *Charles* V. Of Don ‘ *James* Eldeſt Son of *James* II. King of *Aragon*; ‘ of *Alphonſo de la Cerda* Eldeſt Son of *Ferdinard*; ‘ of *Berengaria* Daughter to *Alphonſo* IXth King ‘ of *Caſtile*; and of *Anne* of *Auſtria*, Daughter of ‘ *Philip* III. King of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; ‘ which laſt alone may ſtop the Mouths of all *French* Men in this Matter. For, if, as they pretend, it ‘ was *null*, Why did they ſay nothing of it during ‘ the Fifty years that Princeſs liv'd? And if ſince ‘ that time they were apprized that an Infanta of ‘ *Spain* has no Power to renounce, Why did they ‘ court and treat a Marriage of their King with the Princeſs *Maria Thereſa*, upon the Foot of a ‘ *Renunciation*? That all that can be further alledg'd in this Matter is, Whether in the Caſe ‘ of *Renunciations* the Conſent of the Kingdom or State is neceſſary or no? That the Affirmative

* *De Jure Belli et Pacis* Lib. 2. Cap. 7.

may

'may be maintain'd; but be that as it will, That 'the Law of *Caſtile* of the Year 1618. and the *Py-* 'renean Treaty of the Year 1659. contain not on- 'ly the *Conſent*, but alſo the *Poſitive Will* of the 'State, ſo that this *Exception* cannot any way affect 'the Infanta's *Renunciation*. As to the *Fourth, viz. That tho' the Renunciation bound the Infanta, it did not, however, bind her Iſſue*: The Author of the *Sighs* maintains on the contrary, 'That the Infanta ha- 'ving by her *Renunciation* diveſted her ſelf of all 'the Right of Succeſſion, which belong'd to her 'before, ſhe could not tranſmit that Right to the 'Iſſue ſhe had ſince; and conſequently that the 'ſaid Right neither could nor can belong to them. Upon this Occaſion he examines the Queſtion, 'Whether the Children of the Kings of *Spain* 'ſucceed to the Crown by Right of *Inheritance*, 'or by Right of *Blood*; by *Repreſentation*, or by '*Vocation*? After a long Diſcuſſion of the Opini- ons of *Grotius* and other Civilians, he affirms, that '*the being the next in Blood to the deceas'd King is* 'not ſufficient to come to the Crown of Spain; For the 'Law requires beſides, that the neareſt be *duely* 'qualify'd; as for Example, that he be born in 'lawful Matrimony; and that he be a *Roman Ca-* 'tholick. That the Law does not ſpecify the other 'Caſes of *Excluſion*; but what Caſe can be thought 'of, or ſuppos'd more plain, and leſs controverti- 'ble than an *Excluſion*, conſented to, free and en- 'acted into a Law? That if the Succeſſion to the 'Crown of *Spain* be *Jure Vocationis*, the Princes of *France* are formally and expreſly excluded; but 'that the Arguments before alledg'd are no leſs 'forcible, if applied to the Hypotheſis of the '*Right by Inheritance*. For the Dauphin and his 'Deſcendants can only claim the Crown by *repre-* 'ſenting his Mother, and coming into her Place; 'in which Caſe they find no *Right*, becauſe ſhe had 'renounc'd; and by Repreſenting her they repre- 'ſent a Perſon that has *no Right*; unleſs one ſhould 'ſay that ſhe tranſmitted her Right before ſhe made 'the *Renunciation*, from whence it would follow, that 'they had a *Right* before they had a *Being*, which 'implies Contradiction. As to the *Fifth Objection*, 'viz. *That King* Charles II's *Will has decided the* '*Queſtion, by calling the Duke of* Anjou *to the Crown*: 'It is anſwer'd, That it ought to be underſtood in 'one of theſe two Senſes; either that the Kings of

'*Spain*

'*Spain* can diſpoſe of the Crown by Will, to the 'Prejudice of thoſe who are call'd to it by Law; 'or that in Caſe of a Competition, they may judge 'between the Pretenders, and adjudge the Crown 'to whom they pleaſe: But that both theſe Pro-'poſitions are equally erroneous. That 'tis eaſy 'to confute the *French* by their own Civilians: and to this Purpoſe the Author of the *Sighs* quotes a remarkable Paſſage in the *Manifeſto* publiſh'd in 1667. by Command of the King of *France*, aſ-ſerting, *That when* Ferdinand *King of* Caſtile *and* Leon *went about to divide the Kingdom between his Children, and when King* Ferdinand *the Catho-lick, would, by Will, have committed the Government of the Kingdoms of* Caſtile *and* Arragon *to Don* Ferdinand *his Grandſon, to the Prejudice of* Charles *his Eldeſt Son, the Fundamental Laws of the State did not permit them to alter the Order of the Royal Succeſſion.* Hereupon the Author of the *Sighs* breaks out into this Expoſtulation: 'Is it poſſi-'ble, *ſays he*, that the ſame King who caus'd theſe 'Things to be written and publiſh d in 1667, in-'vaded in 1700 the whole *Spaniſh* Monarchy, with-'out any other Title than a Will? Fly to the 'thickeſt of the Wood, Thou wild Satyr, who 'couldſt be offended at the Sight of a Mouth that 'blow'd Hot and Cold for different Ends! Here 'thou might'ſt ſee the ſame Court, the ſame Peo-'ple, the ſame Doctors maintain *Contraries*, argue *Pro* and *Con*, aſſert the *Affirmative* and the *Nega-tive*, in the ſame Cauſe. *He adds*, That the 'Conduct of the *French*, in the Buſineſs of the 'Succeſſion, for theſe Fifty Years paſt, cannot be 'otherwiſe accounted for, than by the violent 'Paſſion of enlarging their Dominions that poſſeſ-'ſes them, and to which they Sacrifice all other 'Conſiderations. ——— That in the Year 1660 'they acknowledge the Validity of *Renunciations*, 'and concur in that of the Infanta *Maria Thereſa*, 'their King ſolemnly confirming and ſwearing to 'it. That in 1667 they reject and deteſt it; call it 'a *Monſtrous Contract*, a Violation of the Right of '*Nature*, of the *Blood*, and of the Crown; and 'take up Arms to cancel and annul it. That in '1700 they recur to *Renunciations*; and the Dau-'phin and the Duke of *Burgundy* make two ſolemn 'ones, not only for themſelves, but alſo for all their 'Deſcendants for ever. That at preſent they hold

'*Pro*

'*Pro* and *Con*, and embrace at once the oppoſite
'Extreams: That of *Nine Renunciations* * which
're found in the Royal Family, they reject two,
'(*a*) admit Four (*b*), hold two indifferent, are ſi-
'lent as to one (*c*), and now they offer a *Tenth* (*d*).
'That in the Year 1697 they declare themſelves
'againſt the Will of *Philip* IV. and prove, both by
'Arguments and Authorities, that a King cannot
'diſpoſe of the Crown. That in 1700 they main-
'tain the contrary; accept the Will of *Charles* II.
'and from it aſſume a Title to ſet the Duke of
'*Anjou* on the Throne. That in 1701 and 1703
'they regard that Will no more as a Law; that
'they laugh at the Diſpoſitions they find in it in
'favour of the Queen *Dowager*; and the Duke of
'*Anjou* corrects the Article by which he was call'd
'to the Crown, and ſubſtitutes the Houſe of *Or-*
'*leans* to the Duke of *Berry*, preferably both to
'the Archduke, who was call'd to it in the third
'Degree, and to the Duke of *Savoy*, who was to
'enjoy it in the Fourth. That in 1667 they aſ-
'ſerted in their Writings the INDIVISIBILITY
'of the *Monarchy*; but in 1698 and 1699 they a-
'bandon'd that Notion, and in Oppoſition to it,
'made Two Treaties of PARTITION. That in
'1700 they broke theſe Two Treaties, and re-
'ſuming the Syſtem of *Indiviſibility*, declared they
'would not yield a WIND-MILL; and now again
'they recur to the PARTITION; and are for
'keeping *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, and yielding
'the reſt to the Emperor. That we have ſeen
'the *French* ſet up for Aſſertors of the *Immutabili-*
'*ty* of the Order of Succeſſion, and pretend, at
'the ſame time, that the Crown of *Spain* ought
'to be united to that of *France*, in caſe King
'*Charles* II. died without Iſſue, which would have
'excluded the Females for ever, contrary to the
'Conſtitution of *Spain*. That they have main-
'tain'd the *Inalienability* and *Indiviſibility*, at the
'ſame time that they claim'd all the Provinces of
'the

* Viz. (*a*) *Thoſe of* Anne *Mother to* Lewis XIV. *and of* Maria Thereſa *his Conſort.* (*b*) *Thoſe of* Lewis *Dauphin*; *of* Lewis *Duke of* Burgundy; *of* Mary Adelaide *Dutcheſs of* Burgundy; *of* Mary Louiſa *Dutcheſs of* Anjou. (*c*) *Thoſe of the Emperors* Leopold *and* Joſeph. (*d*) *That of* Maria Anthonietta *Electreſs of* Bavaria. (*e*) *That of the Duke of* Anjou *to the Crown of* France.

‘ the *Netherlands* by Right of Devolution; and
‘ now they actually pretend that the Infanta *Maria*
‘ *Thereſa* could not renounce for Her Children to
‘ come, but that the Duke of *Burgundy* could:
‘ But there are no ſuch *Variations* and *Contradicti-*
‘ *ons* in the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who, in this Affair,
‘ have the Advantage, that it has ever been their
‘ Intereſt cloſely to ſtick to Juſtice, and to make it
‘ their Bulwark againſt the Attacks of their Ene-
‘ mies.——That the Inferences that may have
‘ been drawn from the Will and Teſtament of
‘ *Philip* IV. in their Favour, are no Exception of
‘ this Aſſertion: Since they had, on their Side,
‘ the *Fundamental Laws*, and the *Renunciations* to
‘ two Infantas; But as in Matters of Right and
‘ Law, a Man is allow'd to ſupport his Aſſertions
‘ by Authorities drawn from the Civilians and
‘ Lawyers, ſo thoſe who maintain the *Auſtrian*
‘ Cauſe may bring in the Opinion of a Prince
‘ who was King of the Monarchy now in Contro-
‘ verſy, and common Father of the Competitors;
‘ and who in that double Capacity declared his
‘ laſt Will to his People and to his Children.
‘ That the laſt Will and Teſtament of the King
‘ of *Spain*, is a Deed of great Weight and Conſi-
‘ deration, but is *no Law* in the State, neither was
‘ it publiſh'd, promulgated as ſuch, or made uſe
‘ of in Courts of Judicature. That the Kings of
‘ *Spain* do not enjoy the Kingdom *ex Dominio*,
‘ and conſequently cannot ſell, give away, or a-
‘ lienate their Subjects, like a Flock of Sheep.
‘ That though their Royal Power be very Exten-
‘ ſive, yet is it not Deſpotick or Arbitrary; and
‘ though they have the ſole Prerogative to make
‘ Laws, yet this very Prerogative admits of ſome
‘ Limitation. That there are in *Spain Three ſorts*
‘ *of Laws*, *viz.* 1. The *Ancient* and *Fundamental*
‘ *Laws*; 2. The *Laws* that are not ancient, but
‘ which have been enacted in the *Cortes*; and 3. The
‘ *Laws* and *Ordinances* that have been made by the
‘ Kings out of the *Cortes*, and by Advice of, at
‘ leaſt, the two Thirds of his Privy-Council.——
‘ That the Laws of the firſt and ſecond ſort are
‘ equally ſworn to by the Kings at their Acceſſion
‘ to the Crown; and thereby become between
‘ them and their Subjects a *Contract*, which mu-
‘ tually binds them in the ſtricteſt Obligation; and
‘ the ſaid Laws being entirely like *Acts of Parlia-*

'ment in *England*, cannot either be *explain'd* or 'repeal'd without the Conſent of the CORTES, 'who concurr'd in making the ſame. But that 'as to the third ſort of Laws, which are made by 'the King in Council for the Execution of the 'Principal Laws, the King alone, aſſiſted by his 'Council, has, indeed, Power either to interpret 'or revoke them. That in *Spain* there is no Law 'whereby the King is conſtituted or declared a 'Competent Judge of the Right of ſucceeding to 'the Crown. That there is one indeed, which 'authorizes the King reigning to nominate Guar-'dians to his Succeſſor, in caſe of a Minority; 'but ſays nothing of the King having Power to 'bequeath or diſpoſe of the Crown by Will, or to 'judge of Differences that may ariſe between thoſe 'that claim a Title to it: Which Silence of the Law 'in this Matter, ought to be taken as a formal '*Negative*.——That, if during ſuch a Controver-'ſy, the King dies without having aſſembled the 'States of the Kingdom, and the ſame remains 'undecided in ſuch a Caſe the whole Right of 'Judging is devolv'd to the People duly aſſem-'bled in the *Cortes*; which he proves by the *Law* '3 *Tit.* 15 of the 2d *Part* of the Laws call'd *Siete* '*Partidas*. That, however, this is not our pre-'ſent Caſe, the Controverſy about the Succeſſion 'between the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *France* having 'in the moſt formal, ſolemn and expreſs manner, 'been decided by the Law of *Excluſion*, made in 'the general Aſſembly of the Kingdom; and re-'peated and inſerted in the *Renunciation* of the 'Infanta *Maria Thereſa*, at the Time of whoſe 'Marriage there were ſtronger Reaſons of *Ex-'cluſion*, if we conſider what a Bloody War *France* 'had made againſt *Spain* ſince the Year 1633; and 'the important Conqueſts ſhe retain'd by the 'Peace of *Munſter*.

'As to the *ſecond Queſtion, viz. Whether the Queen of* Great Britain's *Engagements go no fur-ther?* The Author of the *Sighs* quotes, in the firſt Place, 'The Treaty of Alliance between the 'Emperor, the King of *Great Britain* and the 'States General, the VIIIth Article of which 'imports, That *the War being once begun, it ſhall 'not be lawful for any of the Allies to treat of Peace 'with the Enemy, unleſs it be jointly and with the 'Participation and Advice of the other Parties; nor*

ſhall

'*ſhall the ſaid Peace be concluded till a* JUST *and* 'REASONABLE SATISFACTION *has been* 'obtained *for the Emperor.* He adds, That in the 'Treaties made in the Years 1703 and 1704 with 'the King of *Portugal* and Duke of *Savoy*, the 'Reſtitution of the Monarchy of *Spain* to the 'Houſe of *Auſtria* is laid down as a Foundation; 'and that in the Treaty with *Savoy* it is declared, 'in particular, That the Queen of *Great Britain* 'and the States General, look upon that Reſti-'tution *as their own Concern.* That though this 'Reſtitution be not expreſly mention'd in the '*Specifick* Demands, either of her *Britannick* Ma-'jeſty, or of their High Mightineſſes, deliver'd 'at *Utrecht* the 5th of *March* 1712 N. S. yet they 'are comprehended therein by means of the '*Clauſe of Reciprocal Support*, or GENERAL 'CLAIM; the *Britiſh* and *Dutch* Plenipotentia-'ries having declared in full Congreſs, upon the 'Repreſentation of the Imperial Miniſters, *That* 'they underſtood and meant it ſo. That *the Articles* 'Preliminary of the Year 1709. ſigned by the Mi-'niſters of the Three Powers, are, if not an Ob-'ligatory Treaty, at leaſt an Authentick Deed 'of their Common Senſe and Reſolution, with 'reſpect to a future Peace: And that by the ſaid 'Articles *Charles* III. is to be acknowledg'd in the 'Quality of King of the *whole Monarchy of Spain*, 'except what is to be given to the Crown of '*Portugal* and Duke of *Savoy*. But that notwithſtand-'ing all theſe *formal*, *expreſs* and *repeated* Engage-'ments, the Scheme contain'd in Her *Britannick* 'Majeſty's Speech, runs altogether upon a *Par-'tition*; whereby *Spain* and the *Indies* are left to 'the Duke of *Anjou*; and only the *Low-Countries*, 'the Kingdoms of *Naples* and *Sardinia*, the Dutchy 'of *Milan*, &c. are to be allotted to the Emperor. 'Now, *adds he*, in what ſenſe muſt we under-'ſtand theſe Words of the ſame Speech: *I have* 'not omitted any Thing which might procure to all our 'Allies, what is due to them by Treaties? Is not 'the WHOLE more than A PART? Is the 'Procuring ONE HALF the ſame with Procu-'ring an INTIRE RESTITUTION?

As to the *third* and laſt *Queſtion*, *viz. Whether by the Scheme* contain'd in the Queen's Speech, *the Intereſt of the Common Cauſe is effectually ſecur'd?* The Author of the *Sighs* obſerves, 'That it na-'turally

turally follows the preceding, becauſe in the ſame Place where her Majeſty is pleas'd to ſay, *She has not omitted any Thing to procure to Her Allies what is due to them by Treaties*, She adds, *And what is neceſſary for their Security.* That he ſhall not loſe Time in proving, that the Intereſt and Security of the Allies can no where be found but in a *Perfect Ballance of Power*, between the two Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bourbon*, becauſe every Body ſeems to agree in it. That the Queſtion therefore at this time is not *Whether that Ballance is to be reſtor'd*, but *wherein it conſiſts?* And in what degree of Reſtitution it may be found? That the Party who at preſent prevail in *England*, look for it in a Partition of the Monarchy of *Spain*, of which they deſign the beſt Share for the Houſe of *Auſtria*. But that before the Year 1711, both Her Majeſty and the *Britiſh* Parliament entertain'd far different Thoughts; to prove which he quotes the Queen's Speech to the Parliament the 9th of *November*, 1703; and the Addreſſes of Thanks of both Houſes thereupon; Her Majeſty's Speech the 27th of *October*, 1705; the Addreſs of the Lords *November* 1ſt, 1705; the Addreſs of the Commons, *November* the 6th, 1705; the Queen's Speech *December* 3d, 1706; the Addreſs of the Lords *December* 5th, 1706; the Addreſs of the Commons *December* 19th, 1706; the Queen's Anſwer to this laſt Addreſs; the Speech of the Lord's Commiſſioners to the Parliament *November* 18th, 1708; and the Lord's Addreſs thereupon. He adds, That after ſuch VENERABLE AUTHORITIES he almoſt makes a Scruple of Conſcience to ſend the Perſon he writes to any Reflections of his own. That one ſees in theſe Quotations the Thoughts of the late King *William*, the *Deliverer* of *Great Britain*; thoſe of Her preſent Majeſty, and thoſe of both Houſes of Parliament, jointly and ſeparately; that is, the pureſt Senſe of the whole *Britiſh* Nation; of the High Allies; and indeed of all *Europe* (the Enemy only excepted) who with one Voice cries out by the Mouth of the *Britiſh* Parliament: *The War is juſt and neceſſary, the Ballance of Power in* Europe, *cannot be reſtor'd but by Reſtoring the Monarchy of* Spain *to the Houſe of* Auſtria. —— *No Peace can be Safe, Honourable and Laſting, while the* French *King is in a Condition to break it* ——. That nothing can be

more

'more forcible, more convincing, and more to 'the purpose: But if we recur to *Experience*; the 'surest, *though at the same time the dearest, way of* 'Information; we have an Experiment of above 'fifty Years, which he reckons from the Peace of '*Munster*; that notwithstanding those famous 'Treaties, which restoring Peace to the Empire 'and the United Provinces, seem'd to have re-'stor'd the Balance of Power, and secur'd the Li-'berty of *Europe*, *France* carried on the War with 'Success against *Philip* in *Spain*, *Italy* and the *Low* '*Countries*, and forc'd that Prince to conclude a 'Disadvantageous Peace in the Year 1659. That 'as soon as this (*Pyrenean*) Treaty was signed, the 'Ballance of the Two Powers was destroy'd, and 'from that fatal Day the Influence of *France* reach'd 'from one End of the World to the other, almost 'without Exception. That it was felt in the *East* 'and *West Indies* by the enlarging of their Trade 'and the establishing of several Companies; in '*Lorrain*, by the Oppression of Duke *Charles* and 'his Subjects; In *Spain*, by the solemn Reparati-'on *France* exacted from King *Philip* about the 'Dispute that happen'd between the Ambassadors 'of the Two Crowns; In *England*, by the Sale 'of *Dunkirk*; At *Genoa*, by the necessity imposed 'on that Republick to expel Cardinal *Imperiali*, 'one of their Nobles, who had taken Sanctuary 'there; In *Africa*, by the Wars against *Tunis*, 'Algier and *Tripoli*; At *Rome*, by the Treaty of 'Pisa, the Erection of the *Ignominious Pyramid*, and 'the Legation of Cardinal *Chigi*, the Pope's Ne-'phew: All which happen'd within the space of 'seven Years. That then came the War of 1667, 'in which *France* took eleven Towns in one Cam-'paign, and the whole *Franche Comté* in a few 'Days. That this occasion'd the *Triple Alliance* in '1668, but the same was broken two Years after. 'That in 1670. the *Most Christian King* seiz'd upon 'all *Lorrain*, without any opposition; And in 1671 'the bare Progress he made into the *Netherlands* 'to fortify *Dunkirk*, cast all *Spain* into Allarm. 'That in 1672 he fell on the United Provinces, 'and penetrated beyond *Utrecht*: The King (says 'Count *Rabutin* in his History) *not vouchsafing to* 'send a Herald to the Hollanders, *as the Custom is* 'with Equal Enemies, *but treating them as Rebel Sub-*'jects. That a Detail of what has happen'd since

'would

'would be tedious and needleſs: Since every 'Body knows upon what Conditions the Peace of 'Nimeguen was made, and how well it was obſerv'd; 'Upon what Pretences *Strasburgh* was taken; '*Caſal* bought; *Luxemburgh* conquer'd; *Genoa* 'bombarded. Neither is the World ignorant up- 'on what Foot the Truce was made in 1684; 'or how Powerful and Dreadful the Influence of '*France* was in *Germany*, *England* and *Holland*. 'Call to Mind, *adds he*, the Buſineſs of the *Pala-* 'tinate and *Cologn*; the Tranſactions in *England*, 'and at *Rome*, from the Year 1685 to 1689; Then 'take a Review of the Events of the laſt War, 'and of the haughty Carriage of *France* in the 'Treaty of *Ryſwick*. Attend the Steps of that 'Crown in the Execution of that Peace; In her 'Treaties of *Partition*, and in the general *Invaſion* 'of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. Conſider in all theſe, 'her State, her Splendor, her Loftineſs, her Cre- 'dit, her Power: View the Richneſs of her 'Commerce; her vaſt Revenues; the great 'Number of her fortified Towns; the Extent of 'her Conqueſts; and the Strength of her Armies 'and Fleets: Certainly, if you attentively re- 'flect upon all theſe; if you conſider, that ſince 'the Peace of *Munſter*, *France* is only beholden 'to her own Forces for all her Advantages, and 'the *Predominance* ſhe has uſurp'd over the reſt of 'Europe; That ſhe always made War without Al- 'lies; That her *Hands*, like thoſe of *Iſmael*, *have* 'been lifted up againſt All, and thoſe of All againſt her, 'That She has ſet up her Tents in ſight of other Nations; 'That ſhe has defeated their Armies, forc'd their 'ſtrong Towns, and conquer'd their Provinces; 'and that ſhe never made any Treaty with them, 'without retaining part of her Conqueſts: If, I 'ſay, you fix a while your Thoughts on all theſe 'Things, and, with an unprejudic'd Mind, you af- 'terwards conſider the Condition of the Houſe 'of *Auſtria* in her two Branches; what ſhe has 'been able to do againſt ſo many unjuſt Aſſaults, 'ſince the Time of the ſaid Treaty of the *Pyrenees*; 'her conſtant and irreparable Loſſes; the ne- 'ceſſity which the Empire, *England*, *Holland* and 'ſeveral other Princes and States, have been un- 'der to join their Forces and Counſels for their 'Common Safety; the ſmall Succeſs which their 'United Arms had in the laſt War; and the Dan-

'ger

'ger they were in of a total Subverſion, at the 'beginning of this: You will undoubtedly agree, 'That the taking away from the Houſe of *Auſtria* 'one half of her Dominions, to give them to 'a Prince of *France*, will not be the means to 'reſtore the Balance, and ſecure the Liberty of 'of *Europe*. There's no need of any great Skill 'in the Mathematicks to comprehend, that the 'more one takes from the Weak to give to the 'Strong, the farther one goes from the Point of 'Equality; eſpecially, if the Forces of the Stronger are *United*, and thoſe of the Weaker *divided* 'and diſpers'd. This nevertheleſs, is the Upſhot 'of the Scheme of thoſe who are for a *Partition*. 'They do not deny the neceſſity of ſettling a Ballance of Power between the Two Houſes; but 'they pretend that the Method which for theſe 'fifty Years paſt has been uſed to bring it about, 'is improper; and this fine Notion they are apt 'to ſupport by the ſmall Succeſs of our Efforts, 'during the two laſt preceding Wars. They think 'France was not ſufficiently ſtrengthned by all the 'Conqueſts ſhe gain'd thereby; nor the Houſe of 'Auſtria ſufficiently weaken'd by her Loſſes; and 'upon this Suppoſition, they now propoſe to us, 'as a *wonderful Expedient*, the taking from that 'Houſe all *Spain* and the *Weſt Indies*, and to leave 'her only the *Low-Countries*, the Kingdoms of 'Naples, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*; the Dutchy of *Milan*, and the Places on the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*.

Upon this Occaſion, the Author of the *Sighs* takes Notice of a remarkable Paſſage in a Book entituled, *Reflections on the State of* Europe, containing a new Syſtem for Eſtabliſhing a Ballance of Power between the Houſes of *Auſtria* and *Bourbon*. He ſays, That the ſaid Book was written by a 'Miniſter of *France*, who under the Name of a 'Dutchman, endeavour'd in 1709, to decoy the 'Dutch into a ſecret and particular Negotiation, 'and to ſeparate them from their Allies, by the 'Bait of making them Umpires of their Fate. 'That this Piece was not the firſt that Writer 'thought fit to publiſh in *Holland*; for in 1707 'he took upon himſelf the Title of a Counſellor 'of *Geneva*, and under that Name, gave the *Dutch* 'three important Advices: 1. That *France* was their ancient and beſt Friend. 2. That the 'Houſe of *Auſtria* watch'd only for a proper Oc-

'caſion

‘ caſion to invade them. 3. That they were raiſing
‘ within themſelves a Power, whoſe Intereſt it is
‘ to deprive them of their Liberty, and which
‘ would take all Opportunities to deſtroy them;
‘ That *France* alone could deliver them from the
‘ Danger, and that it concern'd them as they ten-
‘ der'd their Safety, not to put her out of a Condi-
‘ tion to aſſiſt them againſt *Great Britain*, in Caſe
‘ of Need. That theſe and the like Suggeſtions
‘ were ſo far from being effectual with the *Dutch*,
‘ that they rather fill'd them with Indignation a-
‘ gainſt thoſe who thought them capable to *aban-*
‘ *don their Allies* for any Private Advantage the
‘ Enemy could offer. That *France* perceiving the
‘ Good Senſe and Honeſty of the *Dutch* proof a-
‘ gainſt ſuch Arguments, ſhe turn'd them upon
‘ *England*, where they were better reliſh'd than
‘ in *Holland*; tho' for what Reaſon is unknown:
‘ That they prevail'd there ſo far, in a little time,
‘ as that the *Engliſh* came to propoſe the ſame Sy-
‘ ſtem, and to defend it by the ſame Arguments.
‘ ——That the *French* Miniſter is in the Right
‘ to ſay, *That in order to come to a true Knowledge*
‘ *of an* Equilibrium *(or Ballance) between the Two*
‘ *Houſes, we muſt endeavour to get a good Eſtimate*
‘ *of the* Strength *and* Weakneſs *of Both*: But that
‘ the Method he propoſes is not proper to come at
‘ it. That 'tis not by the diverſity of Provinces
‘ and Languages, or by the Extent of Dominions;
‘ for if ſo, the Grand Signior alone would be more
‘ Potent than all *Europe* together: Nor is it to be
‘ known by the Number or Majeſty of Crowns;
‘ for Power and Dignity do not always go together.
‘ That the Power of Princes is to be known, *1ſt.*
‘ By the Greatneſs of their Revenues, Ordinary
‘ and Extraordinary. *2dly.* By the Richneſs and
‘ Extent of their Trade. *3dly.* By the Number of
‘ their Troops in Time of Peace and War. *4thly.*
‘ By the State of their Marine and Naval Forces.
‘ *5thly.* By the Number and Goodneſs of their
‘ Fortreſſes. *6thly.* By the Unneceſſary Expences
‘ they defray: And *7thly.* By their Victories and
‘ Conqueſts. *He ſays*, as to the firſt, That the fixt
‘ Revenues of the King of *France* did in the Year
‘ 1688 amount to near ſixty Millions of Crowns,
‘ and that the extraordinary Sums he has rais'd
‘ ſince that time are no leſs than Forty Millions
‘ of Crowns, ſo that he does actually levy above an

hundred

‘ hundred Millions of Crowns *per Annum*; where-
‘ as the Revenues of the Monarchy of *Spain* do
‘ not amount to above twenty Millions of Crowns,
‘ nor do those of the House of *Austria* exceed the
‘ like Sum, so that the two Branches of that House
‘ together cannot spend above forty Millions of
‘ Crowns *per Annum*, which in Proportion to the
‘ Revenues of the House of *Bourbon*, makes only
‘ $\frac{1}{2}$ against $\frac{5}{7}$. —— As to the second Point, that
‘ if we examine their Commerce, the Proportion
‘ will be much the same; That of *Spain* being ve-
‘ ry little; that of *Naples* and *Sicily* less, and that
‘ of the *Netherlands* nothing at all. That the
‘ Treasures of the *Indies*, which supply the Luxu-
‘ ry of all *Europe*, don't enrich the *Spaniards*; and
‘ if the Kings of *Spain* had no more of them than
‘ what's their due, they would scarce be able to
‘ make a Million and a half of Crowns *per Ann.*
‘ That every one knows the Hereditary Domini-
‘ ons of the House of *Austria* in *Germany* are not
‘ proper for Commerce, either by their Situation
‘ or Product; That the Gold Mines of *Hungary*
‘ do not produce fifteen *per Cent.* to those that
‘ farm them, and that excepting the Mines and
‘ Cloth of *Silesia*, the rest signify nothing. ——
‘ As to the third Point, That the House of *Au-*
‘ *stria* is so far from being equal to *France* in num-
‘ ber of Troops, that all the Confederates toge-
‘ ther are scarce able to equal Her. That 'tis well
‘ known the King of *France* maintains 200000 Men
‘ in time of Peace, and 350000 in time of War;
‘ whereas the late King *Charles* II in the last
‘ War kept only 35000 in *Spain*, 15000 in the
‘ Dutchy of *Milan*; 16000 in *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Sardi-*
‘ *nia*, *Majorca* and *Minorca*; 2000 in the Places of
‘ *Tuscany*, and 20000 in the *Netherlands*, in all
‘ 85000 Men. That the present Emperor has on
‘ Foot above 130000 Men, of which 110000 serv'd
‘ against *France*, but then he exerts his utmost
‘ Efforts, and employs all the Revenues of *Italy*
‘ and *Bavaria* for their Maintenance. That the
‘ House of *Austria* might indeed, as formerly, en-
‘ tertain 200000 Men, provided the *Spanish* Mo-
‘ narchy be not taken from her; but what Pro-
‘ portion is there between 200000 Men disper's'd
‘ throughout *Europe*, and 350000 Men collected
‘ together in the Kingdom of *France* alone?
‘ Where then, *says he*, shall we find this Exorbi-

‘ tant Power of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, againſt
‘ which ſome ſuggeſt we muſt take ſuch Precau-
‘ tions? Perhaps (which is the fourth Point)
‘ in her Maritime Forces; And how do we
‘ know but the Court of *Vienna* may equip a Fleet
‘ on the *Danube*, capable to bombard *Breſt* and
‘ *Toulon*? For *Spain*, 'tis Matter of Fact, That
‘ King *Charles* II. never had fifteen Men of War to-
‘ gether; and it is certain that the King of *France*
‘ had in 1689. 120 of the fineſt Men of War in
‘ the World, 45 Galleys, and Arſenals and Store-
‘ houſes not to be match'd elſewhere. That in the
‘ fifth Place, the ſame may be ſaid of the fortify'd
‘ Towns: That there are to the number of 130
‘ in the Kingdom of *France*, the leaſt of which is
‘ able to hold out againſt a Royal Army; and 60
‘ of them Maſter-pieces, juſtly admired by all
‘ that ſee them That the Houſe of *Auſtria* have,
‘ indeed, as many, if not more; but the Diffe-
‘ rence is, that thoſe of *France* lie ſo contiguous,
‘ that they ſeem ſo many Baſtions round its Con-
‘ tingent, and the Court having its Reſidence fixt
‘ in the Centre, is always near enough to diſpatch
‘ Orders, and ſend immediate Succours. Where-
‘ as thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria* are diſpers'd in
‘ *Spain*, *Naples*, *Sicily*, *Milan*, *Barbary*, the *Low-*
‘ *Countries*, *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Carinthia*, *Au-*
‘ *ſtria*, *Bohemia*, *Sileſia*, *Tyrol*, on the *Rhine* and
‘ elſewhere, which in ſome manner, bars any
‘ Communication; Beſides that, the Frontiers
‘ guarded by theſe Places, are ten times of great-
‘ er Extent than thoſe of *France*; and which is
‘ more, are to be Garriſon'd out of the 200000
‘ Men, which is all the Houſe of *Auſtria* can
‘ maintain. That tho' (in the ſixth Place) *un-*
‘ *neceſſary* Expences don't at all contribute to the
‘ Greaneſs of Princes, yet they may ſerve as
‘ Indications to form a Judgment thereon. That
‘ there never was a Prince more expenſive,
‘ more magnificent, or more generous than the
‘ Moſt Chriſtian King, witneſs his Furniture,
‘ Palaces, Gardens and Feaſts; the prodigious
‘ Number of his Domeſtick Officers, and the Im-
‘ menſe Riches he has heap'd on thoſe that have
‘ ſerv'd him; the boaſted Works for the Commu-
‘ nication of Seas; and the vaſt Number of Pen-
‘ ſions he beſtows, both within and without his
‘ Kingdom, That there is nothing like this in the

‘ Houſe

‘ Houſe of *Auſtria*, not but they have great and
‘ generous Souls; but the continued Expences of
‘ a defenſive and indiſpenſible War, have left
‘ them no Funds for ſuch Magnificence. That,
‘ in the laſt place, he is to ſpeak of the *Victories*
‘ and *Conqueſts*; which Article alone would re-
‘ quire and bear a Volume; but the *French* them-
‘ ſelves having ſufficiently extoll'd their *Victories*
‘ both in Verſe and Proſe; the Author of the
Sighs contents himſelf with giving a Liſt of their
Conqueſts from the Treaty of *Munſter* to the Peace of
Ryſwick, which ‘ Comprehends 8 Sovereign Pro-
‘ vinces, 2 Archbiſhopricks, 9 Biſhopricks, 30 of
‘ the ſtrongeſt Places in the World, 70 Cities,
‘ ſome of which are reckon'd amongſt the fineſt in
‘ the World, and about 3000 Market-Towns or
‘ Villages; which is ſufficient to make a Crown
‘ compleat, whoſe Friendſhip all the other States
‘ find themſelves oblig'd to court and manage with
‘ Prudence. Yet, *ſays the Author*, ſuch is the
‘ King, of whoſe being too much weaken'd the
‘ Tory Party in *England* are ſo apprehenſive; ſuch
‘ is the Houſe to which they will give *Spain* and
‘ the *Indies*, to ſettle a Ballance of Power between
‘ it and the Houſe of *Auſtria*.————*He adds*,
‘ That 'tis pretended in *England*, that the Death
‘ of the Emperor *Joſeph* has very much chang'd
‘ the Face of Affairs in *Europe*, and principally in
‘ relation to the *Ballance of Power*. That all the
‘ vaſt Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* being
‘ re-united, with the Imperial Crown, in the Per-
‘ ſon of one Prince, will form in him a greater
‘ Power than when they were div ded into Two
‘ Monarchies, and that this Change happening in
‘ the Things themſelves, the ſame ought natural-
‘ ly to occaſion an Alteration in the Meaſures.
‘ That there is no Fear that the Intereſt of *France*
‘ and *Spain* will be united; That the Moſt Chri-
‘ ſtian King is now in the 74th Year of his Age,
‘ and probably can't live long; that in all Appear-
‘ ance the Crown will deſcend to a Minor; and
‘ the then Governing Regents (not having either
‘ the ſame Authority or Forces, nor the ſame Re-
‘ venues which the preſent King has) will have no
‘ further Views than to preſerve the Kingdom in-
‘ tire, and will not think it adviſeable to trouble
‘ the Repoſe of *Europe*. That the Duke of *Anjou*
‘ will purſue a new Scheme of Politicks, and find

'himself under a Necessity to keep in with the 'Maritime Powers; and will court their Friend-'ship by restoring them the Freedom of Trade?

——To this the Author of the *Sighs* replies, 'That tho' he wishes this *Appearance* were *real*, 'and Men are apt enough to believe their Wishes, 'yet he protests, he can have no Notion of it. 'That he comprehends clearly that the Monarchy 'of *Spain* join'd to that of *Germany*, will form a 'New Monarchy equal in Power to the two for-'mer; but cannot conceive that by this Union 'the New Monarchy will become more powerful 'than the Two were before. That there are e-'ven a good many Reasons to fear the contrary: 'For the chief Cause why the Power of the Kings 'of *Spain* was not proportionable to their Domi-'nions, being the Remoteness of these from the 'Residence of the Soveraign, which oblig'd him 'to govern them by Viceroys, that Inconvenience 'will be doubled in the Person of a single Mo-'narch. That after the Example of *Charles* V. 'the present Emperor, might, indeed, divide his 'Residence between *Germany* and *Spain*, accord-'ing as Occasions might require; but that, ne-'vertheless, his Dominions will not be more join'd, 'his People more Rich, or their Commerce more 'Flourishing, his Fleets Stronger, his Revenues 'larger, or the Exchequer less incumbred: How 'then will he be more Powerful? That what is 'alledg'd in relation to the *Imperial Dignity* con-'cludes nothing; for it's notorious that it brings 'no Revenue to the Possessor; neither is true, '(what the *French* Minister before quoted suggests) 'that the Emperor moves, agitates, and deter-'mines the Estates of the Empire, even without 'consulting them: The History of the two last 'Electors of *Cologne*, and of the Elector of *Bava-'ria*, Son-in-law to the Emperor *Leopold*, and 'Brother-in-Law to the Emperor *Joseph* clearly 'evincing the contrary. That the Question is, 'whether this Authority, such as it is, join'd as it 'has been for these 200 Years past, in the Here-'ditary Power of the House of *Austria*, in the 'Two Branches of that Family, will make so great 'and excessive a Difference in the Ballance of '*Europe*, that part of that Power must be taken 'away, and put on the side of *France*? That in 'this, without further arguing, he refers himself

'to

‘ to Truths known to all *Europe*, and demonſtrated
‘ in the Seven preceding Articles: That it is a
‘ Jeſt to call that the leſſer Power which oppreſſes
‘ the other; takes Towns and Provinces, actually
‘ maintains them; and has carried on a War for
‘ Ten Years paſt, not only againſt the other *Power*,
‘ but againſt one Half of *Europe*, united for the
‘ common Defence of their Liberty. That if,
‘ after this, one would have further Proofs, he'll
‘ bring in the Opinion of the Potentates who made
‘ the Treaty of Alliance in 1689; and who were
‘ ſo far from thinking that the Union of the Two
‘ Monarchies of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the ſingle
‘ Perſon of the Emperor of *Germany* would make
‘ him too Powerful, that by the Secret Article of
‘ the ſame Treaty, they oblig'd themſelves to be
‘ Guarantees for the Rights of the Emperor *Leo-*
‘ *pold* to the whole Monarchy of *Spain*, both for
‘ himſelf and his Deſcendants; and over and a-
‘ bove, promiſed to uſe their beſt Endeavours to
‘ procure King *Joſeph*'s Election to the Imperial
‘ Dignity of King of the *Romans*. That this Trea-
‘ ty remain'd in force during the laſt War; and
‘ when other Meaſures were taken, by the Treaty
‘ of Partition, the Parliament of *Great Britain*
‘ declared expreſly for the Union of the Monarchy
‘ in the Perſon of the Emperor *Leopold*, who pre-
‘ ſerv'd his Rights thereto intire, till 1703, when
‘ he made a Renunciation thereof, in favour of the
‘ Archduke *Charles*, his ſecond Son.

As to the Conſequences that are drawn from the Childhood of the *Dauphin*, as if thereby the Security of the Allies were reſtored, the Author of the *Sighs* anſwers, ‘ That from this *Minority* we
‘ ſhould rather apprehend the Uniting of the
‘ Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, in one and the ſame
‘ Intereſt, than, on the contrary, expect to ſee
‘ *France* become unconcern'd for the Duke of *An-*
‘ *jou*, and the latter heartily zealous for the Ma-
‘ ritime Powers. That, indeed, all things are
‘ ſubject to Change: And more ſurprizing Turns
‘ have happen'd, than the Separation of the Duke
‘ of *Anjou*'s Intereſt from that of the Crown of
‘ *France*; but that there's no depending upon any
‘ ſuch Change, and one ought rather to judge of
‘ Things to come by the preſent; and of the preſent
‘ time by the Appearances. That there are three
‘ Reaſons, principally, which ought to engage

France



'*France* to endeavour to preserve an Authority in '*Spain*: The firſt is, that the Riches of the *In-*'*dies* will thereby circulate through the Kingdom, 'and exclude all other Nations; the ſecond is, the 'Diſpoſal of all the Ports of *Spain* at Pleaſure; 'and the Third is, the Dominion of the *Mediter-*'*ranean*, and thereby the Advancement of all Her 'Deſigns, whether on *Italy*, *Africk*, or the *Levant* '*Trade*; and Her Cabals at the Court of *Rome*, 'whoſe general Influences are ſufficiently known. 'That Three other Reaſons, no leſs powerful, 'ought to hinder the Duke of *Anjou* and his Suc-'ceſſors, from ſeparating their Intereſts from thoſe 'of *France*: Firſt, That this Crown finding it 'ſelf intereſted to maintain him, he will ever be 'ſecure of its Aſſiſtance. 2*dly*, That by this Aſ-'ſiſtance he can eaſily eſtabliſh ſuch an Arbitrary 'Government in *Spain*, as is already in *France*. 'And, 3*dly*, that there is no Power in *Europe* which 'lies ſo contiguous, either to do him much Good 'or Hurt, at ſo ſhort a Warning, as *France*: To corroborate all theſe Aſſertions, the Author quotes a remarkable Paſſage in King *William*'s laſt Speech to his Parliament; wherein that Wiſe Prince fore-told the fatal Conſequences of the *Union* of *France* and *Spain*. Concluding, 'That Experience has 'juſtify'd the truth of that *judicious Caution*; and 'that it will be made more apparent, in the time 'to come, if Care be not taken, whilſt it may, to 'wreſt out of the Hands of *France*, that part of 'the Monarchy of *Spain*, which the Duke of *An-*'*jou* rules at preſent. That 'tis, indeed, reaſo-'nable to believe, that during a Minority the Max-'ims of *France* will be leſs *active*; the *Good Will and* '*Pleaſure* of the Regents, leſs forcible than that of '*Lewis the Great*, to open the Purſes of the Sub-'jects; and that a Minority may procure us a Peace 'for Ten, or Twelve Years at moſt: But that 'after this a new King will appear upon the 'Throne, equally ambitious and undertaking as 'his Predeceſſors. A long Peace will have fill'd 'his Exchequer; Trade will have brought Plenty 'into his Dominions; and his People will have 'forgotten their paſt Miſeries. Old Maxims will 'then be revived. The Seas will be cover'd with 'Fleets, and the Fields with Armies; and then 'they will cruſh us, either all together, or one 'after another. May Heaven, of his Divine

'Good

‹ Goodneſs, ward off this Preſage from our Heads, ‹ and reſtore in us the Spirit of *Union*, *Strength* ‹ and *Courage*, which is now more neceſſary than ‹ ever.

Thus far the Author of the *Sighs*, whoſe Performance was receiv'd with general Applauſe, and thought unanſwerable by all Readers, thoſe only excepted who were entirely devoted to the Intereſt of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. One of theſe (ſaid to be the Abbot *du Bos*, Secretary to the *French* Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*) wrote a kind of Anſwer to it, under the Title of *A* LETTER *to the Marquis* de ***, *concerning a Book entitled*, The Sighs of *Europe*; which is as follows:

A Letter to the Marquis de——— in Anſwer to the Sighs of Europe.

'TIS your Opinion, my LORD, That all *Sighs* are reſerv'd for the Paſſion of Love; and, that the Fair Sex alone have a Right to demand 'em: But I have ſent you a new Book, which will teach you, that *Europe* ſighs after other Objects. I leave it to you, my Lord, to judge, whether the Author has any good Ground to make the fineſt Quarter of the World act the Perſon of *Heraclitus*; but be ſure, don't laugh while others are under Affliction; ſince 'twou'd be breach of Charity not to follow St. *Paul*'s Command, namely, to *Weep with thoſe that weep*.

The Object which excites the *Sighs* of *Europe*, is the Queen of *England*'s Speech to Her Parliament concerning the Project of a General Peace. You will be ſurpriz'd, my Lord, that *Europe* is made to ſigh upon the View of a Plan of Peace, at a time when the People ev'ry where concur, by their Vows, to obtain of Heaven that which makes the Happineſs of all the World.

The Queen of *Great Britain* being more ſenſibly touch'd with the real Calamities of *Europe*, than with its pretended *Sighs*; and Her Eyes open'd with reſpect to the Motives which put Chriſtendom in a Flame; She found that the ambitious Deſigns of Two Powers bred that Combuſtion, *viz.* thoſe of the Houſe of *Auſtria* on one ſide, and thoſe of the States-General of the *United Provinces* on the other.

Such was the Artifice of thoſe Two Powers, that they gain'd the Secret of arming, in their Quarrel, half the Princes of *Europe*, to baffle the Chimerical Project of Univerſal Monarchy, which they

they charg'd upon *France*, while, 'tis plain both from their Publick and Private Treaties, their only Drift was, to aggrandize themſelves at the Expence of the other Princes in Alliance with them.

Many Years elaps'd, before the Veil, which cover'd this Artifice, was taken off. Two great Captains held the two Ends on't, and took care to hinder the Power which contributed moſt to the Support of the War, and receiv'd leaſt Advantage by it, from prying into the Myſtery of the Emperor and the *Dutch*.

'Tis no new thing to ſee the Houſe of *Auſtria* intent upon her Grandeur; but it is, to ſee the Principal Members of the *Germanick* Body labour for their own Deſtruction, by contributing towards the Succeſs of Her ambitious Projects. Had not their Hatred of *France* hoodwink'd moſt of the Princes of the Empire, there's not one but would conſider what it has coſt him, ſince, by an uninterrupted Succeſſion, the Imperial Dignity has been conferr'd upon one Family only.

Italy, formerly ſo ſtudious to keep the Emperors at a Diſtance from her Neighbourhood, has lately experienc'd, through her own Indolence, what ſhe has, one Day to fear; ſince the Emperor, from the time he firſt enter'd that Country, has made all the Princes thereof ſigh in good earneſt, by exacting immenſe Sums from them; and forced Torrents of Tears from the Eyes of all the People where-ever his Troops have come, ſparing neither Things Sacred nor Profane.

The *Dutch* have no leſs manifeſted their Ambition, tho' they have carry'd it after a more ſly and covert Manner. Every one knows, that ſince the Eſtabliſhment of their Sovereignty, by the Aſſiſtance of Queen *Elizabeth* and *Henry* IV. *Lewis* XIII. and *Lewis* XIV. Kings of *France*, there's not a Quarter of the World which they have not viſited, in order to lay a Foundation for their Government, under Pretence of Commerce; and that too, at the Expence of thoſe, who are even now their greateſt Friends and deareſt Allies.

While *Spain* was in a manner in Combuſtion under the Reign of *Charles* II. the *Dutch* took Advantage of that State of Impotency to augment their Barrier, and to reap ſome Profit from the Commerce of the *Weſt-Indies*. From that time, ther:

there has appear'd no Treaty, either of Commerce or of War, but the States General have ſlid into it ſome new Clauſes to their Advantage; and 'tis their dangerous Politicks that are now lately ſeen through, and this kind of Management, which have induced the Queen of *England*, and the New Miniſtry, to open their Eyes with regard to the true Intereſts of their Nation, and, with greater Wiſdom than thoſe who govern *Holland*, to liſten to the Propoſals of the *French* King, tho' much inferiour to thoſe which that Prince made at the *Hague* in 1709. and at *Gertruydenbergh* in 1710.

Your Lordſhip muſt not imagine, That, agreeably to what the *Dutch* gave out, it was the Intereſt of their Allies, which then made them ſo difficult. *England* has diſcover'd, notwithſtanding all their Precautions, That they were animated by a Private Intereſt, ſupported by the Two Generals who commanded their Armies, and who found Means by continuing the War, to make themſelves neceſſary, to enrich themſelves, and to govern.

The Queen has expoſed that Myſtery of Iniquity, by diſplacing the Duke of *M—lb—gh*, and all his Family, to the great Surprize of the *Dutch* and the Whigs, who could not with all their Efforts, hinder the Parliament from proceeding againſt the Fortunate Commander, for the Sums he had appropriated to himſelf.

The Emperor would ſoon be appris'd of the Intentions of the States General, if he himſelf were to enter into a particular Examen of this War. His Imperial Majeſty would find, that the Syſtem of the Grand Alliance was to engage his Houſe in ſuch great Enterprizes, to the end that after the Peace, remaining Titular Prince of the *Netherlands*, and not being able to reimburſe the Sums advanc'd by *Holland*, he muſt, by way of Pledge, leave in the Hands of that Republick the beſt Places of thoſe Provinces, which ſo would undergo the Fate of *Maeſtricht*, and being made part of the Barrier demanded of *France*, muſt conſequently render the *Dutch* Sovereigns of the Seventeen Provinces. Add to this, that if the Emperor were to be Maſter of *Spain* and the *Indies*, that Prince not being in a Condition to traffick by Sea, he would be oblig'd to have Recourſe to them, and by that means would exclude all other Nations from the Commerce of *America*.

This, my Lord, is the Discovery which the Queen of *England* and Her New Ministry have made, and which is to the *Dutch* a real Occasion of Sighing. It is hard indeed to see themselves frustrated of so many Advantages by a Plan of Peace, when they thought to obtain them by the Continuation of the War. No wonder, therefore, they have kept up so good a Harmony with the Duke of *M—lb—gh* and Prince *Eugene*, and set so many different Engines at work to baffle the Queen's Projects; and that they promis'd themselves such great Matters from the Junto of Whigs.

The Author of the Book of *The Sighs of* Europe had spoken much more justly, if he had entitled his Work, *The Sighs of* Holland, *upon Comparing the Negotiations at* Utrecht *with those at the* Hague *and* Gertruydenberg; *and reflecting upon the dismal Consequences of the Victory of* Denain, *the taking of* Marchiennes, *the Magazine of their whole Campagne, the raising the Siege of* Landrecy, *the Conquest of* Douay, *that of* Quesnoy, *the Disappointment of all their big Hopes, and their Insecurity in the midst of their own Dominions*; They! who but two Months before boasted they would put *Paris* under Contribution, and winter their Troops in the heart of *France!* How ought this Reverse, wrought by the Finger of God, to humble them, and make them *sigh!* You will forgive me, my Lord, if I don't write you a formal Refutation of *the Sighs of* Europe, whose whole Fabrick is erected upon the Renunciation of *Maria Theresa* of *Austria* to the Crown of *Spain*, which is a Plea produced in Court after Verdict is given.

The Affair is decided!——*Philip* V. shall remain upon the Throne of *Spain*; *England* acknowledges him; and the Emperor ought to be very well satisfy'd with the fine Partition that is yielded to him, since 'tis to the Longest Sword, not to Justice, that the most valuable Territories in *Italy* are granted.

Would the Emperor's Council but reflect without Passion upon the Queen of *England*'s Scheme, they must acknowledge, That that Princess gives his Imperial Majesty a Satisfaction, which in Fact is not his Due; since, by the Treaty of Alliance, he is excluded from all the Territories of the *Spanish* Monarchy, in case he should come to the Empire. Now this Case has happen'd, and yet

he

he is the Firſt that crys out, and exclaims againſt the Queen's Conduct.

'Tis *Europe*'s Misfortune, that Princeſs was not ſooner inform'd of the Intentions of the *Dutch*; She would then have ſaved all the Blood that has been ſpilt theſe three laſt Years, by taking juſt Meaſures to put an End, by a ſpeedy Peace, to a War that has made *Europe* groan for theſe Dozen Years.

Thoſe who read the Queen's Speech to Her Parliament, without Prejudice, will be ſurprized at the wicked Turn which the Allies give it, but more at the Endeavours of the Author of the *Sighs*, to perſuade the Publick, That the Allies never had the leaſt Intimation of the Queen's Deſigns, with relation to a General Peace.

That Author has forgot, how the Book of the Conduct of the Allies has bely'd his Diſcoure, ſince for this Twelvemonth paſt they have not ceas'd to ſet their Emiſſaries at work in *England*. If it be true, what that Author advances, That they were ignorant of the Queen's Deſigns, Why ſuch Debating in the Two Houſes of Parliament? Why ſo many ſtruggles to ſupport the Whigs, in Oppoſition to the Court and New Miniſtry? Why was Count *Gallas* oblig'd to leave *England*, for ſpeaking with too little Moderation againſt the Project of Peace? Why, to conclude, was a new Way of Negotiating at *Utrecht* invented, and the Regulating of the Conferences there, according to thoſe of *Nimeguen* and *Ryſwick*, obſtinately refus'd?

If, after all theſe fruitleſs Attempts, they will plead Ignorance of a Fact made Publick by ſolemn Communications, they muſt take the whole World for a Pack of Fools. Let them ſay they don't like it and welcome; but 'tis a Shame to affirm they did not know it.

Agreeable to the Principles of the Emperor and the *Dutch*, the Right to Crowns does not go by Proximity of Blood, or the moſt Authentick Titles; but only according to what beſt ſuits the Intereſts of the Court of *Vienna* and the States General. To fear the Aggrandizement of any Power, is enough for them to arm all *Europe* againſt a Prince declar'd by Nature, and eſtabliſh'd by Providence, to be Heirs to his Anceſtors.

The Houſe of *Auſtria* is happy, that this Maxim which ſhe pleads now, was unknown 200 Years ago; for had it been never ſo little practis'd then, ſhe had never united to the Empire the Kingdoms of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*, which have render'd her ſo formidable, and all *Europe* would have excluded *Charles* V. from the Throne of *Spain*; only *Europe* at that time of Day knew not what it was to *ſigh*!

Such Maxims may be receiv'd among *Barbarians*, who have no other Law but their Caprice; but to introduce 'em among Chriſtians, is to authorize the moſt unjuſt Wars.

And yet this is the Foundation upon which thoſe in *Holland* build the honeſt Deſire of never laying down their Arms, till they have done things impoſſible.

In a Regular Court of Juſtice, where Equity, not Violence, decides, 'twou'd be an eaſy Matter to prove, That the Crown of *Spain* does lawfully belong to *Philip* V. and to a prudent People, govern'd not by Paſſion, but by Reaſon, 'twou'd be as eaſy to demonſtrate, that it cannot be ſnatch'd away from him. The firſt appears, in that his Right is eſtabliſh'd by the Law of Nature; that of the Land by Cuſtom, and the Will of *Charles* II. confirm'd by the joint Suffrages of all the States of the Monarchy, whoſe Buſineſs it is, according to the Author of the *Sighs*, to confirm, or diſannul all Diſpoſitions made by the Kings of *Spain*. The Emperor has Nothing to plead in Bar of theſe ſtrong Titles, but the Renunciation of *Maria Thereſa* of *Auſtria*, eldeſt Daughter of *Philip* IV. the Nullity of which Act has long ſince been made appear, ſo that we need only refer any one, who has an Inclination to make himſelf Maſter of this Argument, to the printed Books. For my part, I ſhall ſay but one Word, but that one Word pretty peremptory; to wit, That the very Arguments made uſe of by the Author of the *Sighs*, ſhall ſuffice me to prove, that if the Renunciation of *Maria Thereſa* of *Auſtria* is valid, then the Will of *Charles* II. is alſo valid; and if the Will is null, the Renunciation muſt be more null; and, conſequently, the Law of Nature, the Right of Blood, being on King *Philip*'s ſide, the Crown of *Spain* does undoubtedly belong to him; and ſo, the War carry'd on againſt him is unjuſt.

For

For If, according to the Remarks of the Author of the *Sighs*, pag. 59 and 60 the Kings of *Spain*, not enjoying the Kingdom *ex dominio*, cannot ſell, give away, or alienate their Subjects like a Flock of Sheep; it follows, that the Kings of *Spain* are leſs able to oblige their Children to ſell, yield, or make any Alienation whatſoever, of the Natural Rights they have to the Crown.

That Author produces ſeveral Inſtances, which prove, that all ſuch Acts as have not been approv'd by the States of the Kingdom, are of none Effect.

Now the Emperor cannot deny, (for all *Europe* knows it) but that *Charles* the IId's Will was approv'd by all the States of the Kingdom of *Spain*, who immediately upon the Death of that Prince, ſent a ſolemn Deputation into *France*, to deſire the King to grant the Duke of *Anjou* to *Spain*, purſuant to the laſt Will of *Charles* II.

The Emperor muſt, moreover, acknowledge, That with all the Forces of the Allies, and all the good Succeſs imaginable, he could never make that People own him for King though he was twice Maſter of *Madrid*.

I would fain, therefore, have the Author of the *Sighs* tell us, what Title one muſt have, to be Lawful King of *Spain*. Is it the Law of the Land? That is, for us. Is it Cuſtom? That is for us. Is it a Will? We have that. Is it the Acclamation of the People? I dare ſay, No Body but *Philip* V. will boaſt of that: It was univerſal upon his Acceſſion; it laſted three Years without the leaſt Contradiction; and it was purely owing to Intrigue, that ſome few of his Subjects were afterwards debauch'd to incur the Guilt of Manifeſt Rebellion, by violating their former Oaths.

But why does not the Author (of the *Sighs*) in his profound Erudition, and in the Collection of Pieces he has made, ſay one Word of the famous Wills of *Charles* V. and *Philip* II? The Reaſon is, becauſe they make directly againſt him, and he is not paid for ſpeaking the Truth, which is contrary to the Intent of thoſe who ſet him to work. Now you muſt know, thoſe two Wills contain a gradual and perpetual Subſtitution of the Crown of *Spain*, preferring the Males before the

Females,

Females, and the Elder Daughters before the Younger, in all their Poſterity: I affirm therefore, that either the Crown of *Spain* ought to be regulated according to the Diſpoſals of her Kings, or it cannot be ſettled by Right of Blood: In a Word, either that Crown is Alienable, or it is not. If it is Alienable, the Subſtitution being made by the Ancient Kings of the Houſe of *Auſtria*, their Deſcendents could not change it; and conſequently, neither poſterior Wills nor Renunciations, nor any other Diſpoſal whatſoever can prejudice it. If the Crown is not Alienable, the Wills of *Charles* V. and *Philip* II. and, if you pleaſe, you may add that of *Charles* II. ſignify'd nothing; for they ſay Nothing but what the Law ſaid before. But the Wills of *Philip* III. and *Philip* IV. being contrary to Law, are null to all Intents and Purpoſes, and the Renunciations of *Anne* and *Marie Thereſa*, being contrary to Law, are alſo void to all Intents and Purpoſes; and conſequently, the Wills of the three Monarchs by which *Philip* V. is call'd to the Crown, are no farther to be accounted valid, than as they are agreeable to the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; whence it follows, that if *Philip* IV. and *Maria Thereſa* his Daughter, had any kind of Power to exclude ſome of his Deſcendants, contrary to all Juſtice; *Charles* II. had as good to reſtore them in the Order of Juſtice it ſelf; if the Father had Power to do an Injury, the Son might more juſtly repair it. And indeed, this is the very Point which renders much *Charles*'s Diſpoſal legitimate and fair, in that it reſtored Things to their natural Condition, and gave us to underſtand how far Renunciations are valid, to wit, in the Caſe of Incompatibility of Two Crowns; and how far they are not, *viz.* to exclude the Sole and True Heir.

Thus *Philip* V. does not come to the Crown in Right of his Grand-mother, nor in Right of his Great Grand-father by the Mother's ſide; but in Right of himſelf. He does not repreſent them, that he ſhould be bound by their Deeds; but is called by the Laws, by Blood and by Nature. *Charles* II. did not properly appoint him, but only pitch'd upon him among his true Succeſſors, becauſe the others were deſign'd to wear the Crown of *France*, and it beſt ſuited the Intereſt of the Two Kingdoms, to have two different Kings.

Thus

Thus much for Reaſons, which I defy the Author in Queſtion to anſwer, otherwiſe than by *Sighs*. But there is one Thing very curious in his Book; and that is, that after he has laid down Principles, he denies all the Conſequences. *Perſonal Diſpoſitions*, according to him, are meer *Ballads*.; but *Renunciations* are *Fundamental Laws*, as if *Renunciations* were not *Perſonal Diſpoſitions*.

I'd fain ask him, whether the *Cortes* in 1618. had better Authority to ſubvert the Ancient Laws than the *Cortes* in 1709 had to maintain them? The former excluded the Children of *Maria Thereſa*; the latter ſwore, that *Philip* V. and his Children are Rightful Kings. If the former had Power to make a Law, certainly the latter might make one too. What, therefore, is the Difference between them? Why the pretended Law of 1618. was contrary to the Irrevocable Laws of the Monarchy; and that of 1709. was the Reſtoring and Confirming of them. Pray obſerve, by the by, how careful the *Auſtrian* Princes were to make *Maria Thereſa*, and the Archdutcheſs Electoreſs of *Bavaria*, (who might transfer the Right to *Spain* elſewhere) renounce, though thoſe Princeſſes who might carry it into the *German* Branch, never did ſo. Is it not plain, This was purely to fix that Patrimony in themſelves, notwithſtanding the Rules they had given them, acknowledging it Feminine for their Houſe, and Maſculine for all the World? It was to do Violence to Nature, and force Providence; and therefore, you ſee, Providence laugh'd at them, and Nature has got the better. Nothing, after all, can be eſtabliſh'd upon a more ſolid Foundation than *Philip*'s the Vth's Right; and nothing can be worſe grounded than the Emperor's Pretenſions. There now remains only to prove, that it would be the higheſt Degree of Chymerical Folly in the World, to perſiſt obſtinately to dethrone that Prince.

What has been left undone, to compaſs that End? How many Rivers of Blood ſpilt? What immenſe Treaſures laviſh'd to gain that Point, ſo much the Deſire of all the Confederate Powers? Can Men hope for greater Succeſſes than thoſe they have, which avail'd them Nothing. As long as the *Spaniards* continue faithful, you might get

20 Battles of *Sarragoſſa*, and 25 times take *Madrid*, and yet be forc'd after all to retire in Confuſion.

The Allies are the ſame with reſpect to *Spain*, as the Chymiſts are about the Philoſopher's Stone. They always thought to hold it faſt, and yet they always loſt it; becauſe, indeed, they wanted the *Materia Prima*, or the Hearts of the People. Is it juſt, therefore, to fall out with the Queen, becauſe ſhe was the firſt that found out the Impoſſibility of an Enterprize the Court of *Vienna* was pleas'd to put her upon? Are not the moſt ſhort liv'd Errors the beſt?

But then, ſays the Author of the *Sighs*, you accuſe the Queen of flattering herſelf without Foundation, when ſhe declared to her Parliament ſo many times over, That the War may be carryed on, till the Houſe of *Auſtria* was put in Poſſeſſion of *Spain* and the *Indies*.

To this I anſwer, That we muſt diſtinguiſh, 1. While the Emperor *Joſeph* was yet alive, the two Branches of that Houſe might be look'd upon as ſeparate, in like manner as that of *Bourbon* now is; but ſince his Death, without Male-Iſſue all is united upon the ſame Head; and let our Author, with his ridiculous Calculations, ſay what he will, ſo great Power in the Hands of one Prince, at leaſt as Proud and Ambitious as any of his Predeceſſors, would be Exorbitant. The Queen, therefore, has good Reaſon to have different Sentiments ſince *April* 1711. 2. Experience teaches us many Things: Could it be imagin'd at firſt, that *Philip* V. was ſo belov'd of his Subjects, that he ſhould ever find in them Reſources againſt the greateſt Rebuffs of Fortune? and, That his Rival ſhould not be leſs Maſter of *Spain*, than when in Poſſeſſion of its Capital? Such Events are ſo miraculous, that they could not be believ'd without Experiment; but to have two ſeveral Tryals, and not believe it, is an unpardonable Blindneſs in Men who ſit at the Helm of Government. 3. The Queen was not yet ſenſible of the Breach of Faith of her Allies. Certain Perſons abuſing the Confidence her Majeſty fancy'd to be due to their Wit, and Parts, and Succeſſes, ſacrificed her inſenſibly to the Court of *Vienna*, to *Holland*, and to their private Intereſts, by inducing her to continue, under the Colour of a ſcru-

pulous Fidelity to her Engagements, a War from which ſhe alone was to reap no Advantage, tho' at the ſame time it ruin'd her Subjects. 'Tis true, we read in *Æſop's* Fables, That the Monkey made uſe of the Cat's Paw to take the Cheſnuts out of the Fire; but we do not find, That when the Cat grew weary of her Complaiſance, the Monkey had the Impudence to cry out *Murder*, and to upbraid her with Breach of Faith.

We have but one Thing more to examine; namely, Whether *Europe* ought rather to Sigh upon the making a Peace according to the Queen's Plan, than upon the Proſpect of an Everlaſting War, agreeable to the Schemes of the *Imperialiſts* and the *Dutch*? Not to inſiſt upon the Common-Place, which ſays, *a bad Peace is better than a good War*, let us ſee, with our Author, whether the Peace now in Agitation, is not preferable to the War in Cogitation: If it is bad, the High Allies were in the wrong, when in the Year 1701. they made their Grand Alliance; for by this Project of Peace, they have all they then deſired. and all the Advantages they propoſed to themſelves by taking up Arms. It is properly from that Treaty, that the Queen of *Great Britain* has drawn up the Articles of a General Satisfaction. If the Emperor and the *Dutch* have taken no Care of their Intereſts, at a time when nothing hindred them from ſtipulating what they pleaſed, they can blame no Body but themſelves: But, ſays our Author, their Stomach is ſince come to them, and they'll cry, if they are not humour'd. They thought to have ſwallow'd up one Crown, and to have divided the other. Here I muſt put my laſt Queſtion to him, and intreat him, and all the Scriblers of Libels againſt *France*, to tell me once for all, upon what Foot we ought to regard that Crown? They generally alledge two Things againſt her. 1. That her Power muſt abſolutely be reduced; and, 2. That this might eaſily be done. Theſe two Suppoſitions ſeem to them neceſſary to excite Hatred and Hope at the ſame time; but unhappily they incur a Childiſh Contradiction; for to prove the one, they ſay, *France* has formidable Forces, and inexhauſtible Funds; and, That if Care be not taken, ſhe will over-run *Europe*; to prove the other, they affirm, that

France is at the laſt Gaſp, has but one Squeek for her Life, and that one Puſh more would effectually do her Buſineſs. This does not at all agree, and therefore is very eaſily anſwer'd. If ſhe is ſo weak, why are you afraid of her? If ſhe is ſo ſtrong, how will you reduce her? Men of Senſe and Gravity, who do not exaggerate Matters, content themſelves with ſpeaking a Truth upon this Occaſion, to wit, That *France* is powerful enough to withſtand the greateſt Efforts of her Enemies, and yet is not ſtrong enough to attack the Liberties of *Europe*. If ſhe took Care to extend her ſelf ſome forty or fifty Years ago, it was becauſe *Paris* was a little too near her Frontiers. Prince *Eugene* will confirm what I ſay, who having laid Siege to *Landrecy*, promis'd his Army to winter them in the Iſle of *France*, and Major General *Groveſtein* had already beſpoke their Quarters. It is not, therefore boundleſs Ambition in a Prince to endeavour to cover his Kingdom on the ſide it is moſt ſtraiten'd; but it is to deſire to poſſeſs at the ſame time *Germany*, the *Netherlands*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, *Italy*, *Spain*, and the *Indies*.

We muſt therefore conclude, That a War, which, if ſucceſsful, would tend to Nothing but to double the Territories of the *Dutch*, and to quadruple thoſe of the Emperor; and which, if not ſucceſsful, might give *France* more Territories than ſhe deſires, is a War which it is high time to put an end to; and, That on the contrary, a Peace which leaves the Two Great Houſes in an exact *Equilibrium*, and reſtores a perfect Tranquility to poor *Europe*, torn in pieces by ſo many Calamities, can make no Body *ſigh*, but the Diſturbers of the Publick Peace, and the Common Enemies of Mankind.

I am, &c.

Numb. VI.

Numb. VI.

King Philip's *Renunciation to the Crown of* France, *&c. Made and ſworn to in the* Cortez *of* Spain, *on the 5th of* November 1712. *N. S. In the Preſence of the Lord* Lexington.

DON PHILIP,

'BY the Grace of God, King of *Caſtille*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, both *Sicilies*, *Jeruſalem*, *Navarre*, *Granada*, *Toledo*, *Valencia*, *Galicia*, *Majorca*, *Seville*, *Sardinia*, *Cordoua*, *Jaen*, the *Algarves*, *Algizare*, *Gibraltar*, the *Canary* Iſlands, *the Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and *Terra Firma* of the Ocean Sea, Archduke of *Auſtria*, Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant* and *Milan*, Count of *Hapsburg*, *Flanders*, *Tirol* and *Barcelona*, Lord of *Biſcay* and *Molina*, &c. For the Evidence and Publication of this Inſtrument and Writing of Renunciation and Quitting Claim, and to preſerve the Memory thereof for ever, I do hereby Notifie and Declare to all Kings, Princes, Potentates, Commonwealths, Communities, and Private Perſons that now are, and ſhall be in future Ages: That whereas one of the chief Intentions of the Treaties of Peace now depending between the Crowns of *Spain*, *France*, and *England*, is the Preſervation of the Balance of Powers in *Europe*, in ſuch manner that too many being united together this deſired Ballance and Equality may not be loſt, to the Advantage of one of them, and to the Peril and endangering of the reſt, and for the facilitating of a general Peace which may be firm and durable: It was propoſed and inſiſted on by *England*, and agreed to on my part and that of the King my Grandfather, that, to avoid in all future Times the Union of this Monarchy with that of *France*; and that it may not happen in any Caſe, reciprocal Renunciations ſhould be made on my part, and that of my Poſterity, to any Poſſibility of ſucceeding to the Monarchy of *France*, and on the part of thoſe Princes, and all their Deſcendants preſent and to come, to any poſſible Succeſſion to this Monarchy, by framing a diſtinct Narrative of the Abdication to be made by the two Royal Crowns of each Monarchy, of all the Rights they might Claim of ſucceeding reciprocally to each other, ſeparating by the lawful Means of

« my Renunciation my Branch from the Royal « Stem of *France*, and all the *French* Branches « from any Communication which might be deri- « ved to them by Alliance of Blood with the Roy- « al Stem of *Spain*; but at the ſame time, that « for the above-mentioned Reaſons Care is taken « that the Monarchy of *France* is never to be join- « ed to that of *Spain*, we muſt ſteddily purſue the « fundamental and conſtant Maxim from which « we are not in any Caſe to depart, *viz.* the Pre- « ſervation of a Ballance of Power; therefore the « Inconveniencies are likewiſe to be avoided that « would ariſe, if upon failure of my Iſſue this « Monarchy ſhould again devolve to the Houſe of « *Auſtria*, which, by the Addition of ſo conſidera- « ble a Dominion to that of the Empire and He- « reditary Countries, would become very formida- « ble, which Conſideration was thought ſufficient « in former Times for diſmembring the Heredi- « tary Dominions of the Houſe of *Auſtria* from « the Body of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy. It being for « this purpoſe ſtipulated and agreed by *England* « with Me and the King my Grandfather, that « upon failure of Me and my Iſſue this Monarchy « ſhall fall to the Houſe of *Savoy*, which being de- « ſcended from the Infanta *Donna Catharina*, « Daughter of King *Philip* the Second, and ha- « ving never departed from that Claim, has an e- « vident and known Right, that Friendſhip and « perpetual Alliance being premiſed, which is to « be ſought and brought about, between the Duke « of *Savoy* and his Poſterity and this Crown; ſince « one ought to believe that with this perpetual « and firm Hope this Balance will never vary, with « which all the Powers ſhall thus in a friendly man- « ner have brought themſelves into an equal Poiſe, « being tired with the Labours and Uncertainty « of Battles, no Power being left to any one Par- « ty to alter this Ballance ſettled by Treaty, by « the means of any Contract, Renunciation or « Retroſpection; but the Reaſon of its perpetual « Duration is to prevail, which induces the ad- « mitting it, and framing it into a fundamental « Conſtitution, which, like an unalterable Law, « ſhall regulate the Succeſſion for the time to « come. I have conſidered the Premiſes, and out « of the Love I bear to the *Spaniards*, and the « Knowledge I have of what I owe them, and in

« regard

'regard to the repeated Inſtances I have received
'of their Loyalty, and to ſhew to the Divine
'Providence, with the Reſignation I owe to its
'Decrees, the Senſe I retain of that great Bleſ-
'ſing of having placed and maintained Me upon
'the Government of ſo many Illuſtrious and
'Well-deſerving Subjects, I have reſolved to Ab-
'dicate for Me and all my Poſterity any Right of
'ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*, being deſi-
'rous never to depart from my Reſolution of
'Living and Dying with my Beloved and Faith-
'ful *Spaniards*, leaving to all my Poſterity the
'indiſſoluble Bond of their Loyalty and Love.
'And that this my Reſolution may have its due
'Effect, and an End may be put to that which
'has been look'd upon as one of the chief Mo-
'tives of the War wherewith *Europe* hath been hi-
'therto Afflicted, of my own Motion, free, ſpon-
'taneous, and unconſtrained Will, "I Don
"*Philip*, by the Grace of God, *&c.* do, by this
"preſent Inſtrument, for my Self, my Heirs and
"Succeſſors, for ever Renounce, Relinquiſh and
"quit Claim to all Pretenſions, Rights and Titles
"which I, or any of my Poſterity have at this
"time, or may have at any time hereafter to the
"Succeſſion of the Crown of *France*." And I
'declare and hold my ſelf excluded and ſepara-
'ted, my Self and my Children, Heirs and Po-
'ſterity for ever, excluded and diſabled, abſo-
'lutely and without limitation, difference and di-
'ſtinction of Perſons, Degrees, Sex and Time,
'from the Action and Right of ſucceeding to the
'Crown of *France*: And I Will and conſent for
'me and my ſaid Poſterity, that from this time for
'evermore, the ſame be held to be paſſed away
'and transferr'd to ſuch Perſon as, though my
'and their being excluded, diſabled and incapa-
'citated, ſhall be next in Succeſſion, and imme-
'diately after the King, by whoſe Death a Va-
'cancy ſhall happen; and the Succeſſion to the
'ſaid Crown of *France*, ought to be ſettled upon
'and yielded to him, in whatever Time and Caſe
'it ſhall fall out; to have and to hold the ſame
'as lawful and true Succeſſor, in the ſame man-
'ner as if I and my Poſterity had not been Born,
'or in Being in this World; for that We were to
'be conſidered and reputed as ſuch, to the End
'that neither in my Perſon nor in Theirs, any

Foun-

‘ Foundation may be found or had for an active
‘ or paſſive Repreſentation, beginning or conti-
‘ nuation of a Line effective, or containing any
‘ Subſtance, Blood or Quality, or any Poſterity
‘ may be derived, or any Pedigree from the
‘ Perſons of the *Moſt Chriſtian King* my Lord and
‘ Grandfather, or the Lord *Dauphin* my Father
‘ or the glorious Kings their Progenitors, or to
‘ any other effect, for entring into the Succeſſi-
‘ on, or anticipating the Degree of Kindred, or
‘ excluding from it the Perſon who, as is above-
mentioned, ſhall be next in Succeſſion. “ I Will
“ and Conſent for my Self, and for my Poſterity,
“ that from this time forth for evermore, this
“ Right ſhall be looked upon and conſidered as
“ paſſed away and transferred to the Duke *de*
“ *Berry* my Bother, and his Iſſue and Poſterity,
“ Male-born, in conſtant lawful Wedlock; and
“ in Default of his Iſſue to the Duke *de Bourbon*
“ my Couſin, and to his Sons and Poſterity Male-
“ born, in conſtant lawful Wedlock, and ſo on
“ ſucceſſively to all the Princes of the Blood of
“ *France*, their Sons and Poſterity, Male, for
“ ever, according to the Place and Order in which
“ they may be called to the Crown by virtue of
“ their Birth right, and conſequently to ſuch of
“ the ſaid Princes as (upon the afore-mentioned
“ Excluſion, Diſability and Incapacity of Me and
“ all my ſaid Poſterity) may happen to be next
“ in degree, immediately after ſuch King by
“ whoſe Death the Crown of *France* ſhould be-
“ come vacant, and to whom the Succeſſion may
“ belong, at whatever Time and in whatever Caſe
“ the ſame may happen, that he may enjoy it as
“ lawful and true Succeſſor, in the ſame manner
“ as if I and my Poſterity had not been born.”
‘ And as a Confirmation of the greater validity
‘ of the Act of Abdication of all the Right and
‘ Title that might avail me, and all my Poſterity,
‘ in regard to the ſaid Succeſſion to the Crown of
‘ *France*, I depart and deſiſt particularly from
‘ that which might be derived to me from the
‘ Right of Naturalization, by the Letters Patents
‘ or Inſtrument by which the King, my Grand-
‘ father, preſerved and reſerved to me, and ena-
‘ bled me to enjoy a Right of Succeeding to the
‘ Crown of *France*, which Inſtrument was diſ-
‘ patch'd at *Verſailles* in the Month of *December*
in

‹ in the Year 1700, and paſſed, approved and re-
‹ giſter'd by the Parliament; and I Will that it
‹ ſhall not ſerve for a Foundation to the Purpoſes
‹ for which it was intended; and I refute, and re-
‹ nounce it, and declare it null, void, and of none
‹ effect and cancell'd, and as if no ſuch Inſtru-
‹ ment had ever been executed And I promiſe
‹ and oblige my Self on the Faith and Word of
‹ a King, that in whatever depends on me and
‹ my ſaid Children and Poſterity that are and
‹ ſhall be, I will procure the Obſervation and
‹ Accompliſhment of this Writing, without per-
‹ mitting or conſenting that any thing be done to
‹ the contrary, directly or indirectly, in the
‹ whole or in part; and I deſiſt and depart from
‹ all and whatever Remedies, known or unknown,
‹ ordinary or extraordinary, and that either of
‹ common Right or particular Priviledge might
‹ avail me and my Children, and Poſterity, to
‹ reclaim, aſſert, or alledge any thing againſt the
‹ ſame; and I renounce them all, and eſpecially
‹ that of the evident Leſion, enormous and moſt
‹ enormous, which may be look'd upon to have
‹ been in the quitting Claim, and renouncing the
‹ Right of being able to ſucceed at any time to
‹ the ſaid Crown. I Will that none of the ſaid
‹ Remedies, nor any other of whatever Number,
‹ Efficacy, Importance or Quality they be, may
‹ avail or be of any uſe to us. And if in Fact, or
‹ under any Colour we ſhould attempt to ſeize
‹ the ſaid Kingdom by force of Arms, or ſhould
‹ make an Offenſive and Defenſive War againſt it,
‹ that from this preſent time, and in all time to
‹ come, it be judged and declared Unlawful
‹ and Unjuſt, and wrongfully Undertaken, by Vi-
‹ olence, Invaſion and Uſurpation, againſt Rea-
‹ ſon and Conſcience; and on the contrary, that
‹ may be judged and called Juſt, Lawful and Al-
‹ lowable, which ſhall be made or undertaken in
‹ behalf of him, who, by the Excluſion of Me and
› my ſaid Children and Poſterity, is to ſucceed to
‹ the ſaid Crown of *France*, whom his natural
‹ Subjects are to receive and to obey him, and to
‹ yield and ſwear to him the Oath of Homage
‹ and Fealty, and ſerve him as their lawful King
‹ and Lord: And this quitting Claim and Re-
‹ nunciation for Me and my ſaid Children and Po-
‹ ſterity, is to continue firm, ſtable, valid and

irre

‘ irrevocable for ever, and in all times to come:
‘ And I assert and promise, that I have not made
‘ nor will make any Protestation, or Reclaiming
‘ publickly or privately to the contrary hereof,
‘ which might hinder or lessen the validity of
‘ what is contained in this Writing; and that if I
‘ should make any, tho' it were upon Oath, it
‘ shall not be valid or of any force or effect. And
‘ for the greater Validity and Certainty of what
‘ is contained in this Renunciation, and of what
‘ I therein assert and promise on my Part, I do a-
‘ gain engage my Royal Faith and Word, and I
‘ solemnly Swear by the Gospels contained in
‘ this Missal on which I lay my Right-Hand,
“ That I will observe, maintain and fulfil this Act
“ and Instrument of Renunciation, both for Me
“ and all my Successors, Heirs and Posterity in
“ all the Clauses therein contained, according to
“ its most natural, literal and plain Meaning and
“ Construction.” And that from this Oath, I
‘ will not demand to be releas'd, and if it be by
‘ any particular Person demanded or granted of
‘ their own Motion, I will not make any Use or
‘ Advantage of it, but in Case the same should
‘ be granted, I swear another like Oath, That I
‘ will always preserve and maintain this One, a-
‘ gainst all Dispensations that might be granted
‘ me. And I execute this Writing before this
‘ present Secretary, Notary of this my Kingdom,
‘ and Sign the same, and cause it to be sealed with
‘ my Royal Seal.

Numb. VII.

A Relation of the Victory gain'd by the Swediſh *Army under the Command of Count* Steinbock *Senator and Marſhal of* Sweden, *near* Gadebuſch, *the* 20*th of* December 1712.

'THE *Swediſh* Fleet arriving happily the 24th 'of *September* laſt, at the Iſland of *Rugen*, 'and the Troops being landed in two Days time, 'Count *Steinbock* thought fit to cauſe them to paſs 'over immediately to the Continent, in Order to 'attack the Enemy in their Intrenchments. But 'thoſe Intrenchments having been rendered inac-'ceſſible, by Forts, Redoubts, and Lines tripled in 'thoſe Parts where the Ground was leaſt covered 'by Nature, they could not be attacked without 'expoſing the Troops too much; and beſides it 'was conſidered that if by good Fortune they 'ſhould be forced, we ſhould fall into a Country 'that was ruined and deſolate. It was reſolved 'therefore to force the Paſs of *Damgarten* poſſeſſed 'by the *Danes* and the *Saxons*, as well to extend 'our ſelves the further, as to draw the Enemy 'from their advantagious Situation. That Defile, 'tho' very eaſy to be defended, was forced without 'any Loſs, and the whole Army with the Cavalry 'and Artillery made themſelves a Paſſage where 'the Inhabitants had never ſeen any Cattle paſs. 'But the *Saxons* with their Allies having after their 'Retreat from *Damgarten* poſted themſelves be-'hind the Moraſs and *Sultz* and the River of *Rek-'nitz*, it was not thought adviſeable to attempt to 'force them there; becauſe it was neceſſary to 'attack them thro' a Defile more difficult than 'that of *Damgarten*, and the *Daniſh* Army which 'lay about *Wiſmar* and on the Frontiers of *Holſtein*, 'might have poſted themſelves on the River *War-'na*, and thereby have incloſed the *Swedes* between 'the three Rivers of *Reknitz*, *Elna*, and *Warna*. We 'ſtood however 6 Days in an open Plain, to give 'the Enemy, tho' very much ſuperior in number, 'a fair Opportunity to try the Fortune of a Battle.

'But when we obſerv'd that they moved towards '*Guſtrau*, to gain the River *Warna*, and that they 'intrenched themſelves at the ſame time on the '*Reknitz*, Count *Steinbock* reſolved to poſſeſs him-'ſelf of the Town of *Roſtock*, and of the ſaid River

of *Warna*, in order there to wait 10 Days the Arrival of a second Fleet of Transports from *Sweden*. In the mean while all necessary Dispositions were made, and Orders were given the 14th of *November* for moving towards *Closter Rubne*, *Krakau*, *Waldhaguen*, and further on, that we might gain the Enemy's Flank. But the Passage that Way having been well viewed by Lieutenant-General *Ducker*, was found impracticable at this Season. And Count *Steinbock* having certain Intelligence besides, that the Enemy had agreed to avoid all Action till after the Junction of the *Danish* Army, which was drawing together for that purpose in *Holstein*; likewise the Advices from *Sweden*, giving Hopes of the speedy Arrival of a second Fleet of Transports; it was thought good to continue some time in the Situation we were in, and in the mean while to provide for the Army the best we could, rather than to move to a greater Distance from *Pomerania* and make the Enemy believe we avoided them. It was upon this Consideration that no Difficulty was made to agree verbally the 1st of *December* with the Allies of the North on a Cessation of Hostilities for 15 Days, in hopes of receiving the said Reinforcement, and of being thereby in the better Condition to make Head against the Superiour Force of the Enemy.

But the *Danes* broke the Cessation of Arms the 13th Day, entred *Macklenbourg*, siezed the *Swedish* Parties sent upon the good Faith of the Suspension of Arms to fetch Convoys of Corn bought at *Lubeck*, took Post at *Gadebusch*, and by their Parties did all the Mischief they could to the *Swedish* Army. On the other Side, the *Muscovites* and *Saxons* drew by little and little towards the *Danish* Army, in Order to surround the *Swedes*. These ill Examples could not however induce Count *Steinbock* to break his Word. He staid till the last Day of the Suspension stipulated, and then caused all the Bridges on the *Warna* and below *Rostock* to be broken down, in order the better to cover the Rear and Flank of his Army, and making a hard March towards the *Danes* traversed several Morasses hollow Ways and Defiles.

The 19th he came to a great Defile called *Ulenkrog*. It being believed the *Danes* would have disputed it, Lieutenant-Collonel Count *Leuenhaupt* was commanded with 300 Horse to support

the

'the Vanguard consisting of Dragoons of the 2 'Regiments of *Stromfeld* and *Marechal*. Major 'Taube followed with 200 Pioneers. The Lieu- 'tenant Collonel *Bohme* with 500 Grenadiers; 'Lieutenant-Collonel *Cronstedt* with 8 Field Pieces 'supported by Major-General *Schommer* with 3 'German Battallions under the Collonels *Fager* and 'Swanlod. The rest of the Army followed in 5 'Columns, *viz.* 2 of Cavalry, and 2 of Infantry, 'having between them the Artillery and Baggage. 'But Lieutenant-General *Ducker* who was at the 'Head of the Vanguard, giving Notice that Ene- 'my had retired with Precipitation, we hastened 'our March, and advanced half a League beyond 'the said Defile, as far as *Grotenbritz* and *Lut- 'kenbritz*, where Night coming on obliged the Army 'to halt. We were there informed, as well by Spies 'as by intercepted Letters that 8 Regiments of 'Saxons were in full March, either to joyn the 'Danes, or to charge the *Swedes* in the Rear; and 'in the Night we heard the Signal of 3 Cannon- 'Shot made by the *Danes*. But all this did not 'hinder the *Swedes* from passing the Night quiet- 'ly under Arms.

'The 20th at Day-break Collonel *Bassewitz* 'was sent with 200 Horse to view the Situation of 'the Enemy's Army, while the *Swedes* advanced 'on in five Columns as was said. He found an advan- 'ced Guard of the Enemy which immediately re- 'tired. He sent an Account that the Enemy's Army 'was posted behind a Moras, having on the Left 'the River *Gadebusch*, and on the Right a large 'Wood. Hereupon the Marshal, tho' very much 'incommoded for 15 Days before of a gravelly 'Cholick, mounted on Horseback to go himself and 'view the Ground. He found it such, that there 'was no way to approach the Enemy either on the 'Left or Right, but only in the Centre by an Aper- 'ture of about 1000 Paces, by which it was necessary 'to move up in the face of the Enemy's whole Ar- 'my drawn up in Battalia: For the Wood was so 'filled with Infantry supported by Horse, that it 'would have been lost Labour to attack them on 'that Side. Wherefore his Excellency having 'caused 12 Cannon to be brought up, they began 'to fire about Noon, and the Army still advancing, 'made the following Disposition for the Attack.

'First marched Lieutenant-Collonel *Cronsted* 'and Major *Stiernhof* with 30 Cannon, which ac- 'cording to a new Method invented by the former,

‘ advanced with their Mouths foremoſt, and could
‘ be fired and charged again with great quickneſs.
‘ They were ſupported by a Battallion of the Re-
‘ giment of *Ekeblad* commanded by Major *Uſedohm*;
‘ by another of the Regiment of *Schultz* under Col.
‘ *Swanlod*; 2 of the Regiments of *Nerkia* and
‘ *Wermeland* under the Col. *Adlerfeld* and Major
‘ *Starenflycht*; 2 Battallions of *Weſtermanland*, under
‘ Col. *Falkenberg*, Lieutenant-Col. *Groning*, and
‘ Major *Brunian*, followed by 6 other Battallions.
‘ On the Right 2 Regiments of *Elfsborghelen* under
‘ Lieutenant-Col. *Lillie* and Major *Spalding*: 1
‘ Battallion of *Oſtrogothia* under Major *Modee*. On
‘ the Left 2 Battallions of the Regiment of *Dahl*
‘ under Col. *Palmfeld*, Lieutenant-Col. *Mentzer*,
‘ and Major *Didron*. 1 Battallion of *Dahlcarlia*
‘ under Major *Lewenhaupt*. To cover the Flanks
‘ towards the Wood, and alſo towards the Caval-
‘ ry of the Enemy's Left-Wing, a Column was
‘ formed on each; *viz.* on the Left of *Sudermanlanders*
‘ under Col. *Schlippenbach* and Major *Eſſen*,
‘ with a Battallion of *Oſtrogothia* under Lieutenant-
‘ Col *Stierncrans*; and on the Left a Battallion of
‘ *Dahlcarlia* under Lieutenant-Col. *Fuchs*, and 2
‘ Battallions of *Helſingland* under Col. *Horn* and
‘ Lieutenant-Col. *Bohm*. All theſe Troops had
‘ Order to extend themſelves on the Right and
‘ Left, and in marching to form a Line.

‘ The Cavalry on the Right under Major-Gene-
‘ ral *Marechal* and Count *Mellin* was compoſed of
‘ the Dragoons of *Stromfeld* led by the Collonel of
‘ that Name, and by Col. *Lenſtern*, the Lieutenant-
‘ Collonels Plate and *Bouſchet* with the Majors
‘ *Brehmer* and *Waldau*. The *Weſtrogoths* under Col.
‘ *Wolfrath*, Col. *Frolig*, Lieutenont-Col. *Kohler* and
‘ Major *Layertrans*. The Cavalry of *Bremen* un-
‘ der Col. *Ferſen*, Lieutenant-Col. *Tettenborn*, and
‘ Major *Kubla*; the Dragoons of *Baſſewitz* under
‘ the Collonel of that Name, and Lieutenant-
‘ Collonel *Keichel*.

‘ On the Left under the Command of the Major
‘ Generals Count *Achenberg* and *Marderfelt* were
‘ the Dragoons of *Marechal* led by himſelf, by
‘ Lieutenant-Col. *Lewenhaupt*, and Major *Biel*;
‘ the Regiment of Count *Achenberg* commanded by
‘ Lieutenant-Col. *Ferſon* and Major *Meyerhielm*;
‘ the Cavalry of *Pomerania* under Col. *Roos*,
‘ Lieutenant-Col. *Brunner* and Major *Meichel*. The
‘ Dragoons of *Marderfelt* under the Lieutenant-

‘ Col.

'Col. *Oppenhuch* and Major *Haveng*. All the Ca-
'valry were ordered to follow the Foot on the
'Right and Left, to paſs the Moraſſes in one or
'two Colums, the beſt they could, and afterwards
'to gain Ground on the two Wings.

'The Diſpoſition thus made, and the Word given,
'which was *God with us*, the Army began to march:
'The Artillery made reiterated Diſcharges with
'great Quickneſs. And in the mean while the
'Army advanced with ſurprizing Swiftneſs, as the
'Enemy themſelves acknowledged, notwithſtand-
'ing the Artillery of the *Danes*; and tho' the
'Cannon Bullets flew thro' the Ranks of the *Swedes*,
'they paſſed on with their Muſquets ſhouldered to
'the Enemy, who were partly hid in a Valley, re-
'ceived their Fire courageouſly, and not giving
'their own till they came within 10 or 15 Paces,
'made all that before them give Ground. Mean
'while the Cavalry on the Right advanced with
'ſuch Succeſs, that they broke ſeveral times the
'Enemy's Squadrons, of which freſh ones moved
'up continually in the room of the broken. The
'Left Wing advanced at the ſame time with ſo
'great Bravery, that notwithſtanding the Fire
'which they were obliged to endure in paſſing by
'the Wood, they made Way; and the Squadrons,
'which by the Superiority of the Enemy,
'were ſometimes repulſed, rallied again and a-
'gain, and returning to the Charge repulſed in
'their Turn their Adverſaries with ſurprizing
'Firmneſs, the Cavalry being every where well
'ſupported by the Foot.

'The Enemy's Horſe made great Efforts to
'break the *Swediſh* Infantry; but they were every
'time beaten off with Loſs. Tho' the Enemy's
'Infantry rallied ſeveral times they were forced
'always to give Ground. The Village of *Waken-*
'ſtein poſſeſſed by a Battillon of *Daniſh* Grenadiers,
'was forced vigorouſly by the *Sudermanlanders* and
'Oſtorgoths, led by Col. *Schlippenbach* and Lieute-
'nant-Col. *Stiernerantz* under the Command of
'Major General *Parkull*, and all were either made
'Priſoners or put to the Sword. It muſt be own-
'ed the *Daniſh* Foot fought well. Officers on both
'Sides were ſeen fighting perſonally with each
'other, with ſo much Animoſity, that both the
'one and the other fell pierced with many Wounds.
'The ſaid Foot did not only rally more than once,
'and return to the Charge; but they chole rather

'to

'to ſtand Puſh of *Bayonet* with the *Swedes*, or to 'yield themſelves Priſoners than fly.

'The Fury of the *Swediſh* Army was very great 'at firſt, but taking a Horrour at laſt to Maſſacre 'and Slaughter, they gave Quarter to thoſe who 'threw down their Arms. They purſued the E-'nemy cloſe as far as the Village of *Radegaſt*, where 'they were obliged to ſtop becauſe of the Night 'coming on, and becauſe of the Defiles on the 'other Side of that Village.

'The Marſhal Count *Steinbock* and Lieutenant 'General *Ducker* were every where amidſt the hot-'eſt of the Fire, and 'tis believed the *Danes* 'themſelves will do the *Swedes* that Juſtice to own 'that they all from firſt to laſt fought with extra-'ordinary Valour.

'The Enemy's Army conſiſted of 18 *Daniſh* 'Battallions and 2 of *Saxons*, and of 47 Squadrons 'of *Danes* and 42 of *Saxons*.

'The *Saxons* had joyned the others an Hour be-'fore the Battle. So that they were in all 79 'Squadrons and 20 Battallions; the *Swedes* were '19 Battallions and 52 Squadrons: But from each 'Battallion muſt be deducted about 200 Men, for 'the Sick, Straglers, and 100 who guarded the 'Baggage. So that the Enemy were at laſt double 'their Strength, and had beſides the Advantage 'of the Ground and Wind. Notwithſtanding all 'this they were by the Aſſiſtance of Heaven beaten 'and put to the Rout in leſs than 2 Hours, and 'forced to abandon their Artillery, their Camp, 'and the little Baggage they had with them, ha-'ving taken Care the Night before to ſend the 'beſt part to Places of Security. By the Liſt which 'will ſoon be made up, we ſhall know more exactly 'than now the Number of the killed, wounded 'and Priſoners. Mean while 'tis known, that on 'the Side of the *Swedes* are wounded Lieutenant 'General *Ducker*, 2 Collonels, ſome Subalterns, 'and 300 Soldiers; 2 Majors killed, ſome Subal-'tern Officers, and very few Soldiers. On the 'Side of the Enemy ſeveral Generals, Collonels, 'a Number of principal and lower Officers, with 'above 2000 Men killed, and near 4000 Priſoners, 'among whom are Generals, Collonels, and other 'Officers of Diſtinction.

About the ſame time there was publiſh'd at *Hamburgh* the following Liſt of the *Danes* and *Saxon* Officers

Officers that were taken Priſoners in the Victory gained by the *Swediſh* Army the 20th of *December*, and of the Trophies that were taken in the ſame Battel.

'MAjor General *Morner*. Collonels *Lowenhelw* and *Deden*. Lieutenant-Collonels 'Fineck and *Fuchs*. Adjutant-Generals *Bruchart* 'and *Stevens*. Brigadier-Major of the Guards 'Schlangenbuſch. Cap. *Kart*, wounded.

HORSE.

'Of the *Regiment of Dragoons*. Lieutenant 'Stevens. Coronets *Morgenroth* and *Kruger*.

'Of *Dewitz Regiment*. Captain *Liege*. Cornets 'Lang and *Koortz*.

'Of Brigadier *Donep's Regiment*. Major *Detlof* 'Chriſtian *Tamſen*. Lieutenants *Hellmoth*, *Frantz* 'Rantzau and *Bentzen*. Cornet *Frederick William* 'of *Rambauſen*.

'Of *Collonel* Roſenohr's *Regiment*. Lieutenant 'Holling. Coronets *Otto Obenhauſen* and *Borne-* 'man.

FOOT.

'Of the *Body of Grenadiers*. Collonel *Storm* 'wounded. Lieutenant-Collonel *Kleiſt*. Captains 'Diederichs, *Geiſter*, *Reventlau*, *Steding*, *Lutſhau*, 'Kutſhau wounded, and *Fleiſher*. Firſt Lieutenants 'Keil, *Fantzen*, *Sytphen*, *Muller*, *ver der Weyde*, 'Paſſau, *Blucher*, *Pierſe*, and *Bech*. Second Lieu- 'tenants *Worm*, *Schack* wounded, and *Muth*. En- 'ſign *Cremon*.

'Of *Prince* Chriſtian's *Regiment*. Firſt Lieute- 'nant *Koppelau*. Second Lieutenants *Ziersky*, *Prehn* 'wounded, *Schwartz* wounded.

'Of *Collonel* Zepelin's *Regiment*. Captain *Hab-* 'man wounded. Captain-Lieutenant *Benſon* 'wounded. Firſt Lieutenants *Brochdorf* wound- 'ed, *Potinger* wounded, and *Schroder*. Second 'Lieutenants *Aberoron*, *Cammerberg* wounded, and 'Goldman wounded. Quarter-Maſter of the Regi- 'ment *Jean Adolph Stuhr*. Enſign *Harbo* wounded. 'Auditor *Bartold Stuhr*.

'Of the Wyboigeſh *Battallion*. Lieutenant- 'Collonel *Baltzer Meintzer* wounded. Captain

'*Tencker*

'*Poncher* wounded. Lieutenants *Jons Bille* and '*Hageland.* Adjutant *Andrew Bentels.*

'*Of Collonel* Staffeld's *Regiment.* Captains *Andrew Dalwich* and *Reventlau.* Firſt Lieutenants '*Sheffer* and *Fochim* of *Pleſſen.* Second Lieutenants '*Klein* wounded, and *Howich.* Enſign *Marcker.*

'*Of Major General* Meſting's *Regiment.* Captain '*Bielke,* Lieutenants *Rudolph, Hannibal Schſtedt,* '*Nicholas Sharp, Borſt, Hanneberg,* and *Grubbe.*

'*Of Brigadier* Kragen's *Regiment.* Lieutenant '*Frantz Kirchman.*

'*Of Collonel* Frieſen's *Regiment.* Major *Krabbe,* 'Captains *Putlitz* wounded, *Stirup* wounded, and '*Elbercht* wounded. Lieutenants *Eberwin, Graan* 'wounded, *Halle, Pretſchir, Gladis,* and *Tordan.* 'Enſign *Oettken* wounded.

'*Of the Regiment of Marines.* Captain *Muller.* 'Enſign *Bluhn.*

'*Of Collonel* Arnoldt's *Regiment.* Captain *Werner.* 'Lieutenants *Sacken, Richter,* and *Friderich.*

Saxon Priſoners.

'Lieutenant-Collonel *Julius Auguſt Goldacker.* 'Captain of the Horſe *Charles Gottlob.* Lieutenant '*Hans Chriſtopher Kobl.* Enſign *Abraham Humbert* 'and *Stens.*

'*Of Trophies were gained, and brought into* Wiſ- 'mar *the 26th of* December. Standards and Co- 'lours 13; Drums 2; Cannon 13.

'Beſides theſe Officers, ſome Volunteers as well 'as 3000 common Soldiers, and 1500 wounded, 'were taken Priſoners. About 3000 were found 'dead upon the Spot and buried there, beſides 'ſome few of Note, whoſe Corpſe were, at Major 'General *Morner*'s Requeſt, ſent into their own 'Country to be buried. It is not known how ma- 'ny Officers of Note were killed beſides Major 'General *Daa* and Brigadier *Bulow.*

'Of the *Swedes* there are about 600 kill'd, and 'dangerouſly wounded, beſides ſome ſlight wound- 'ed. Of the Officers Major General *Ducker* is 'wounded; Colonel *Palmfeld,* killed; Collonel '*Horn* wounded; 2 Majors kill'd, one wounded; 'beſides ſome Subalterns kill'd and wounded.

Numb. VIII.

The New Treaty of Guaranty for the Proteſtant Succeſſion to the Crown of Great Britain, *and the* BARRIER *of the* States General in the Netherlands. *Sign'd at* Utrecht, *on the 30th of* January, 1713. *N. S.*

QUandoquidem, in Tractatu qui ſuper Succeſſione ad Coronam Magnæ Britanniæ, atq; obice ſive repagulo, vulgo Barriere, unitarum Belgii Provinciarum, 29. die Oct. Anno 1709, inter Sereniſſimam ac Potentiſſimam Principem Dominam Annam, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ, Reginam, Fidei Defenſorem, &c. & Celſos ac Præpotentes Dominos Ordines Generales, Fœderati Belgii, concluſus fuit, Complures Articuli Clauſulæq; contineantur qui ampliorem Explicationem deſiderant, quiq; niſi emendationes aliquæ ex æquo adhibeantur, jam nunc Damnoſi, & proinde ex iis, quæ hinc olim ſequi poterint, Commodis, rationibuſq; ſubditorum dictæ ſuæ Regiæ Majeſtatis periculum Allaturi videantur; aliiq; porro extent qui, poſtea quam Tractatus ſupradictus initus eſt, diutius nec neceſſarii neque apti ſunt; Cumq; Articulo 17 præmemorati Tractatus proviſum fuerit, ut Conventio quædam ſeparatim fieret, de Conditionibus quibus præfata Regia Sua Majeſtas, Dominiq; Ordines Generales promitterent, ſponderentq; ſeſe Subminiſtraturos Auxilia quorum uſus foret ad Fidejuſſiones, vulgo, Garantias mutuo præſtandas, quæ quidem Conventio haud quaquam facta eſt;

WHereas, in the Treaty which was concluded the 29th of October, 1709, *between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs* Ann *Queen of* Great Britain, France *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith,* &c. *and the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands, *about the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain, *and the Barrier of the United Provinces, ſeveral Articles and Clauſes are contained, which require a more ample Explanation, and which without ſome equitable Amendments, are already prejudicial, and may hereafter prove dangerous to the Welfare and Intereſt of Her ſaid Royal Majeſty's Subjects; and there are alſo others, which ſince the making of the ſaid Treaty, are become neither neceſſary nor convenient: And whereas it was provided in the 17th Article of the ſaid Treaty, that a certain Agreement ſhould be made ſeparately about the Conditions on which Her ſaid Royal Majeſty and the Lords the States General ſhould promiſe and engage to furniſh each other with the neceſſary Aids for the mutual Performance of the Suretyſhips, commonaly called Guaranty; which ſaid Agreement was never yet made; Her ſaid Royal Majeſty of* Great Britain, *and the Lords the States*

eſt; Ante dicta Regia ſua Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ, & Domini Ordines Generales Fœderati Belgii, ſerio perpendentes, quanti interſit ut nihil imperfectum, nihil obſcurum reſtaret in Tractatu qui utriq; Nationi permagni adeo momenti eſt, quodq; nulla ineunda ſit pactio quæ Subditis alterutrius partis gravis eſſe videatur in fœdere cujus ſcopus Propoſitumq; fuerit, ut Amicitiæ Vincula arctius utrinq; adſtringerentur, et de mutua Securitate melius efficaciuſq; Præcautum eſſet; e re fore exiſtimaverunt novum Tractatum conficere, cæteris tractatibus fœderibuſq; qui inter ipſos nunc vigent, addendum, atq; eum denique in finem Regia ſua Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ mandatis ſuis atq; Authoritate ſufficiente inſtruxit; ——— Domini vero Ordines Generales à ſua parte mandatis atq; Authoritate ſufficiente muniverunt ——— qui quidem Miniſtri plenariis Poteſtatibus inſtructi munitiq; vi earundem in Articulos ſubſequentes convenerunt.

ART I.

Tractatus ille vulgo do Succeſſione & de obice ſive Barriere nominatus qui 29. die Menſis Oct. Anno Dom. 1709, Hagæ Comitum inter Serenam Reginam Magnæ Britanniæ, & Dominos Ordines Generales Uniti Belgii concluſus fuit, una cum duobus Articulis ſeparatis, eodem die ſignatis, nullius abhinc

General of the United Nether lands, *ſeriouſly conſidering how much it concerns them that Nothing ſhould remain imperfect or obſcure in a Treaty which is of ſuch great Importance to both Nations, and that no Article which may ſeem grievous to the Subjects of either Party, ought to be inſerted in a Treaty whoſe End and Purpoſe was to make the Bonds of Friendſhip ſtronger on both Sides, and to make better and more effectual Proviſion for their mutual Security, have thought fit to make a new Treaty, to be added to the other Treaties and Leagues which now ſubſiſt betwixt them; and laſtly, for that End, Her Royal Majeſty of* Great Britain, *hath ſufficiently authoriz'd with Commands and Inſtructions* ——— *and the Lords the States General have on their Part ſufficiently authoriz'd* ———; *which ſaid Miniſters have, by virtue of the Full Powers with which they were thus commiſſion'd and authoriz'd, agreed on the following Articles.*

ART I.

The Treaty commonly call'd of Succeſſion and Barrier, which was concluded at the Hague *on the 29th of* October, 1709, *between the Serene Queen of* Great Britain, *and the Lords the States General of the* United Netherlands, *together with two ſeparate Articles, ſign'd the ſame Day, is to be from henceforwards of*

no

hinc vigoris virtutiſve eſſe cenſebitur; dictuſq; Tractatus Articuliq; duo præfati reſcinduntur jam, irritiq; declarantur, eodem modo, ac ſi nunquam facti aut ratihabiti ſuiſſent. Omnes autem alii Pacis, Amicitiæ, Unionis, Confœderationis Tractatus inter Præmemoratam Regiam ſuam Majeſtatem, & Dominos Ordines Generales concluſi, hiſce comprobantur, confirmanturq; atq; eandem vim virtutemq; obtinere debent, ac ſi in præſenti hoc tractatu inſerti fuiſſent.

ART II.

Cum lege quadam in Parliamento Angliæ lata Anno 12. Regni Nuperi Sereniſſimi Regis Gulielmi Tertii, cui Titulus eſt, *Actum de Ulteriori Coronæ Limitatione & Melicri Securitate Jurium Libertatumque Subditorum &c.* Sancitum declaratumq; fuerit: Quod poſt Obitum prædicti Regis, Reginæq; jam regnantis, quæ tum Princeps Anna Daniæ vocabatur, & deficiente prole ex Regina, vel Rege ſupra memoratis Oriunda, Corona, Regaliſq; Gubernatio Angliæ, Franciæ atq; Hiberniæ, & ditionum eo ſpectantium deveniret, pertineretq; ad Excellentiſſimam Principem Sophiam Electricem & Duciſſam Viduam Hanoveranam, & hæredes ejus Proteſtantes

Cumq; ex eo tempore in plurimis cum Angliæ tum Scotiæ Parliamentis Statutum fuerit ut Succeſſio ad Monarchiam Regni Uniti Magnæ Britanniæ & Ditionum eo Spectantium poſt dictæ Sereniſſimæ Reginæ obitum, & ſobole ab eadem deficiente, deveniret Pertineretq;

no Force or Virtue; and the ſaid Treaty, with the two Articles before-mention'd, are hereby Reſcinded and declared Void, in the ſame Manner as if they had never been concluded or ratified. But all other Treatys of Peace, Friendſhip, Union and Confederacy, concluded between Her ſaid Royal Majeſty and the Lords the States General, are hereby approved and confirmed, and are to have as much Force and Authority, as if they were inſerted in this preſent Treaty.

ART II.

Whereas it was Enacted and Declared, by a certain Law made in the Parliament of England, *in the 12th Year of the Reign of the late moſt Serene King* William III, *the Title of which is,* An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securiing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, &c. *That after the Deceaſe of the ſaid King, and the preſent Queen, who was then ſtiled Princeſs* Anne *of* Denmark, *and upon Failure of Iſſue of the ſaid King or Queen, that the Crown and Royal Government of* England, France *and* Ireland, *with the Dominions thereunto belonging, ſhould deſcend and belong to the moſt Excellent Princeſs* Sophia, *Electreſs and Dutcheſs Dowager of* Hanover, *and to her Heirs, being Proteſtants.*

And whereas is has ſince that time been Enacted in ſeveral Parliaments both of England *and* Scotland, *that the Succeſſion to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of* Great Britain *and the Domi-*

neretq; ad Excellentiſſimam Principem Sophiam Hæredeſq; ipſius Proteſtantes, atq; Pontificii omnes, atq; ii, eæve qui cum Pontificiis Matrimonium contraxerint, excluderentur a Corona Magnæ Britanniæ & ditionum eo Spectantium, atq; in perpetuum Hæreditatem, Poſſeſſionem, vel uſufructum earundem habendi incapaces redderentur: Quæ quidem proviſio diverſis Parliamenti actis conſtituta ſuper Succeſſione antedicta poſtea Stabilita firmataq; fuit lege quadam in Parliamento Magnæ Britanniæ lata Anno 6. Reginæ nunc Regnantis cui Titulus eſt, *Actum de Securitate Perſonæ & Gubernatione Regiæ Suæ Majeſtatis, Succeſſionis que ad Coronam Magnæ Britanniæ in Stirpe Proteſtantium, &c.* Cumq; nulla poteſtas Extranea, neque perſona ulla quæcumq; jus habeat revocandi in dubium Conſtitutionem aliquam a Parliamento Magnæ Britanniæ factam, aut ſeſe eidem opponendi, quoad devolutionem, Limitationem, Hæreditatemve Coronæ ejuſdem Regni: Sin autem contigerit ut poteſtas aliqua extranea, vel Status, ſeu Perſona, Perſonæve quæcumque, ſub Specie qualibetcunq; directe vel indirecte, Bello aperto vel Conſpiratione, ſeu vi perfida ſeſe opponere vellent Juri Succeſſionis hæredum Majeſtatis ſuæ Regiæ, poſt ipſius obitum, vel deficientibus ejuſmodi hæredibus, Juri Succeſſionis prædictæ Excellentiſſimæ Principis Sophiæ, aut hæredum ejus quorumcunq; ad quos dicta Succeſſio tunc ſpectaverit, ſecun-

Dominions thereunto belonging, ſhould, after the Death of the ſaid moſt Serene Queen, and on failure of Iſſue of Her, deſcend and belong to the moſt Excellent Princeſs Sophia, *and her Proteſtant Heirs, & that all Papiſts, & thoſe of either Sex who ſhould marry with Papiſts, ſhall be excluded from the Crown of* Great Britain, *and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and be and for ever rendered incapable to inherit, poſſeſs or injoy the ſame: Which ſaid Proviſion concerning the ſaid Succeſſion, ſettled by divers Acts of Parliament,* was *afterwards eſtabliſh'd and comfirm'd by a certain Law made in the Parliament of* Great Britain, *in the 6th Year of the Reign of Her preſent Majeſty, intitul'd,* An Act for the greater Security of Her Majeſty's Perſon and Government, and of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* in the Proteſtant-Line, &c. *AND WHEREAS no Foreign Power nor any Perſon whatſoever, has a Right of calling in queſtion ANY PROVISION MADE BY A PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN, or of oppoſing* the ſame, *as concerning the Devolution Limitation, or Inheritance of the Crown of the ſame Kingdom: If, nevertheleſs, it ſhould happen that any Foreign Power or State, or Perſon or Perſons whatſoever under any Pretence whatever, directly or indirectly, by Open War or Conſpiracy, or treaſonable Violence, ſhould endeavour to oppoſe the Right of Succeſſion of the HEIRS OF HER ROYAL MAJESTY after Her Death, or, for Want of ſuch Heirs, the Rights of Succeſſion of the ſaid*

ſecundum leges & Statuta Magnæ Britanniæ: Domini Ordines Generales Fœderatarum Belgii Provinciarum promittunt ac ſpondent ſeſe omni prorſus tempore, vivente Sereniſſima Regina ante memorata, ipſi opitulaturos ad propugnandum pro Jure Succeſſionis ad Coronam Regiam Magnæ Britanniæ, prout per Leges & Statuta ejuſdem Regni ſtabilita determinataq; eſt, & poſt Obitum antedictæ Sereniſſimæ Reginæ, ſeſe opitulaturos hæredibus ejus, iiſve deficientibus Principi Sophiæ ſupra memoratæ, aut talibus ipſius hæredibus ad quos ut præfatum eſt, Succeſſio ad Coronam Regiam Magnæ Britanniæ poſt obitum Sereniſſimæ Reginæ nunc regnantis legitimè ſpectaverit, ut veniant in ejuſdem Poſſeſſionem, eandemq; conſervent; obſtituros autem perſonæ cuilibetcumq; quæ poſſeſſioni Coronæ antedictæ ejuſq; Conſervationi Impedimentum aliquod afferre voluerit, ſecundum ejuſmodi requiſitionem, atq; ad ea tempora, modo, ac ea virium proportione, terra Mariq; ſicut Articulo 14 hujuſce Tractatus explicatius dictum eſt.

ART. III.

Quandoquidem Art. 5. Fœderis inter Sereniſſimum Romanorum Imperatorem, Sereniſſimum Regem Magnæ Britanniæ, Gulielmum III. glorioſæ memoriæ, & D. D. Ordines Generales Fœderati Belgii, Hagæ Comitum, Die 7. Sept.

ſaid moſt Excellent Princeſs Sophia, *or any of her Heirs to whom the ſaid Succeſſion ſhall then belong, according to THE Laws and Statutes of* Great Britain; *The Lords the States General of the United Provinces of the* Netherlands *do promiſe and engage, at any Time whatſoever, during the Life of the moſt Serene Queen above-mentioned, to aſſiſt Her to defend THE Right of Succeſſion to the Royal Crown of* Great Britain, *as by the Laws and Statutes of the ſame Kingdom 'tis ſettled and limited, and after the Deceaſe of the aforeſaid moſt Serene Queen, to aſſiſt HER HEIRS, or for want OF THEM, the above-mentioned Princeſs* Sophia, *or ſuch of her Heirs to whom, as is aforeſaid, the Succeſſion of the Royal Crown of* Great Britain, *after the Deceaſe of the moſt Serene Queen now Reigning, ſhall lawfully belong, that THEY may obtain and keep the Poſſeſſion of the ſame; but to oppoſe any Perſon whatſoever, who ſhall endeavour to obſtruct the Poſſeſſion and Keeping of the Crown aforeſaid, according to ſuch Requeſt, and at ſuch Times, and in ſuch Manner, and with ſuch Proportion of Forces, by Land and Sea, as by the 14th Article of this Treaty is more plainly expreſs'd.*

ART. III.

Whereas by the Fifth Article of the Alliance concluded at the Hague, *the 7th of* September, 1701, *between the moſt Serene Emperor, the moſt Serene King of* Great Britain, William *the Third of glorious Memory, and the Lords the States General of the United*

Sept. Anni 1701 confecti, cautum proviſumque fuerit, ut dicti Fœderati omnes nervos intendant, quò recuperent Provincias Hiſpano Belgicas, ut ſit obex & repagulum, vulgò *Barriere*, Galliam à Belgio Fœderato removens, & ſeparans, pro Securitate Ordinum Generalium quemadmodum ab omni tempore, inſervierunt, donec Rex Chriſtianiſſimus eas milite ſuo occuparit, conventum jam, concordatumque eſt, ut Regia ſua Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ omni ope, atque opera enitatur in Tractatu Pacis ineundo, non ſolum ut Provinciæ Hiſpano-Belgicæ, verum Urbes, oppidaque alia quæ opus eſſe videantur, ſeu bello parta, ſive nondum capta, formando Ordinum Generalium repagulo, ſive *Barriere*, inſerviant.

ART. IV.

Eum itaque in finem pactum conſtitutumque eſt, ut D. D. Ordines Generales præſidia collocare, conſervare, augere, ſive diminuere poſſint, prout ipſis viſum erit, in locis ſequentibus, ſcilicet, *Furnes*, Fortalitio *Knock* dicto, *Ipres*, *Menucino*, ſive *Menin*, in urbe & arce *Tornacca*, in *Montibus*, *Caroloregia*, in urbe & arce *Namurca*, in arce *Gandavenſi*, in Fortalitüs, *la Perle*, *Philippe* & *Damme*, appellatis, nec non Fortalitio St. *Donati*, munitionibus *Cluſenſibus* penitus annexo, cujus Proprietas Ordinibus Generalibus conceditur; & Fortalitium *Rodenhuyſen* appellatum cis *Gandavum* diruetur.

ART.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, *it was ſtipulated and agreed, That the ſaid Allies ſhould employ all their Forces to recover the Provinces of the* Spaniſh-Low-Countries, *that they may ſerve as a Barrier and Separation between* France *and the* United Provinces, *and a Security to the States General, as they did heretofore, till the Moſt Chriſtian King invaded and took Poſſeſſion of the ſame with his Armies; it is now ſtipulated and agreed, That Her Majeſty the Queen of* Great Britain *ſhall uſe all Her Efforts and Endeavours in the enſuing Treaty of Peace, not only that the Provinces of the* Spaniſh-Low-Countries, *but alſo what other Towns and Places will be found neceſſary, whether conquer'd, or not conquer'd, may ſerve to form the Barrier of the States General.*

ART. IV.

To this End therefore it is ſtipulated and agreed, That the Lords the States General may put and keep Garriſon, augment and diminiſh the ſame, as they ſhall judge proper, in the Places following; namely, Furnes, *Fort* Knock, *Ipres, Menin, the Town and Cittadel of* Tournay, Mons, Charleroy, *the Town and Caſtle of* Namur, *the Caſtle of* Gand, *the Forts* la Perle, Philip, *and* Damme, *the Fort of St.* Donat *being join'd to the Fortifications of* Sluice, *and yielded in Property to the States General; And that the Fort* Rodenhuyſen, *on this ſide* Gand, *ſhall be demoliſh'd.*

ART.

ART. V.

Sin autem evenerit, ut dicti Ordines Generales bello reipsa implicati fuerint contra *Gallium*, aut apertè patuerit, *Gallium* ipsos aggressuram esse, eo casu iisdem licitum erit, talem copiarum numerum, quem ę re suâ esse judicaverint, in eas urbes, oppida, & fortalitia, Provinciarum *Hispano-Belgicarum* mittere, quas belli ratio, & necessitas postulaverint.

ART. VI.

Licitum porrò ipsis erit, in urbes oppida & fortalitia, ubi præsidia habuerint, commeatum, apparatus bellicos, arma, tormenta grandiora, munitionum constructendarum materiam, quodcunque denique præsidiis supradictis, & munitionibus idoneum, aut necessarium fuerit, sine impedimento atque omni vectigali, seu portorio, subvehere.

ART. VII.

Illi memorati Domini Ordines Generales, in urbibus, oppidis, & fortalitiis Articulo quarto recensitis ubi præsidia habuerint, tales Gubernatores, Præfectos, Majores, alioque Officiarios instituere possunt, prout ipsis visum erit, adeò ut nullius omninò Imperio, quoad securitatem locorum suprà dictorum, & leges sive consuetudines militares, subjiciantur, præter solos unicosque Ordines Generales: Salvis tamen iis juribus, & libertatibus, cùm Ecclesiasticis tùm politicis, Sereniſſimi Imperatoris *Caroli* sexti.

ART. V.

In case the said States General be actually in War against France, *or in manifest Danger of being attack'd by* France, *they may put as many Troops as they shall think necessary into those Towns, Places, and Forts of the* Spanish-Low-Countries, *as the Usage of War, and Necessity shall require.*

ART. VI.

They may likewise send and convey into the Towns, Places, and Forts, where they shall have their Garrisons, without any Hindrance, and without Paying any Duties, or Customs, Provisions, Warlike Ammunitions, Arms, Artillery, Materials for the Fortifications, and, in short, all that may be convenient and necessary.

ART. VII.

The said Lords the States General may also put in the Towns, Places, and Forts mention'd in the Fourth Article, where they shall have Garrisons, such Governors and Commanders, Majors, and other Officers, as they shall think fit, who shall not be subject to any other Orders relating to the Security and Military Government of the said Places, but only to those of the States General, exclusive of all others: Yet without Prejudice to the Rights and Privileges, as well Ecclesiastical as Political, of the most Serene Emperor Charles VI.

ART. VIII.

Licitum autem erit præfutis Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus urbes, oppida, & fortalitia eodem pertinentia munire, munitioneſque reficere, eo modo quem neceſſarium duxerint, adeoque omnia facere, quæ eorundem defenſioni conducere poſſe videantur.

ART. IX.

Conventum verò cum ſit, quod Provinciarum *Hiſpano-Belgicarum*, proprium & ſupremum Dominium ad Cæſaream ſuam Majeſtatem pertineat, tàm earum quæ a nupero *Hiſpaniarum* Rege *Carolo Secundo* tempore mortis ſuæ poſſeſſæ fuerant, quàm earum, quæ in ejus poſſeſſionem non venerant, quæque à Gallia pacis futuræ tranſactione cedi contingeret, neceſſe itaque erit ut ſtipulatio fiat, atque adeo pactum concordatumque eſt, ut omnes reditus, præter eos quibus opus erit ad ſuſtinendam Gubernationem Civilem Urbium, Oppidorum, Caſtellorum, atque locorum ab iis dependentium, quæ præſenti hoc tractatu Repaguli, ſive *Barriere*, pars fieri debeant, quique ad nuperum *Hiſpaniarum* Regem Carolum ſecundum tempore mortis ſuæ nequaquam pertinebant, inpoſterùm ad Dominos Ordines Generales attinere cenſebuntur, atque ab iiſdem colligentur in uſum ſuſtentationemq; militum præſidiariorum, & ad ſumptus Munitionum Apothecarum, ſive Armamentariorum aliarumque rerum ſuppeditandos: Sub ea autem ſpeciali con-

ART. VIII.

Moreover the ſaid Lords the States General may Fortify the ſaid Towns and Places, and the Forts thereunto belonging, and repair the Fortifications thereof, in ſuch manner as they ſhall think neceſſary, and farther, they may do whatever ſhall appear to be uſeful for their Defence.

ART. IX.

Now whereas it is agreed, that the Sovereignty of the Provinces of the Spaniſh-Low-Conntries, *both of thoſe that were poſſeſs'd by the late* Charles II. *King of* Spain, *at the Time of his Death, and of thoſe that were not come into his Poſſeſſion, and which might be yielded by* France, *in the future Treaty of Peace, belongs in Property to his Imperial Majeſty; it is therefore neceſſary that there be an Agreement and Stipulation, and accordingly it is agreed and ſtipulated, That all the Revenues, beſides thoſe that be neceſſary for the ſupport of the Civil Government of the Towns, Places, Caſtles, and their Dependencies, which by Virtue of this Treaty are to become Part of the* Barrier, *and which did by no means belong to the late* Charles II. *King of* Spain, *at the Time of his Death, ſhall for the future belong to the Lords the States General, and they ſhall levy the ſame for the Uſe and Maintenance of their Garriſons, and for providing for the Fortifications and Magazines, and other neceſſary Expences: But with this expreſs Condition, that neither by Virtue of this Article, nor under any other Pretence, the States*

conditione, nè Ordines Generales virtute hujus articuli, vel quocunque alio nomine, poteſtatem ſibi unquam ſumant, nova vectigalia in locis prædictis imponendi, vel antiqua augendi diminuendive. Conventum porrò concluſumque eſt, ſub eadem conditione haudquaquam vero aliter, ut ad impenſas ſupra memoratas ſubminiſtrandas, decies centum millia Florenorum quotannis, ſive centum mille Imperiales tertio quoquo menſe Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus numerentur ex certiſſimis optimiſque Proventibus earum partium Provinciarum *Hiſpano-Belgicarum*, quæ à nupero Hiſpaniarum Rege tempore mortis ſuæ poſſeſſæ fuêrant.

States General may never aſſume to themſelves the Authority to lay new Taxes *or* Duties *in the Places abovemention'd, or to raiſe, or diminiſh the Old. Moreover it is agreed and ſtipulated, upon the ſame Condition, and no otherwiſe, That towards the Expences beforemention'd, a Million of Florins Yearly, or One Hundred Thouſand Crowns every Three Months, be paid to the Lords the States General, out of the cleareſt and moſt certain Revenues of the Provinces of the* Spaniſh-Low-Countries, *which the late King of* Spain *was in Poſſeſſion of at the Time of his Death.*

ART. X.

Nulla Urbs, oppidum, fortalitium, ſive territorium, in Provinciis *Hiſpano-Belgicis* cedi, transferri, donari aut devenire poteſt ad Coronam Gallicam, vel ad quemquam ex ſtirpe Gallicâ, ſive id fiet virtute Doni alicujus, ſeu venditionis, commutationis, conventionis matrimonalis, hæreditatis, ſucceſſionis ex teſtamento, vel abinteſtato; quocunq; demum titulo, vel qnocunque ſit modo, nulla ex prædictis Provinciis poteſtati, autoritative Regis Chriſtianiſſimi, aut cujuſquam ex ſtirpe Gallica ſubjici poteſt.

ART. X.

No Town, Place, Fort, or Territory of the Spaniſh Low-Countries, *ſhall be yielded, tranſferred, given, or deſcend to the Crown of* France, *or to any one of the* French *Line, whether by Virtue of any Gift, Sale, Exchange Marriage-Agreement, Inheritance, Succeſſion by Will, or without Will; nor by any Title, or in any other manner whatſoever, any of the ſaid Provinces ſhall be put into the Power, or under the Authority of the moſt Chriſtian King, or of any one of the* French *Line.*

ART. XI.

Quandoquidem vero Articulo 9. fœderis ſupradicti 7. die Sept. anno 1701, facti, conſtitutum eſt, ut tempore, quo tranſactio vel pax fieret, Fœderati inter ſe convenirent præter alias res, de modo, quo

ART. XI.

And whereas by the Ninth Article of the Alliance above-mention'd concluded the 7th of September 1701. *it was agreed, That when a Treaty of Peace ſhould be made, the Allies ſhould, among other Things, agree among*

D. D. Ordines Generales per obicem antedictam, vulgò *Barriere* dictam, ſecuri reddantur, Regia ſua Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ vi hujuſce Pactionis promittit ſeſe omnem operam collaturam, ut Cæſaream ſuam Majeſtatem perducat ad ineundum cum Dnis. Ordinibus Generalibus Tractatum, iis omnibus quæ ſuperiùs de obice ſive *Barriere*, concordata ſunt, conſentaneum: dictaque ſua Regia Majeſtas promittit inſuper, ſe ſtudio omni & Officio continuò enixuram, donec Tractatus ante memoratus concluſus fuerit; eodemque conconfecto fidejuſſionem ſuam ſive, *Guarantiam* daturam eſſe.

ART. XII.

Quandoquidem ſuprema Autoritas in Provinciis *Hiſpano-Belgicis*, ex quo ab hoſte illas recuperari contigerit, in Regiâ ſuâ Majeſtate Magnæ Britanniæ & in D. D. Ordinibus Generalibus collocata fuerit, copiæ que dictæ ſuæ Regiæ Majeſtatis & D. D. Ord. Generalium maximam partem urbium, oppidorum, fortalitiorumque ad eas pertinentium, jam nunc præſidiis occupant: Conventum hodiè concordatumq; eſt, quod neque provinciarum antememoratarum Gubernatio mutabitur, neque de quà piam ex urbibns, oppidis, aut fortalitiis præfatis milites præſidiarii deducentur, donec Commercia Utilitateſque ſubditorum Magnæ Britanniæ ad mentem Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtatis accommodatæ fuerint, atque obex ſive *Barriere* D. D. Ordinum Geneneralium modo ſuprà deſignato conſtituta fuerit ac firmata.

themſelves, in what manner the Lords the States General ſhould be put in a Condition of Safety, by Means of the ſaid Barrier, *Her Majeſty the Queen of* Great Britain, *in Purſuance of the ſaid Agreement, Promiſes, That ſhe will uſe all her Endeavours, to engage his Imperial Majeſty to enter with the Lords the States General into a Treaty agreeable to all that has been above Stipulated relating to the* Barrier; *And Her ſaid Majeſty promiſes alſo, that ſhe will continue Her Good Offices till the aforeſaid Convention be concluded; and that ſhe will Guaranty the ſaid Treaty when made.*

ART. XII.

Whereas the Supreme Authority in the Provinces of the Spaniſh Low-Countries, *ſince they happen'd to be recover'd from the Enemy, was put in the Hands of her Majeſty the Queen of* Great Britain, *and of the Lords the States General, and whereas moſt of the Towns, Places, and Forts thereunto belonging are garriſon'd by the Troops of Her ſaid Majeſty, and of the Lords the States General, it is now ſtipulated and agreed, That neither the Government of the Provinces abovementioned ſhall be chang'd, nor the Garriſons drawn out of any of the ſaid Towns, Places, or Forts, until the Commerce and Concerns of the Subjects of* Great Britain *be adjuſted to Her Majeſty's Satisfaction, and the* Barrier *of the Lords the States General be ſettled and ſecured in the manner abovemention'd.*

ART. XIII.

Cum verò uſu compertum ſit, ſummè neceſſarium eſſe non ſolùm omnem obſtructionem, interruptionemque, aut alia quæcunque Gravamina prævenire, quæ Commercio *Britannico* oriri poſſunt, ex eo quod jus præſidii Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus in tot locis quæ fluviis, & Canalibus impoſita ſunt, atque in aliis provinciarum *Hiſpano-Belgicarum* partibus conceditur; verumetiam, omnes fraudes & colluſiones præſcindere, quæ excitari queant Abuſu privilegii, ſive Immunitatis Articulo 6. hujus Tractatus ipſis conceſſæ, Pactum & Conventum eſt, ut ſubditi Sereniſſimæ Reginæ Magnæ Britanniæ in poſterùm tam belli, quam pacis tempore, in omnibus locis Provinciarum *Hiſpano-Belgicarum* atq; Obicis, ſeu *Barriere* dictis Ordinibus Generalibus cedendis, Privilegiis, Exemptionibus, libertatibus, facilitatibuſque univerſis quoad Commercia, tam quæ Importationem, quam quæ Exportationem ſpectant, fruantur, quibus unquam olim gaviſi ſunt; Ut omnibus porrò Privilegiis, Exemptionibus, libertatibus, facilitatibuſq; fruantur, quæ ſubditis Ordinum Generalium in Provinciis *Hiſpano-Belgicis*, & in locis ad obicem ſive *Barriere* attinentibus, vel jam conceſſæ fuerint, vel in poſterum unquam concedentur: Eo quidem modo, ut nulli omninò Officiario, ſeu Civili, ſeu Militari, Mercimoniorum ad dictos Magnæ Brittanniæ ſubditos pertinentium, tranſitum impedire, vel

ART. XIII.

And whereas Experience has ſhewn, That it is highly neceſſary to obviate not only any Obſtruction, Interruption, or any other Grievance that may befall the Commerce of Great Britain, *from the Lords the States General being allow'd the Right to garriſon ſo many Places that are ſeated on Rivers and Canals, and other Parts of the Provinces of the* Spaniſh Low-Countries; *but alſo to prevent all Frauds and Colluſions that may be ſet on Foot through Abuſe (or under Colour) of the Priviledge or Immunity granted to them by the Sixth Article of this preſent Treaty it is agreed and ſtipulated, That the Subjects of the moſt Serene Queen of* Great Britain, *ſhall, for the future, both in Time of War, and in Time of Peace, enjoy the ſame Priviledges, Immunities, Liberties, and all manner of Advantages, in relation to Trade, as well for Importation, as Exportation, which they ever enjoy'd heretofore, in all the Places and Towns of the Provinces of the* Spaniſh-Low-Countries, *and of the* Barrier *that are to be yielded to the ſaid States General; And moreover that they ſhall enjoy all the Priviledges, Immunities, Liberties, and Advantages, which either have already been granted, or in any Time to come ſhall be granted to the Subjects of the States General, in the Provinces of the* Spaniſh-Low-Countries, *and of the* Barrier: *In ſuch a manner that no Officer Civil or Military, ſhall ever be ſuffer'd to hinder or delay the free Paſſage of the Merchandizes be-*

vel tardare unquam permittatur; Spondentibus præfatis Ordinibus Generalibus ſeſe graves pœnas, quantum in iis ſitum erit, illi illiſve irrogaturos, qui mentem hujuſce Articuli quoviſmodo in contrarium egiſſe coarguantur. Antedicti Ordines Generales ſeſe porrò obſtingunt, mandata ſedulò, & efficaciter daturos, eademque ſtrictè obſervari curaturos, nè commeatus apparatuum Bellicorum, & cœterorum, quorum in dicto Art. V. mentio facta eſt, ſubvehendorum nomine, fraudes ullæ committantur, quoad vectigalia rebus mercatoriis impoſita, quæ in navigiis iiſdem, aliiſve vehiculis, unà cum dicto commeatu, apparatibus bellicis ſcilicet, non onerabuntur unquam, nec tranſportabuntnr. Quò tamen leges & conditiones ſingulæ inſtituantur, quæ generali huic articulo meliùs & pleniùs obſervando neceſſariæ eſſe queant, hiſce inſuper concluſum eſt, ut Commiſſarii ab utràque Partê nominentur.——

——————————— qui intra 15. dierum ſpatium à ſubſcriptione hujus Tractatus convenient, ad ſtatuendum & perficiendum inter ſe, & cum Commiſſariis Cæſareæ Majeſtatis, ſi quos ipſa à ſua parte nominare voluerit, omnes rês rationeſque, quæ ad Commercia in Provinciis *Hiſpano-Belgicis*, & in locis ad obicem ſive *Barriere* pertinentibus, habenda ſpectant, ſecundùm verum ſenſum, mentemque expliçatiſſimam, hujus Articuli.

ART.

longing to the ſaid Subjects of Great Britain; *And the ſaid States General promiſe and engage, That, as far as it ſhall lie in their Power, they ſhall cauſe ſevere Puniſhments to be inflicted on him or them, who ſhall be convicted of having, in any manner, acted contrary to the Meaning and Intent of this Article. Moreover the ſaid States General promiſe and engage, That they will give ſtrict and effectual Orders, and cauſe the ſame to be carefully obſerv'd, That, under Colour or Pretence of Conveying or bringing in Proviſions, Warlike Stores, and other Things mention'd in the Fifth Article of this Treaty, no Frauds be committed as to the Duties and Cuſtoms laid on Goods and Merchandize, which Goods and Merchandize ſhall not be laden or tranſported in the ſame Shipping, or other Carriages, together with the ſaid Proviſions, and Warlike Stores. And to the end that ſuch particular Rules and Conditions may be ſettled, as may be neceſſary for the better and more effectual Performance of this general Article, it is moreover hereby agreed, That Commiſſioners be named on each ſide*

——————————— who *within the ſpace of* 15 *Days, from the Signing of the preſent Treaty, ſhall meet to ſettle and adjuſt between themſelves, and with the Commiſſioners of his Imperial Majeſty, if he pleaſes to name any on his Part, all Things relating to the Traffick and Commerce that ſhall be made in the* Spaniſh Low-Countries, *and in the Places belonging to the Barrier, according to the true Senſe, and cleareſt Meaning of this Article.*

ART.

ART. XIV.

Quo vero fidejuſſiones ſive *Guarantiæ* vi hujus tractatus mutuò ſuſceptæ melius certiuſq; Executioni mandentur, Pactum Conventumq; eſt, ut ſereniſſima Regina Magnæ Britanniæ, ejuſq; Hæredes vel ſucceſſores, requiſitione facta à parte Dominorum Ordinum Generalium, & NON ALITER, auxilia inferius expreſſa ſubminiſtrabunt, ad præſtandam Obici; ſive *Barriere* fidejuſſionem, vulgo *Guarantiam*; ſi niliterq; Domini Ordines Generales, requiſitione facta ex parte Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtatis, aut poſt obitum ipſius, HÆREDIS PROXIMI, EX ILLA NATI, aut iiſdem deficientibus, ſucceſſoris proximi Proteſtantis, qui Titulum & Coronam tunc temporis habuerit, Virtute Actorum, Statutorumq; Magnæ Britanniæ, & non Aliter, auxilia inferius deſignata ſubminiſtrabunt ad præſtandam ipſorum fidejuſſionem ſive *Guarantiam*, ſuper Succeſſione ad Coronam *Magnæ Britanniæ*: Pactum ulterius conventumq; eſt, us caſu exiſtente quo Partium Contrahentium alterutra requiſita fuerit modo ſupradicto, auxilia quæ ſubminiſtranda erunt ſecundum Proportiones inſequentes mittentur: Scilicet ſereniſſima Regina Magnæ Britanniæ, ejus Hæredes & Succeſſores, in auxilium Dominorum Ordinum Generalium Decem Mille pedites mittent, & viciſſim Domini Ordines Generales in auxilium Regiæ ſuæ Majeſtatis, ejus Hæredum ſucceſſorumq;

ART. XIV.

And to the End that the Suretiſhips or Guaranties mutually undertaken by virtue of this Treaty, may be the better and the more certainly executed, It is ſtipulated and agreed, that the moſt Serene Queen of Great Britain, *and Her Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall, at the Requeſt of the Lords the States General, and NOT OTHERWISE, furniſh the Succours hereafter expreſs'd, to make good the Guaranty of the* Barrier; *and in like Manner the Lords the States General ſhall, at the Requeſt of Her Royal Majeſty, (or after Her Deceaſe) of the NEXT HEIR, BORN OF HER BODY, or (on failure thereof) of the next Proteſtant Heir who ſhall at that time have a Title to the Crown by virtue of the Acts and Statutes of* Great Britain, *and Not Otherwiſe, furniſh the Succours hereafter mentioned, to make good the Guaranty concerning the Succeſſion to the Crown of* Great Britain: *And it is farther ſtipulated and agreed, that in caſe either of the Parties contracting ſhall be required in the manner aforeſaid, the Succours which are to be furniſhed, ſhall be ſent according to the following Proportions: Namely, the moſt Serene Queen of* Great Britain, *Her Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall ſend* 10000 *Foot to the Aſſiſtance of the Lords the States General, and on the other hand, the Lords the States General, ſhall ſend to the Aſſiſtance of Her Royal Majeſty, Her Heirs and* Succeſſors, 6000 *Foot, well provided with Arms under ſuch Generals, and other Officers*

rumq; ſex milie peditum mittent, armis benè inſtructorum ſub ejuſmodi Præfectis aliiſq; Officiariis, & in tales Legiones vulgò *Regiments*, atq; Cohortes diſtributos, prout Regiæ Majeſtati ſuæ, ejuſvè Hæredibus & Succeſſoribus, ſi ipſa ipſive auxilium miſerint, viſum erit, & quemadmodum DominiOrdines Generales opportunum eſſe duxerint, ſi ab ipſis auxilia ſubmittenda fuerint. Tenebitur etiam Pars alterutra viginti naves bellicas expedire, probe rebus omnibus ornatas munitaſq; atque auxilia antedicta impenſis partis quæ illa miſerit alentur inſtruenturq; in opem & uſum partis quæ eadem requiſiverit: Sin autem acciderit ut periculum adeò repentiuum immineat ut nihil temporis reliquum ſit officioſis interceſſionibus adhibendis, adeoq; magnum & majorem copiarum naviumq; bellicarum numerum poſtulet, tenebitur tum pars utravis, ab alterâ requiſita, auxiliorum vim adaugere, pacem cum Aggreſſore dirimere, Copiaſq; ſuas omnes Terrâ Mariq; cum copiis partis Bello Impetitæ conjungere.

Officers, & diſtributed into ſuch Regiments and Companies as ſhall ſeem good to Her Royal Majeſty, Her Heirs and Succeſſors, if ſhe or they ſhall ſend ſuch Succours; and as the Lords the States General ſhall think fit, if the Succours ſhall be ſent by them. Each Party ſhall alſo be obliged to fit out Twenty Men of War well equipped, and provided with all Neceſſaries, and the Succours aforeſaid ſhall be maintain'd at the Expence of the Party that ſhall ſend them for the Uſe and Behoof of the Party who ſhall have requeſted them: But if it ſhall happen that the Danger be ſo ſudden, that there ſhould be no time left for any friendly Applications, and ſo great as to require a greater Number of Forces and Ships of War, then each Party ſhall be obliged, being required by the other, to augment their Succours to declare War againſt the Aggreſſor, and to joyn all their Forces by Land and Sea with the Forces of the Party attack'd.

ART. XV.

Conventum porrò eſt ut omnes Reges, Principes, Statuſq; qui huic Tractatui accedere cuplunt, eo invitentur, admittanturq; iſto tamen modo ut dicta Invitatio atq; Admiſſio, junctim & non ſeparatim à ſereniſſima Reginâ Magnæ Britanniæ, & à Dominis Ordinibus Generalibus proficiſcatur.

ART. XV.

Moreover, 'tis agreed that all Kings, Princes and States, that deſire to come into this Treaty, may be invited and admitted thereunto, provided the ſaid Invitation and Admiſſion proceed jointly, and not ſeparately, from the moſt Serene Queen of Great Britain, *and the Lords the States Geueral.*

ART.

ART. XVI.

Regia ſua Majeſtas Magnæ Britanniæ, & Domini Ordines Generales, omnia & ſingula quæ in præſenti Tractatu continentur confirmabunt ratihabebuntque intrà ſpatium quatuor Hebdomadarum, à Die Subſcriptionis, vel citius ſi fieri poterit.

In quorum Fidem, &c.

ART. XVI.

Her Majeſty the Queen of Great Britain, *and the Lords the States General, ſhall confirm and ratify all that is contain'd in the preſent Treaty, within the Space of Four Weeks, to be reckoned from the Day of the Signing, or ſooner, if poſſible.*

In Teſtimony whereof, &c

Numb. IX.

The Convention or Agreemennt for the Evacuation of CATALONIA, *and the Suſpenſion of Arms in* Italy.

TO the end that the War, and the Calamities with which it is attended, may be ſpeedily determinated; and for the Forwarding of the Peace, it has been found Expedient to agree upon the Evacuation of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and of the Iſles of *Majorca* and *Ivica* of *Catalonia*, and upon the Eſtabliſhment of a Suſpenſion of Arms throughout all *Italy* and the adjacent Iſles ſituate in the *Mediterranean* Sea, as well as in the Territories of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*; which after ſeveral Conferences held between the Plenipotentiaries of the Parties engaged in the War, is at laſt effected, in the Manner following; principally, by the indefatigable Endeavours of Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries.

I. All the *German* and Confederate Troops ſhall be tranſported out of the Principality of *Catalonia*, and out of the Iſles of *Majorca* and *Ivica*; and to the end this may be perform'd with the greater Speed and Safety, there ſhall be, between the Parties engaged in the War, their Armies, Troops and Subjects, in all the Places abovementioned, a full and entire Ceſſation of Arms, and all Hoſtilities as well by Sea as Land; which ſhall begin 15 Days after they ſhall receive Notice of the preſent Convention. The Day the ſaid Ceſſation ſhall begin, the Power which makes the Evacuation ſhall put into the Hands of the other Powers engaged in the War, either *Barcelona*, or *Terragona*; the Choice remaining in the Power which ſurrenders, whether of the ſaid Towns he will keep till the entire Evacuation. The ſaid Suſpenſion of Arms ſhall endure, and be obſerved *bona fide*, till the Court now reſiding in *Catalonia*, together with all its Retinue, and other Perſons who are diſpoſed to follow it, of whatſoever Nation or Condition, whether Military or not, or *Spaniards* or others, ſhall with their Effects, and the Troops abovemention'd, be entirely departed, and arriv'd in *Italy*. And foraſmach as all theſe Perſons cannot go any otherwiſe than by Sea, it is agreed, that ſuch as ſhall remain, may, after the departure of the firſt, and till ſuch time as they can meet with Ships neceſſary for their Tranſportation, tarry there in

in Safety, and in Commodious Places, according to what is ſtipulated in Article VII. upon Condition they deliver up to the other Power the Places ſtill poſſeſs'd, in the ſame Condition, as faſt as they ſhall quit them.

II. The ſaid Tranſportation of the ſaid Court and Troops ſhall begin and be finiſhed without any Delay; and, to forward and compleat it as ſoon as poſſible, the Commander of the *Engliſh* Fleet, which is in thoſe Seas, ſhall determine the Whole, after having conferr'd about it with the Commanders in Chief, or Commiſſaries named by both Parties engaged in the War.

III. The ſaid Court, and all its Retinue, together with thoſe who are willing to go along with it as alſo the Troops abovementioned, may paſs in all, Safety from *Catalonia*, to *Italy*, with their Effects, Baggage, Arms, Cannon, and Inſtruments of War, excepting always the Cannon and Inſtruments of War which were found in the Places when taken, and ſuch as are mark'd with the Arms of *France*, which ſhall be delivered to the other Party. The Tranſportation from *Catalonia* to *Italy* ſhall be made under Convoy of Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Fleet, and without any Hindrance on the Part of *France*, her Allies, their Armies, Fleets and Subjects: And in Caſe any of the Ships, or other Veſſels employ'd in that Tranſportaton, ſhould be forc'd, by Storm or otherwiſe, into the Harbours or upon the Coaſt of *France* or her Allies, the ſaid Ships, the Perſons and Effects on Board, ſhall not be detain'd there nor arreſted. On the contrary, they ſhall have all manner of Aſſiſtance,

IV. Men ſhall not be permitted to arreſt for Debt any who are minded to be gone; but for the Security of the Creditors, it is agreed that Commiſſioners ſhall be named on both ſides, who ſhall ſtate the Debts, and appoint Hoſtages to be given as Security.

V. The Sick and Wounded, as well Military Men, as of any other Condition, and namely the Clergy, ſhall be permitted to ſtay in *Catalonia* in all Safety, at their own Expence, till the Recovery of their Health, and then to go whither, and which way they pleaſe, either by Land or Sea; and the neceſſary Paſſports ſhall be granted them, if deſired.

VI. All the Prisoners taken in the War of *Spain*, shall be restored on both sides,

VII. As to the other Affairs which have been judg'd convenient for the accelerating and finishing the Point in hand, with all manner of Safety; principally with regard to the Places which the Armies and Troops of the Two Parties engaged in the War are to keep in Possession till the entire Evacuation of *Catalonia*, and of the said Isles; and with regard to the commodious Abode of the Court, its Retinue, and the Troops; and to their Security against all manner of Insult; it is resolv'd, That the Commanders in chief of both Parties engag'd in the War, shall agree upon 'em between themselves; and what they shall regulate between themselves in that Respect, shall be observed as if it was here stipulated.

VIII. As soon as the Evacuation shall be begun, there shall be granted and publish'd, in favour of all the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Catalonia*, and of the said Isles, Clergy and Laity, of what Rank soever, a General Amnesty., and Perpetual Oblivion of all that has been done by them, during this War, and upon that Account, in any Place, or Manner whatsoever, against the Parties in War; insomuch that for these and the like Causes, they shall not, in general or in particular, openly or secretly, directly or indirectly, by way of Right or Fact, be molested, nor suffer any Damage or Injury, either in Person, or in Estate, Reputation and Security; but that all the Injuries, Violences, Hostilities, and Damages caus'd as well during the War, as by means thereof, by Word, Writing, or Action, shall be entirely forgotten and abolish'd, without any Distinction of Persons or Things; nor shall any Trouble be given, on these Accounts, to the *Catalans*, and the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said Isles.

IX. And forasmuch as the Plenipotentiaries of the Power which withdraws his Troops out of *Catalonia* and the said Isles, have farther insisted to obtain, before the Evacuation, the Enjoyment of the Privileges of the *Catalans*, and of the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Isles of *Majorca* and *Ivica*; and since on the part of *France* and her Allies, that Affair has been refer'd entire to the Conclusion of the Peace, Her *Britannick* Majesty has made a reiterated Declaration, that She will use Her best

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Offices where ever they ſhall be neceſſary, to the end that hereafter the *Catalans*, and Subjects and Inhabitants of the ſaid Iſles may enjoy their Privileges, with which the ſaid Plenipotentiaries acquieſced, inaſmuch as the moſt Chriſtian King has declared by his Penipotentiaries, that he would concur to the ſame end.

X. Foraſmuch as, in digeſting the preſent Agreement, ſome other Points were debated, to wit, the General Amneſty, the Preſervation of Eſtates, Benefices, Offices, Penſions, and other Advantages, as well in favour of all the *Spaniards*, as in favour of the *Italians* and *Flemmings*, who have hitherto adhered, and are willing hereafter to adhere to one of the Two Parties; and ſince it was not judg'd expedient to make the Diſcuſſion of thoſe Points a Part of this Agreement, which is enter'd into principally for the Evacuation of *Catalonia*; it has been thought fit to refer them to the Treaty of Peace, Her *Britannick* Majeſty having declar'd, that She will uſe Her beſt Offices, to get thoſe Points agreed and determin'd at the Concluſion of the Peace.

XI. It is farther agreed by the Parties contracting, in Concurrence with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, That till the General Peace to be made, and four Weeks after the Signing of the preſent Treaty, there ſhall be an entire Suſpenſion of Arms, and Ceſſation of all manner of Hoſtilities by Sea and Land, under what Name, Pretence, or upon what Account ſoever, to take place throughout all *Italy*, and the Iſlands of the *Mediterranean*, reſpectively poſſeſs'd by the Parties engag'd in War; as, in all the Territories of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, ſituate as well on this ſide as on the other ſide of the *Alps*; and this Suſpenſion of Arms ſhall ſtand good, without Reſerve or Exception of any Place comprehended under the Name of *Italy*, the Iſlands of the *Mideterranean*, and the Territories of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*; The ſaid Suſpenſion ſhall be obſerved by the Armies, Soldiers, and Subjects of the abovementioned Parties contracting, who ſhall, without Delay, ſend the neceſſary Orders to the Commanders in Chief, and other Officers, to the end the preſent Agreement may the more readily be put in Execution; ſo that any thing done in Contradiction to the preſent Suſpenſion, after it ſhall have

commenc'd, and ſo long as it laſts, howſoever or whereſoever it may be, ſhall on both ſides be forthwith redreſs'd, annul'd and made good, *bona fide*. It is, moreover, expreſsly declared, That during the Suſpenſion, all Military Contributions ſhall ceaſe in ſuch of the Territories of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, as are at preſent in the Hands of *France*; neither ſhall any thing abſolutely be exacted therein, more than the ordinary and accuſtomed Revenues. Provided always, that all the Conditions of this Suſpenſion ſhall have place throughout the Provinces of *France*, which border upon the Duke of *Savoy's* Territories. The Subjects ſhall likewiſe be mutually permitted to Traffick together, during the Suſpenſion.

XII. The Affairs of *Italy* ſhall remain, during the preſent Suſpenſion, in the Condition they now are; and the Adjuſting thereof is refer'd to the Negotiation of Peace.

XIII. And foraſmuch as the Affectionate Exhortations of Her *Britannick* Majeſty contributed very much to the preſent Agreement; and ſeeing it appear'd neceſſary, for the ſecure and entire Execution of it, that Her ſaid Majeſty ſhould take Part, and be engaged therein; Her *Britannick* Majeſty, relying upon the Aſſurances given Her by the Moſt Chriſtian King, as well in his own Name, as in that of his Allies, by the preſent Stipulation, which ſhall have the Force of a Treaty ſolemnly made between their Royal Majeſties, That he the Moſt Chriſtian King and His Allies will perform, *bona fide*, and entirely, all and every of the Articles of this Agreement; She is pleas'd to make Herſelf Guarantee of the preſent Treaty, ſo as to take upon Herſelf, and to promiſe, That the abovementioned Parties contracting ſhall obſerve *bona fide*, and fully perform all and every of the Articles thereof.

XIV. The preſent Agreement ſhall be ratify'd by their Royal Majeſties; and the Ratifications thereof ſhall be exchang'd at *Utrecht*, within the Term of 4 Weeks, or ſooner, if it can be done. In Witneſs whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of Her *Britannick* Majeſty, have ſign'd, and ſeal'd with their Arms, the preſent Agreement. *Done at* Utrecht, *March* 14. 1713.

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Numb. X.

An Agreement for a Ceſſation of Arms between the Moſt Chriſtian King on the one part, and his Royal Highneſs of Savoy *on the other.*

HER Majeſty the Queen of *Great Britain* having, by Her Interpoſition, procured (till the General Peace) a Ceſſation of Arms in *Italy*, between the Powers, who till now have been in War there; it has been agreed between the Plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and thoſe of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, that till the Peace to be made with *France*, there ſhall be a full and entire Ceſſation of Arms, and all manner of Hoſtilities, on any Part, or upon what Occaſion, or under what Pretence whatſoever, committed by Sea or Land, without Reſerve or Exception of any place whatever, between their reſpective Armies, Soldiers, and Subjects, and in all their Territories; the whole as the ſaid Ceſſation is to be throughout *Italy*, and the Iſlands of the *Mediterranean*, reſpectively poſſeſs'd by the Parties which are in War, the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms to begin in 4 Weeks after the Signing of the preſent Agreement.

And to theſe Ends, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and his Royal Highneſs ſhall forthwith ſend the neceſſary Orders to the Generals and Commanders of their Troops, to the Governors and Commanders of the Countries and Places, and to all others where it ſhall be neceſſary, that this Agreement may be immediately executed and obſerved.

And all that ſhall, or may be done to the Contrary, in any Manner or Place whatſoever, from the Commencement of the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms and during the ſame, on either ſide, ſhall forth, with and *bona fide* be reſtored, annull'd and made good.

It is farther agreed, That during the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms, all Contributions by Reaſon of War, and the Exaction of them, ſhall ceaſe in the Countries and Places of his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, now in Poſſeſſion of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and, That nothing ſhall be exacted, more than the ordinary and accuſtomed Revenues; and, That all

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Contributions on the Part of the Duke of *Savoy* ſhall likewiſe ceaſe in the Provinces of *France* adjoining to his Territories. Mean while, the reſpective Subjects ſhall, and may have entire Liberty of Commerce between them; and if, for greater Security, they demand Paſſports, they ſhall be granted to them.

The Affairs of *Italy* ſhall remain, during the ſaid Ceſſation of Arms, in the Condition they now are; and the Adjuſting thereof is referr'd to the Negotiation of Peace; reſerving, however, and excepting the entire Execution of the Treaty of *Nov.* 8. 1703. between the late Emperor *Leopold* and his ſaid Royal Highneſs.

The preſent Agreement ſhall be ratified by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and by his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy*, and the Ratifications thereof ſhall be exchang'd at *Utrecht*, in the ſpace of 4 Weeks, or ſooner if poſſiable. In witneſs whereof, the ſaid Plenipotentiaries of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and thoſe of his Royal Highneſs of *Savoy* have ſigned and ſeal'd with their Arms, the preſent Agreement. *Done at* Utrecht, March 14. 1712.

The

Numb. XI.

The King's Letters Patents, admitting of the King of Spain's *Renunciation of the Crown of* France, *and of the Renunciation of the Duke of* Berry, *and of the Duke of* Orleans *of the Crown of* Spain.

LEWIS by the Grace of God, King of *France* and *Navarre*, to all preſent and to come, Greeting. In the various Revolutions of a War, in which we have only fought to ſuſtain the juſt Rights of the King our moſt beloved Brother and Grandſon to the Monarchy of *Spain*, We have never ceaſed to deſire Peace. The moſt proſperous Succeſſes have not dazled us, and the contrary Events which the Hand of God hath uſed to try us, have found this Deſire in us, not given it Birth. But the time ſet by Divine Providence for the Repoſe of *Europe* was not yet come; the diſtant fear of ſeeing one Day our Crown and that of *Spain* on the Head of one Prince, made always an equal Impreſſion on the Powers who united againſt us; and this fear, which was the principal Cauſe of the War, ſeemed alſo to be an unſurmountable Obſtacle to the Peace. At laſt, after many fruitleſs Negotiations, God being moved with the Sufferings and Groans of ſo many People, hath vouchſafed to open a ſure Way to arrive at ſo difficult a Peace. But the ſame Apprehenſions always continuing, the firſt and principal Condition which had been propoſed to us by our moſt dear and moſt beloved Siſter, the Queen of *Great Britain*, as the eſſential and neceſſary Foundation of the Treaties, hath been, that the King of *Spain* our ſaid Brother and Grandſon, keeping the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, ſhould, for himſelf and his Deſcendants for ever, renounce the Rights which his Birth might ever give him and them to our Crown: That reciprocally our moſt dear and moſt beloved Grandſon the Duke of *Berry*, and our moſt dear and moſt beloved Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, ſhould alſo for themſelves and their Deſcendants, Male and Female, renounce for ever their Rights to the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*. Our ſaid Siſter has cauſed to be repreſented to us, that without a formal and poſitive Aſſurance upon this Point, which alone can be

a Band of Peace, *Europe* will never enjoy its Repoſe; all the Powers among whom it is divided being equally perſwaded, that it would be their general Intereſt and Safety to continue a War, the End of which no one can foreſee, rather than to be expoſed to ſee the ſame Prince one Day become Maſter of two Monarchies ſo powerful as thoſe of *France* and *Spain*. But as that Princeſs, whoſe indefatigable Zeal for re-eſtabliſhing the general Tranquility we cannot ſufficiently commend, perceived the Reluctance we had to conſent that one of our Children, ſo worthy to reap the Succeſſion of our Fathers, ſhould be neceſſarily excluded from it, in Caſe the Misfortunes with which it has pleaſed God to afflict us in our Family, ſhould deprive us alſo of the Dauphin our moſt dear and moſt beloved great Grandſon, the ſole remaining of the Princes, whoſe Loſs our Kingdom with us has ſo juſtly bewailed; ſhe was ſenſible of our Grief, and after having, in Concert, ſought gentler Means to eſtabliſh the Peace, we agreed with our ſaid Siſter to offer to the King of *Spain* other Dominions, inferior indeed to thoſe he poſſeſſes, yet which would be the more valuable under his Reign, in regard that reſerving his Rights in this Caſe he would unite to our Crown a part of the ſaid Dominions, if he ſhould one Day arrive at our Succeſſion. We then employed the ſtrongeſt Reaſons to perſwade him to accept of this Alternative: We repreſented to him, that he ought in the firſt Place to conſider the Duty of his Birth; that he ſtood indebted to his Houſe and his Country before he was engaged to *Spain*; that if he did not anſwer his firſt Engagements, he might poſſibly one Day in vain repent his having abandon'd the Rights which he might be no longer in a Condition to maintain. We added to theſe Reaſons Perſonal Motives of Friendſhip and Tenderneſs, which we thought capable of moving him, the Pleaſure we might have of ſeeing him from time to time near us, and paſſing with him part of our Days, as we might promiſe ourſelves from the Neighbourhood of the Dominions offered to him; the Satisfaction of inſtructing him ourſelves in the State of our Affairs, and of depending upon him for the time to come; ſo that if God ſhould preſerve to us the Dauphin, we might give to our Kingdom in the Perſon of the King our Brother and Grandſon, a Regent inſtructed in the Art of governing; and that if this Infant, ſo valuable to us and our Subjects, ſhould

ſhould be taken from us, we might at leaſt have the Conſolation of leaving to our People a King Virtuous, fit to Govern, and who might reunite very conſiderable Dominions to our Crown. Our Inſtances, repeated with all the Force and neceſſary Tenderneſs, to perſwade a Son who ſo juſtly merits the Efforts we have made to preſerve *France* to him; have only produced on his Part repeated Refuſals to abandon ſuch brave and faithful Subjects, whoſe Zeal for him was ſignaliz d in Conjunctures in which his Throne appeared in the greateſt Hazard; ſo that perſiſting with an invincible Firmneſs in his firſt Reſolution, maintaining too that it was more glorious and advantageous to our Houſe and Kingdom, than that which we preſſed him to accept, he hath declared in an Aſſembly of the States of the Kingdom called together for this purpoſe at *Madrid*, that to arrive at the general Peace, and ſecure the Tranquility of *Europe* by a Balance of Powers, he would renounce of his own Motion and free Inclination, and without any Conſtraint, for himſelf his Heirs and Succeſſors for ever, all Pretenſions, Rights and Titles that he, or any of his Deſcendants may have at preſent or any time hereafter to the Succeſſion of our Crown; that he would hold excluded from it himſelf, his Children, Heirs and Deſcendants for ever; that he would conſent for himſelf and for them, that from this time forward his Rights and that of his Deſcendants ſhould paſs and be transferred to ſuch Princes as the Law of Succeſſion and Order of Birth called, or ſhall call to Inherit our Crown, in Default of our ſaid Brother and Grandſon the King of *Spain* and his Deſcendants, as is amply ſpecified by the Act of Renunciation admitted by the States of his Kingdom; and in Conſequence, he hath declared that he would eſpecially deſiſt from the Right, which may have been added to that of his Birth, by our Letters Patents dated in *December* 1700, by which we declared that our Will was, that the King of *Spain* and his Deſcendants ſhou d keep for ever the Rights of their Birth or Race, in the ſame Manner as if they made their Reſidence in our Kingdom, and of the Regiſtring which was made of our ſaid Letters Patents, as well in our Court of Parliament, as in our Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*. We are ſenſible, as a King and Father, how much it were to be deſired that the general Peace

might have been concluded without a Renunciation, which makes ſo great a Change in our Royal Houſe, and in the ancient Order of ſucceſſion to our Crown; but we are yet more ſenſible how much it is our Duty to ſecure ſpeedily to our Subjects a Peace ſo neceſſary to them. We ſhall never forget the Efforts they have made for us during the long continuance of a War we could not have ſuſtained, if their Zeal had not been of a greater Extent than their Strength. The Safety of ſo faithful a People is to us a Supreme Law, which ought to be above any other Conſideration. To this Law it is that we this Day ſacrifiſe the Right of a Grandſon ſo dear to us; and by the Price which the general Peace will coſt our Affection, we ſhall have the Conſolation of teſtifying to our Subjects, that at the Expence of our own Blood they will always hold the firſt Rank in our Heart. For theſe Cauſes, and other weighty Conſiderations us thereunto moving, after having ſeen in our Council the ſaid Act of Renunciation of the King of *Spain* our ſaid Brother and Grandſon, bearing Date the 5th of *November* laſt; and alſo the other Acts of the Renunciation which our ſaid Grandſon the Duke of *Berry*, and our ſaid Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, have reciprocally made of their Rights to the Crown of *Spain*, as well for themſelves as their Deſcendants Male and Female; in Conſequence of the Renunciation of our ſaid Brother and Grandſon the King of *Spain*, all which are hereunto annexed, together with a collated Copy of the ſaid Letter Patents dated in *December* 1700, under the Counter-Seal of our Chancery; of our ſpecial Grace, full Power and Royal Authority, we have pronouced, decreed and ordained, and by theſe Preſents ſigned with our Hand, do pronounce, decree and ordain, and it is our Will and Pleaſure, that the ſaid Act of Renunciation of our ſaid Brother and Grandſon the King of *Spain*, and thoſe of our ſaid Grandſon the Duke of *Berry*, and of our ſaid Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, which we have admitted and do admit, be regiſtred in all our Courts of Parliament and Chambers of Accounts of our Kingdom, and other Places where it may be requiſite, to be executed according to their Form and Tenour; and in Conſequence we will that our ſaid Letters Patens dated in the Month of *December* 1700, be and remain null and of no Effect; that they be returned to Us, and

that

that in the Margin of the Regiſters of our ſaid Court of Parliament and of our ſaid Chamber of Accounts, in which the ſaid Letters Patents are Regiſtred, the Extract of theſe Preſents be put and inſerted, the more to ſignify our Intentions of the Revocation and Nullity of the ſaid Letters. Willing, that purſuant to the ſaid Act of Renunciation of our ſaid Brother and Grandſon the King of *Spain*, he be from henceforth regarded and conſidered as excluded from our Succeſſion, that his Heirs, Succeſſors and Deſcendants be likewiſe excluded from it for ever, and regarded as incapable of Poſſeſſing it. Meaning, that in their Defaults, all Rights which may, at any time whatever, belong to them to our ſaid Crown and Succeſſion of our Dominions, be and remain tranferred to our moſt dear and moſt beloved Grandſon the Duke of *Berry*, and his Children and Male Deſcendants born in lawful Marriage, and ſucceſſively in their Default, to ſuch of the Princes of our Royal Houſe and their Deſcendants, who by the Right of their Birth and the Order eſtabliſhed at the Foundation of our Monarchy, ſhall ſucceed to our Crown. So giving in Charge to our truſty and beloved Counſellors of our Parliament of *Paris*, that they cauſe theſe Preſents, with the Acts of Renunciation done by our ſaid Brother and Grandſon the King of *Spain*, by our ſaid Grandſon the Duke of *Berry*, and by our ſaid Nephew the Duke of *Orleans*, to be read and publiſhed and regiſtred, and the Contents of them to be kept, obſerved and executed according to their Form and Tenour, fully, peaceably and perpetually, removing and cauſing to be removed all Obſtacles and Impediments, any Law, Statutes, Cuſtoms, Arreſts, Regulations and other things to the contrary notwithſtanding; to which and the Derogatories of Derogatories contained in them, we have derogated and derogate by theſe Preſents. *For ſuch is our Pleaſure.* And to the End that this may be firm and laſting for ever, we have cauſed our Seal to be put to theſe ſaid Preſents. Given at *Verſailles* in the Month of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1713. Signed *LOUIS*, and underneath *Phelypeaux*. And ſeal'd with the Great Seal.

Numb. XII.

King *Philip*'s Renunciation to the Crown of *France* having before been inſerted in this Collection, we ſhall proceed to the Duke of *Berry*'s Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*.

CHARLES Son of *France*, Duke of *Berry*, *Alençon* and *Angouleſme*, Viſcount of *Vernon*, *Andely* and *Giſors*, Lord of the Manors of *Coignac* and *Merpins*. Be it known to all Kings, Princes, Commonwealths, Corporations and all other Bodies and private Perſons, That all the Powers of *Europe* finding themſelves almoſt ruined by the preſent Wars, which have brought Deſolation upon their Frontiers and in other Parts of the wealthieſt Monarchies and other States, it was agreed in the Congreſs and Treaties of Peace that are negotiating with *Great Britain*, to ſettle a Ballance and political Limits of Kingdoms, whoſe Intereſts have been and ſtill are the ſad occaſion of a bloody Diſpute, and that this ſhould be held for a fundamental Maxim for the preſerving the Peace, that Proviſion ought to be made to prevent the Forces of thoſe Kingdoms becoming ſo formidable as to give any Jealouſie; which it was thought could not be eſtabliſhed upon a more ſolid Bottom, than by preventing their Encreaſe, and keeping 'em to a certain proportion, that the Weakeſt being united, may be able to defend themſelves againſt thoſe who are more powerful, and may ſupport themſelves reſpectively againſt thoſe who are equal to them in Strength.

To this End the King, our moſt honoured Lord and Grandfather, and our deareſt Brother the King of *Spain*, have ſtipulated and agreed with the Queen of *Great Britain*, that reciprocal Renunciations to the Crowns of *France* and of *Spain*, ſhould be made by all the Princes both preſent and to come, and to all the Rights that may appertain to every of them to the Succeſſion of either Kingdom, eſtabliſhing an habitual Right to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Spain* in that Line, which ſhould be thereunto enabled and declared to follow immediately that of our Brother the King *Philip* V. by the States of *Spain* that were to aſſemble for this End, eſtabliſhing thereby

thereby an immoveable Balance to preſerve the equality of Weight which it is deſired may be ſettled in *Europe*, and going on to ſtate particularly all the Caſes that are foreſeen of their being united to ſerve for Precedents to all that may happen, it has alſo been ſtipulated and agreed between the moſt Chriſtian King our moſt honoured Lord and Grandfather, King *Philip* V. our Brother, and the Queen of *Great Britian*, that the ſaid King *Philip* ſhould renounce, in behalf of himſelf and his whole Poſterity, all Hopes of ſucceeding to the Crown of *France*; That we on our ſide ſhould likewiſe in the behalf of our ſelves and our Poſterity renounce the Crown of *Spain*; That our deareſt Unkle the Duke of *Orleans* ſhould do the ſame, ſo that all the Lines of *France* and *Spain* reſpectively, and with relation to each other, ſhould be excluded for ever and to all Intents and Purpoſes, from all Right which the *French* Lines might have to the Crown of *Spain*, or the *Spaniſh* Lines to the Crown of *France*; and finally that Care ſhould be taken to prevent the Houſe *Auſtria*'s aſſerting, under Pretence of theſe Renunciations, or under any other Pretence whatſoever, the Claim they might have to the Succeſſion of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; foraſmuch as by uniting this Monarchy to the Hereditary Countries and States of that Houſe it would become formidable, even without having the Empire, to other Powers that are between both, and would be as it were ſurrounded, which would deſtroy the Equality that is now intended to be eſtabliſhed, in order to ſecure and ſettle the more perfectly the Peace of Chriſtendom, and remove all Jealouſie from the Northern and Weſtern Powers, which is the End propoſed in this Political Ballance; all thoſe Branches being thus removed and excluded, and in default of the Lines of King *Philip* V. and all his Children and Poſterity, the Crown of *Spain* being declared to devolve on the Houſe of *Savoy*, the Duke (of *Savoy*) being deſcended from the Infanta *Catherine*, Daughter of *Philip* II. It being conſidered, that the Houſe of *Savoy* thus immediately ſucceeding, this equality and evenneſs of Weight between theſe three Powers, may thereby be ſettled as upon its Center, without which it would be impoſſible to extinguiſh the Fire of War that is now burning and is capable of deſtroying every thing.

Being

Being therefore willing to concur by our desisting from and abdicating all our Rights, as well for us as for our Successors and Posterity, to the establishing the universal Tranquility and secure the Peace of *Europe*, because we look upon this to be the most certain and effectual Means of doing it, in the dreadful Circumstances of this Juncture, we have resolved to renounce all hope of succeeding to the Crown of *Spain*, and all Right thereunto which does or may appertain to us by what Title or Means soever; and that this our Resolution may have its full effect, and also whereas King *Philip* V. our Brother did, on the Fifth of *November* Instant, make his Renunciation to the Crown of *France*, We of our meer free and frank Will, and without being moved thereunto by any respectful Awe or any other Inducement than those above declared, do declare and hold our selves to be from this time forward, together with our Children and Posterity, absolutely excluded and incapacitated for ever, without any limitation or distinction of Persons, Kindred, or Sex, from all Claim and Right to the Succession of the Crown of *Spain*; We Will and Consent for us, our said Children and Posterity, that from this time forward for evermore, We together with them may be held, in pursuance of these Presents, to be excluded and incapacitated as well as all the other Issue of the House of *Austria*, who as has been related and supposed, ought also to be excluded, in whatever Degree of Kindred either of us may be when the said Succession may fall to us, our Line, that of our whole Posterity and all others of the House of *Austria*, as hath been said, being to be therefrom removed and excluded: That the Kingdom of *Spain* shall therefore be held to be devolved and transferred to such Person to whom in Case, whenever it shall happen, the Succession ought to devolve and be transferred; So that we shall esteem and hold him to be the lawful and true Successor, for that for the same Reasons and Motives neither we nor our Posterity ought any longer to be considered as having any Foundation for representing actively or passively, or making a Continuation of an effective or substantial Line, Blood or Quality, or even of deriving any Right of Descent, or computing our Degrees of Kindred from the Persons of Queen *Mary Theresa* of *Austria*, our most Honoured Lady and Grandmother, Queen *Anne* of *Austria* our most honoured Lady

Lady and Great Grandmother, or the Glorious Kings their Anceſtors. On the contrary we ratify the Clauſes of their laſt Wills, and the Renunciations made by the ſaid Ladies our Grandmother and Great Grandmother. We likewiſe renounce all Right that may appertain to Us, our Children and Poſterity by virtue of the laſt Will of King *Charles* the IId, who notwithſtanding what is above related, calls us to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Spain* upon failure of the Line of King *Philip* the Vth. We do therefore depart form this Right and renounce the ſame for Us, our ſaid Children and Poſterity; We promiſe and undertake for us and our ſaid Children and Poſterity to endeavour with all our Might, that this preſent Act ſhall be fulfilled without permitting or ſuffering the ſame to be violated directly or indirectly in the whole or in part; And we deſiſt from all Means whether ordinary or extraordinary, which by common Law or any particular Privilege might avail Us, our Children and Poſterity, which means we do abſolutely renounce, and particularly that of the evident, enormous and moſt enormous Injury that may be found in the ſaid Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*; and We will that none of the ſaid Means be effectual, but that if under this pretence, or any other colour, We ſhould attempt to poſſeſs ourſelves of the ſaid Kingdom by force of Arms, the War we ſhould make or ſtir up ſhould be held unjuſt, unlawful and unduly entered upon; and contrariwiſe the War he ſhould make upon us, who by virtue of this Renunciation had the Right of ſucceeding to the Crown of *Spain*, be held allowable and juſt, and that all the Subjects and People of *Spain* do acknowlege, obey and defend him, do him homage and ſwear Fealty to him as to their lawful King and Lord. And for the greater Certainty of all that, We declare and promiſe for Us and in the behalf of our Children and Poſterity, We do ſolemnly ſwear by the Goſpel contained in this Miſſal upon which we lay our right Hand, that we will obſerve, maintain and fulfil the ſame in the whole and every part thereof; That we will never ask for any Abſolution therefrom, and that if any one asks it for Us or that it be granted us *motu proprio*, we will not make any uſe or take any Advantage from it. Nay more, we do make this further Oath, that in caſe the ſame ſhould be granted

granted Us, this our Oath ſhall ſubſiſt and endure for ever, whatever Diſpenſations might be granted Us. We do alſo ſwear and promiſe, that We have not made nor ſhall make publickly or ſecretly any Counter Proteſt or Reclamation that might impede the Contents of theſe Preſents, or leſſen the Validity thereof; and that if we ſhould make any ſuch, whatever Oaths might accompany them, they ſhall be of no Force, Virtue or Effect. In Witneſs whereof, and to render theſe Preſents more valid, they were paſſed before Maſters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moyne* Councellors to the King, Notaries, Keepers of Notes to his Majeſty, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatelet of *Paris* here underwritten, who have delivered the preſent Act of the whole Matter. And that theſe Preſents may be publiſh'd and regiſtered whereever there ſhall be occaſion, My Lord Duke of *Berry* has conſtituted the Bearers of the Duplicates made out thereof, his general and ſpecial Attornies whom the ſaid Lord hath ſpecially empowered and authoriſed in this behalf. *Marly* the 24th Day of *November*, 1712. before Noon, and hath Signed the preſent Duplicate, and one more, the Minute whereof remains with the ſaid *Le Moine*, Notary. Signed *CHARLES*, *Le Fevre* and *Le Moyne*; and Sealed on the ſide the ſame Day.. After which is written; We *Jerom Dargouges*, Knight, Lord of *Fleury*, Councellor to the King in his Councils, Honorary Maſter of the Requeſts of his Houſhold, Civil Lieutenant of the City, Provoſtſhip and Viſcounty of *Paris*, certify all whom it may concern, That Maſters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moyne*, who have ſigned the Act on the other Parts, are Councellors to the King, Notaries, Keepers of Notes to his Majeſty, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatelet of *Paris*, and that Faith ought be given as well in Courts of Juſtice as elſewhere, to all Acts by them admitted. In Witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe Preſents, and have cauſed the ſame to be Counter-ſigned by our Secretary, and our Seal of our Arms to be affix'd thereunto. *Paris*, this 24th Day of *November* 1712. Signed *Dargouges*, and underneath by my ſaid Lord *Barbey*, and Sealed.

The

Numb. XIII.

The Duke of ORLEANS's *Renunciation to the Crown of* SPAIN.

PHILIP, Grandſon of *France*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Valois*, *Chartres* & *Nemours*. Be it known by theſe Preſents, to all Kings, Princes, Commonwealths, Potentates, Corporations, and to all Perſons preſent and to come, That the fear of an Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, having been the chief Motive of the preſent War; and the other Powers of *Europe* having always apprehended that theſe two Crowns ſhould be placed upon one and the ſame Head, it has been laid as the Foundation of the Peace which is now tranſacting, and which it is hoped will be more and more cemented for the Repoſe of ſo many States that have ſacrifis'd themſelves, like ſo many Victims, to oppoſe the Danger they thought themſelves threatned withal, that there ought to be ſettled a kind of Equality and Ballance between the contending Princes, and that a ſeparation muſt be made to endure for ever, and in an irrevocable manner, of the Rights they claim and which they defended, Sword in Hand, with a reciprocal Slaughter on both ſides. That in order to ſettle this Equality, the Queen of *Great Britain* hath propoſed, and upon thoſe Inſtances it has been agreed by the King our moſt honoured Lord and Unkle, and by the Catholick King our moſt Dear Nephew, that to avoid at any time whatſoever an Union of the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, reciprocal Renunciations ſhould be made, to wit, by the Catholick King *Philip* V. our Nephew, for himſelf and all his Poſterity to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *France*; as alſo by the Duke of *Berry*, our deareſt Nephew, and by Us for ourſelves and for all our Poſterity, to the Crown of *Spain*, upon condition likewiſe that neither the Houſe of *Auſtria* nor any of its Poſterity may ſucceed to the Crown of *Spain*, becauſe that Houſe even without the Empire's being united to it, would become formidable if a new Power were added to its ancient Dominions, and conſequently this Ballance, which is deſired may be eſtabliſh'd for the Good of all the Princes and States of *Europe*, would ceaſe. Now it is certain that without this Ballance, States are prejudiced by the weight

of their own Greatneſs; or that Envy induces their Neighbours to form Alliances to attack and reduce them to ſuch a State, that theſe great Powers may inſpire leſs Fear, and may not aim at Univerſal Monarchy. And whereas his Catholick Majeſty in order to obtain the End propoſed, did on his Part, make his Renunciation the 5th Day of this preſent Month; We conſent that upon failure of *Philip* V. our Nephew and his Poſterity, the Crown of *Spain* may go to the Houſe of the Duke of *Savoy*, whoſe Rights are evident and known; ſince he is deſcended from the Infanta *Catherine*, Daughter of *Philip* II. and that he is called thereto by the other Kings his Succeſſors, ſo that his Right to the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion is indiſputable. And being deſirous to concur in the Glorious End propoſed of reſtoring the Publick Tranquility, and preventing the Fears which might be occaſioned by our Birth Right, and other Rights that may belong to Us, We have reſolved to make this Relinquiſhment, Abdication and Renunciation of all our Rights for Us and in the behalf of all our Succeſſors and Poſterity, and for the accompliſhing of this Reſolution which we have taken of our mere free and frank Will, We declare and hold ourſelves to be from this time forward, together with our Children and Poſterity, abſolutely excluded and incapacited for Ever, without any limitation or diſtinction of Perſons, Kindred or Sex, from all Claim and Right to the Succeſſion of the Crown of *Spain*. We will and conſent for Us and our Poſterity, that from this time forward and for Evermore, We and Ours may be held to be excluded, unable and incapable in what Degree ſoever We may be, and in what manner ſoever the Succeſſion may fall to our Line and to all the reſt, whether of the Houſe of *France* or that of *Auſtria*, and of all the Poſterity of either Houſe, which as is ſaid and ſuppoſed, ought to hold themſelves likewiſe to be removed and excluded, and that the Succeſſion of the ſaid Crown of *Spain* ſhall therefore be held to be devolved and transferr'd to ſuch Perſon to whom in ſuch Caſe the *Spaniſh* Succeſſion ought to be transferred when ever it ſhall happen; ſo that we ſhall eſteem and hold him to be the lawful and true Succeſſor, by reaſon that neither We nor Our Poſterity ought any longer to be conſidered as having any Foundation for repreſenting actively or paſſively, or making a continuation

tinuation of an effective or ſubſtantial Line, Blood or Quality, or even of deriving any Right of Deſcent, or computing our Degrees of Kindred from Queen *Anne* of *Auſtria*, our moſt Honoured Lady and Grandmother, or the Glorious Kings her Anceſtors. On the contrary, We ratify the Renunciation made by the ſaid Lady Queen *Anne*, and all the Clauſes incerted by the Kings *Philip* III. and *Philip* IV. in their laſt Wills and Teſtaments. We do likewiſe renounce all the Right that may belong to Us and to our Children and Poſterity, by virtue of a Declaration made by *Philip* V. King of *Spain*, our Nephew at *Madrid*, the 25th of *October*, 1703. and whatever Rights might appertain unto Us and our Poſterity, We depart therefrom and renounce the ſame on our and their behalf; We promiſe and undertake for Us, our ſaid Children and Poſterity, both preſent and to come, to endeavour with all our Power, that theſe Preſents ſhall be obſerved and fulfilled, without permitting or ſuffering the ſame to be violated directly or indirectly, in the whole or in part; and We deſiſt from all Means whether ordinary or extraordinary, which by common Law, or any particular Privilege, might avail Us, our Children and Poſterity, which means We do abſolutely renounce, and particularly that of the Evident, Enormous and moſt Enormous Injury that may be found in the ſaid Renunciation to the Crown of *Spain*. And We will, that none of the ſaid means ſhall ſerve or avail Us, but that if under this pretence or any other colour, We ſhould attempt to poſſeſs ourſelves of the ſaid Kingdom by force of Arms, the War We ſhould make or ſtir up, ſhould be held unjuſt, unlawful and unduly entred upon; and contrarywiſe the War he ſhould make upon us, who by virtue of this Renunciation had the Right of ſucceeding to the Crown of *Spain*, be held allowable and juſt, and that all the Subjects and People of *Spain* do acknowledge, obey and defend him, do him Homage and ſwear Fealty to him, as to their lawful King and Lord. And for the greater aſſurance and certainty of all that we declare and promiſe for Us and in the behalf of our Succeſſors and Poſterity, We do ſolemnly ſwear by the Goſpels contained in this Miſſal, upon which We lay our Right Hand, that We will obſerve, maintain and fulfil the ſame in the whole and every Part thereof;

that We will never ask for any Adſolution there-from, and that if any one asks it for Us, or that it be granted Us *proprio motu*, We will make no uſe of, or take any Advantage from it. Nay more, We make this further Oath, That in caſe the ſame ſhould be granted Us, this our Oath ſhall ſubſiſt and endure for Ever, whatever Diſpenſations might be granted Us. We do alſo ſwear and promiſe, that We have not made nor ſhall make publickly or ſecretly any Counter Proteſt or Reclamation that might impede the Contents of theſe Preſents, or leſſen the Validity thereof; and that if We ſhould make any ſuch, whatever Oath might accompany them, they ſhall be of no Force, Virtue or Effect; and for greater Security, we have paſſed and do paſs the preſent Act of Renunciation, Abdication, and quitting Claim before Maſters *Anthony Le Moyne* and *Alexandre Le Fevre*, Notaries, Keepers of Notes, and Keepers of Seals in the Chatalet of *Paris* here underwritten, in our Royal Palace at *Paris*, in the Year 1712, before Noon. And that theſe Preſents may be Inſinuated and Regiſtred wherever there ſhall be occaſion, We have conſtituted the Bearer our Attorney, and have Signed theſe Preſents and the Minute thereof remaining in the Poſſeſſion of the ſaid *Le Fevre*, Notary. Signed *PHILIP* of *Orleans*; *Le Moyne* and *Le Fevre*, and Sealed on the ſide the ſame Day.

We *Jerom Dargouges*, Knight, Lord of *Fleury*, Councellor to the King in his Councils, Honorary Maſter of the Requeſts of his Houſhold, Civil Lieutenant of the City, Provoſtſhip and Viſcounty of *Paris*, certify all whom it may concern, That Maſters *Alexander Le Fevre* and *Anthony Le Moyne*, who have ſigned the Acts on the other Part, are Counſellors to the King, Notaries in the Chatelet of *Paris*, and that Faith ought to be given as well in Courts of Juſtice us elſewhere to all Act by them admitted. In Witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe Preſents, and have cauſed the ſame to be Counter-Signed by our Secretary, and our Seal of our Arms to be affixed thereunto. *Paris*, this 21ſt Day of *November*, 1712. Signed *Dargouges*, and underneath by my Lord *Barbey*, and Sealed.

The

Numb. XIV.

The Kings Letters Patents, given at Verſailles *in the Month of* December 1700.

LEWIS, by the Grace of GOD, King of *France* and *Navarre*, To all who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, Greeting. The Succeſſes which it hath pleas'd God to heap upon Us during the Courſe of our Reign, are ſo many Motives unto Us to conſult, not only for the preſent, but future Times, the Welfare and Tranquility of the People entruſted to our Government by the Divine Providence, whoſe impenetrable Decrees let us only ſee that we ought not to repoſe our Confidence either in our Forces, the Extent of our Dominions, or in a numerous Poſterity, and that the Bleſſings we receive from the Bounty of God Almighty, have no other Foundation than that of his Will. Nevertheleſs, as it is his Determination that the Kings he hath choſen to guide his People, ſhou'd provide againſt ſuch Events as are capable of producing Diſorders and moſt bloody Wars, that they may obviate thoſe Evils, by the Light they derive from the Divine Wiſdom: We fulfil his Decrees, when, amidſt the univerſal Rejoycings of our Kingdom, We foreſee as a thing poſſible a melancholly Event, which we pray God for ever to divert. At the ſame Time that we accept the Teſtament of the late King of *Spain*, That our moſt Dear and moſt Beloved Son the Dauphin renounces his lawful Rights to that Crown, in Favour of his Second Son the Duke of *Anjou*, our moſt Dear and moſt Beloved Grandſon, appointed by the late King of *Spain*, his Univerſal Heir, That this Prince, known at preſent by the Name of *Philip* the V. King of *Spain*, is ready to enter into his Kingdom, in Compliance with the importunate Deſires of his new Subjects: This great Affair does not hinder us from carrying our Views beyond the preſent Time; and when our Succeſſion ſeems beſt eſtabliſh'd, We eſteem it juſt, and our Duty, as a King and a as Father, to declare Our Will to Futurity, conformable to the Sentiments with which thoſe two Qualities inſpire Us. So being perſwaded that the King of *Spain* our Grandſon will always retain the ſame Tenderneſs

Tenderneſs and Affection, of which he has given ſo many Proofs, towards us, towards his Family, and towards his Kingdom in which he was Born; that the new Subjects, by his Example uniting themſelves to Ours, a perpetual Friendſhip, and moſt perfect Correſpondence, will be form'd betwixt 'em. We ſhou'd alſo believe it an Injuſtice to him, which we are not capable of, and an irreparable Injury to our Kingdom, if a Prince whom we part with to gratify the unanimous Requeſt of the *Spaniſh* Nation, ſhould hereafter be look'd upon as a Foreigner. For theſe Cauſes, and other important Conſiderations Us thereunto moving, We, of our ſpecial Grace, full Power, and Royal Authority have ſignified, declar'd, and ordain'd, and by theſe Preſents ſign'd with our Hand, do ſignify, declare, and ordain, and our Will and Pleaſure is, That our moſt Dear and moſt Beloved Grandſon the King of *Spain*, keep always the Rights of his Birth in the ſame manner as if he made his actual Reſidence in our Kingdom. And our moſt Dear, and moſt Beloved only Son the Dauphin being the true and lawful Succeſſor and Heir to our Crown and Dominions, and after Him our moſt Dear, and moſt Beloved Grandſon the Duke of *Burgundy*: If it ſhould ſo happen, which God forbid, that our ſaid Grandſon the Duke of *Burgundy* ſhould die without Iſſue Male, or that ſuch Iſſue Male born in good and lawful Marriage die before Him, or leave behind them no Male Children born in lawful Marriage; in this Caſe our ſaid Grandſon the King of *Spain*, claiming the Rights of his Birth, ſhall be the true and legitimate Succeſſor of our Crown and Dominions, notwithſtanding he be then abſent and reſiding out of our Kingdom; and immediately after his Deceaſe, his Heirs Male begotten in lawful Marriage, ſhall come to the Succeſſion, notwithſtanding they were born and do live out of our ſaid Kingdom. Willing that for the Cauſes above mention'd neither our ſaid Grandſon the King of *Spain*, nor his Male Iſſue be judg'd and reputed leſs able and capable to come to the ſaid Succeſſion, or whatever elſe may accrew to Them in our ſaid Kingdom. On the contrary our Intention is, That all Rights and other Things in general whatſoever which might at preſent, or in Time to come may belong and appertain to them, be and continue whole

and

and entire, as if they reſided and inhabited continually in our Kingdom, until their Death, and their Heirs were Natives and Reſidents of the ſame; having enabled and diſpens'd with them for that Purpoſe as far as is or ſhall be neceſſary, as do We enable and diſpenſe with them by theſe Preſents. And ſo we command our Beloved and Truſty Counſellors, the Members of our Parliament, and Chamber of Accounts at *Paris*, the Preſident and Treaſurers General of *France* at our Exchequer, eſtabliſh'd in the ſame Place, and all others our Officers and Juſtices to whom it ſhall appertain, that they cauſe theſe Preſents to be regiſtred, and the Contents thereof to be rendred effectual to our ſaid Grandſon the King of *Spain*, his Children and Iſſue Male in lawful Marriage begotten, fully and peaceably, any thing to the contrary notwithſtanding. For ſuch is Our Pleaſure, and to the End that this be a firm and eſtabliſh'd Thing for ever, We have caus'd our Seal to be affix'd to theſe Preſents. Given at *Verſailles*, in the Month of *December*, in the Year of our Lord 1700. and of our Reign the 58. Sign'd, *LEWIS*, and on the Fold by the King, *PHELIPEAUX*, and on the Side Examin'd, *PHELIPEAUX*, and ſeal'd with the great Seal in green Wax upon a Silk String of Red and Green.

Regiſtred at the Requeſt of the King's Attorney General, being heard thereunto, in Order to their being executed according to their Form and Tenour, in Purſuance of this Days Decree. *Paris* in Parliament, the firſt Day of *February*, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and One. Signed, *DONGOIS*.

Regiſtred in the Chamber of Accounts at the Requeſt of the King's Attorney General, being heard thereunto, in Order to their being executed according to their Form and Tenour, the ſeveral Courts being aſſembled together the 1701.

Signed,

RICHER.

Offers

Numb. XV.

Offers and Demands of the French *King for making Peace for the Houſe of* Auſtria *and the Empire.*

THE King promiſes and engages to make Peace with the Houſe of *Auſtria* upon the Conditions hereafter ſpecified, provided they be accepted before the 1ſt day of *June* next, after which Time his Majeſty will not be bound to any Engagement.

The King will after the Signing of the Peace, acknowledge all the Titles he has not yet acknowledged; namely, the D. of *Hanover* in the Quality of Elector, with the Rights and Prerogatives annexed to that Dignity.

The Treaty concluded at *Ryſwick* in the Month of *October* 1697 ſhall be reſtored, and the *Rhine* ſhall ſerve for a Barrier between *France* and the Empire; ſo that the King ſhall keep all that his Majey actually poſſeſſes on this ſide that River, and ſhall reſtore or demoliſh the Places which belong to him on the other ſide, or in the Courſe of that River.

He ſhall reſtore to the Houſe of *Auſtria* the Town of *Old Briſac*, with all the Dependencies ſituate on the Right of the *Rhine*, his Majeſty keeping thoſe which are on the Left, among others the Fort called the *Mortier*, all according to the Diſpoſition made by the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

His Majeſty ſhall likewiſe reſtore to the Houſe of *Auſtria* and to the Empire, the Fort of *Kehl*.

As for the other Fortreſſes, built on the other ſide of the *Rhine*, the King will cauſe the Horn-work built overagainſt *Hunningen*, about the Right Bank of that River, to be demoliſhed; as alſo another Horn-work built in an Iſland before *Hunningen*.

His Majeſty will likewiſe cauſe the Fort *du Rhin* under *Strasbourg*, ſituate in an Iſland on the Right of *Strasburg* Bridge, going to *Fort Kehl*, to be demoliſhed.

And Fort *Tille*, upon the Bridge between the Fort *du Rhin* and Fort *Kehl*.

Fort Louis, which is in the Iſland of the Rhine, ſhall be razed, as well as the Horn-work made in the

Iſland

Iſland called the *Marquiſiate*, over againſt the ſaid Fort; as alſo ſome Redoubts and Retrenchments in the ſaid Iſland.

Fort Selingen upon the River *Stolhoffen*, ſituate on t'other ſide of the *Rhine*, over againſt *Fort Louis*, ſhall be demoliſh'd; the Fortifications made at *Hombourg* and *Bitſch* ſhall likewiſe be razed, comformably to the 30th Article of the Treaty of *Ryſwick*.

Landau ſhall remain to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, in the Condition that Place is at preſent.

The ſaid Houſe of *Auſtria* ſhall alſo have the Kingdom of *Naples*,

The Dutchy of *Milan*, except ſo much of the ſaid Dutchy as was yielded to the Duke of *Savoy*, by the Treaty concluded between the Emperor *Leopold* and the ſaid Duke, in the Year 1703; namely, the Town and Country of *Vigevano*, unleſs the Equivalent ſhall be made before the Concluſion of the Peace.

The States and Places of *Italy* which do not depend upon the Kingdom of *Naples*, nor the Dutchy of *Milan*, ſhall be reſtored to thoſe to whom they lawfully belong

The Four Places belonging to *Spain*, upon the Coaſt of *Tuſcany*, and among the reſt, *Porto-Longone*, ſhall be given to the Houſe of *Auſtria*.

The *Spaniſh-Netherlands*, except what ſhall be hereafter ſpecify'd, ſhall belong to the Houſe of *Auſtria*; as alſo the Places and Countries which the King yields; and the Whole ſhall be deliver'd up to the ſaid Houſe, upon the Conditions ſhe ſhall ſettle with the States General.

All that *Pruſſia* poſſeſſes in the Province of *Gelderland* and the Bailywicks of *Keſſel* and *Kriſenberg*, with their Dependencies, ſhall be yielded to her.

As the King of *Spain*, in yielding the *Spaniſh Netherlands* to the Elector of *Bavaria*, has reſerv'd to himſelf the Right of chuſing, in one of the Places which compoſe them, a Country producing 30000 Crowns a Year, to be made a Principality in favour of the Princeſs *Urſini*, that reſerve ſhall take place.

The Elector of *Cologn* ſhall be reſtored to all his Territories, Benefices, Dignities, Sees, Revenues, Moveables, Jewels, and in general to all the Eſtates and Prerogatives, of which that Prince has been depriv'd in the Courſe of this War.

The ſame Reſtoration ſhall be made in favour of his proſcribed Officers and Domeſticks, and ſuch

whoſe Eſtates were confiſcated for following their Maſter.

There may be a *Dutch* Garriſon in the Citadel of *Liege*, and in the Town and Caſtle of *Huy*; the Fortifications of *Bonne* to be demoliſh'd.

The Dioceſe and Chapter of *Hildeſheym* ſhall be ſettled upon the ſame Foot they ought to be by the Tenour of the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*.

The Elector of *Bavaria* ſhall be reinſtated in general in all the Territories he was poſſeſs'd of before the preſent War, except the *Upper Palatinate*, which is to be left to the Elector *Palatine*, with the Rank annex'd thereto in the Electoral Colledge, to be enjoy'd by him, and Prince *Charles* of *Newbourg* only during their Lives; and the *Upper Palatinate*, with the Rank in the Electoral College, which the Elector of *Bavaria* had before the War, ſhall, in Default of them, fall to the ſaid Elector of *Bavaria*, or to his Deſcendants. In the mean time, a Ninth Electorate ſhall be created in his Favour.

The Kingdom of *Sardinia* ſhall be given to the Elector of *Bavaria*, with the Title of King.

That Prince ſhall enjoy in entire Sovereignty the Dutchy and Town of *Luxembourg*, the Town and Country of *Namur*, the Town of *Charleroy*, and all their Dependencies, till he ſhall be reinſtated in his Dominions, except the *Upper Palatinate*, and put in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King.

Moreover, the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhall remain in Poſſeſſion of the Sovereignty of the Town and Dutchy of *Luxembourg*, and their Dependencies, till he is made amends for the Loſſes he ſuſtained by the *Infringement* of the Treaty of *Ilberſheym*; and that Amends ſhall be ſtated by diſintereſted Arbitrators, whereof the Queen of *Great Britain* is pleaſed, to be one.

In the mean time, the States General ſhall immediately after the Peace made with the King, put Garriſons into the Town of *Luxembourg*, the Town and Caſtle of *Namur*, and the Town of *Charleroy*.

The Princes Children of the Elector of *Bavaria*, ſhall be reſtored to him, as alſo the Artillery, Moveables, Jewels, and, in general, all the Effects taken from that Prince.

All the proſcribed Officers and Domeſticks of the Elector of *Bavaria*, and ſuch whoſe Effects were confiſcated

fiſcated for following their Maſter, ſhall be reſtored, and thoſe of the Elector of *Cologn*.

As ſoon as the Elector of *Bavaria* ſhall be put in Poſſeſſion of the Kingdom of *Sardinia*, and of the Title of King, and all his Territories in general, except the *Upper Palatinate*, ſhall be reſtored to him, he ſhall yield the Sovreignty of *Namur* and *Charleroy*, and their Dependencies; and when he ſhall be made Amends for the Loſſes he has ſuſtain'd by the Infringement of the Treaty of *Ilberſheim*, he ſhall alſo yield the Sovereignty of the Duchy of *Luxembourg*.

There ſhall be a general Amneſty for all the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, or others, who have follow'd either Party; and their Effects ſhall be reſtored to them as well in *Spain*, as in *Italy*

An entire Satisfaction ſhall be given to the Duke *de S. Pierre*, by the Paymeut of all the Money he advanced for *Sabionetta*, and of the Intereſt of that Money; and that Part of his Eſtate which has been confiſcated, or detain'd, ſhall in general be reſtored to him, as alſo the Income of the ſaid Eſtate confiſcated without any juſt Cauſe. *Done at* Utrecht, *April* 11, 1713.

Sign'd,

HUXELLES. MESNAGER.

This Writing agrees with the Piece given to the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, by the Plenipotentiaries of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, Sign'd by the ſaid Miniſters, before the Signing of the Peace, which has been made between the Queen of *Great Britain* and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. And the ſaid Miniſters of Her *Britannick* Majeſty have deliver'd this Writing into the Hands of his Imperial Majeſty's Plenipotentiaries.

Utrecht, April 14. 1713.

Joh. BRISTOL. C. P. S. STRAFFORD.

Num. XVI.

TREATY of Peace and Friendſhip between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth, the moſt Chriſtian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{March}{April}$ 1713.

WHereas it hath pleaſed Almighty God, for the Glory of his Name, and for the univerſal Welfare, ſo to direct the Minds of Kings for the healing, now in his own time, the Miſeries of the waſted World, that they are diſpoſed towards one another with a mutual deſire of making Peace: Be it therefore known to all and ſingular, whom it may concern, That under this Divine Guidance, the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs and Lady Anne, *by the Grace of God, Queen of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *and of the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince and Lord* Lewis the XIVth, *by the Grace of God, the moſt Chriſtian King, conſulting as well the Advantage of their Subjects, as providing, (as far as mortals are able to do) for the perpetual Tranquility of the whole Chriſtian World, have reſolved at laſt to put an end to the War, which was unhappily kindled, and has been obſtinately carried on above theſe Ten Years, being both Cruel and Deſtructive, by reaſon of the Frequency of Battels, and the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood. And for promoting this their Royal Purpoſe, of their Own proper Motion, and from that Paternal Care which they delight to uſe towards Their Own Subjects, and the Publick Weal of* Chriſtendom, *have nominated and appointed the moſt Noble Illuſtrious, and Excellent Lords their Royal Majeſties reſpective Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries,* viz. *Her ſacred Royal Majeſty of* Great Britain, *the Right Reverend,* John, *by Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* Briſtol, *Keeper of the Privy-Seal of* England, *One of Her Majeſties Privy-Council, Dean of* Windſor, *and Regiſter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; As alſo the moſt Noble, Illuſtrious and Excellent Lord* Thomas *Earl of* Strafford, *Viſcount* Wentworth *of* Wentworth-Woodhouſe, *and* Stainborough, *Baron of* Raby, *One of Her Majeſty's Privy-Council, Her Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United* Netherlands, *Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Lieutenant-General of Her Majeſties Forces, Firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty of* Great Britain *and* Ireland, *and Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter; and his Sacred Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty*

Majeſty the moſt Noble, Illuſtrious, and Excellent Lords, Nicolas *Marquiſs of* Huxelles, *Marſhall of* France, *Knight of the King's Orders, and Lieutenant-General of the Dukedom of* Burgundy; *and* Nicolas Meſnager, *Knight of the King's Order of St.* Michael; *And have furniſhed the ſaid Ambaſſadors Extraordinary with full and ample Power to Treat, Agree on, and Conclude a Firm and Laſting Peace between Their* Royal *Majeſties. Wherefore the aforeſaid Ambaſſadors, after divers and important Conſultations had in the Congreſs held at* Utrecht *for that purpoſe, having at length overcome, without the Intervention of any Mediator, all the Obſtacles which hindred the end of ſo wholſome a Deſign, and having invoked the Divine Aſſiſtance, that God would be pleaſed to preſerve this Their Work intire and unviolated, and to prolong it to the lateſt Poſterity, after having mutually communicated, and duly exchanged their full Powers, (Copies thereof are inſerted Word for Word at the end of this Inſtrument) they have agreed on the reciprocal Conditions of Peace and Friendſhip between Their abovementioned Majeſties, and Their People and Subjects, as follows.*

I. THat there be an univerſal perpetual Peace, and a true and ſincere Friendſhip between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs *Anne,* Queen of *Great Britain,* and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth the moſt Chriſtian King, and their Heirs and Succeſſors, as alſo the Kingdoms, Estates, and Subjects of both, as well without as within *Europe*; and that the ſame be ſo ſincerely and inviolably preſerved and cultivated, that the one do promote the Intereſt, Honour, and Advantage of the other, and that a faithful Neighbourhood on all ſides, and a ſecure cultivating of Peace and Friendſhip do daily flouriſh again, and encreaſe.

II. That all Enmities, Hoſtilities, Diſcords, and Wars, between the ſaid Queen of *Great Britain,* and the ſaid Moſt Chriſtian King, and their Subjects, do ceaſe and be aboliſhed, ſo that on both ſides they do wholly refrain and deſiſt from all Plundering, Depredation, Harm-doing, Injuries, and Annoyance whatſoever, as well by Land, as by Sea and Freſh Waters, in all Parts of the World, and chiefly through all Tracts, Dominions and Places, of what kind ſoever, of the Kingdoms, Countries, and Territories of either ſide.

III. All Offences, Injuries, Harms, and Damages, which the aforeſaid Queen of *Great Britain,* and Her Subjects, or the aforeſaid moſt Chriſtian King, and his Subjects, have ſuffered the one from the other, during this War, ſhall be buried in Oblivion, ſo that neither on account, or under pretence thereof, or any other thing, ſhall either hereafter,

or

or the Subjects of either, do, or give, cauſe, or ſuffer to be done or given to the other any Hoſtility, Enmity, Moleſtation, or Hindrance, by themſelves, or by others, ſecretly or openly, directly or indirectly, under colour of Right, or by way of Fact.

IV. Furthermore for adding a greater ſtrength to the Peace which is reſtored, and to the faithful Friendſhip which is never to be violated, and for cutting off all occaſions of diſtruſt, which might at any time ariſe from the eſtabliſhed Right and Order of the Hereditary Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Limitation thereof by the Laws of *Great Britain* (made and enacted in the Reigns of the late King *William* the Third, of glorious Memory, and of the preſent Queen) to the Iſſue of the aboveſaid Queen, and in default thereof, to the moſt Serene Princeſs *Sophia*, Dowager of *Brunſwick-Hanover*, and Her Heirs in the Proteſtant Line of *Hanover*. That therefore the ſaid Succeſſion may remain ſafe and ſecure, the moſt Chriſtian King ſincerely and ſolemnly acknowledges the aboveſaid Limitation of the Succeſſion to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, and on the Faith and Word of a King, on the Pledge of His own and His Succeſſors Honour, He does declare and engage, That he accepts and approves the ſame, and that His Heirs and Succeſſors do and ſhall accept and approve the ſame for ever. And under the ſame Obligation of the Word and Honour of a King, the moſt Chriſtian King promiſes, That no one beſides the Queen Her Self, and Her Succeſſors, according to the Series of the ſaid Limitation, ſhall ever by Him, or by his Heirs or Succeſſors, be acknowledged, or reputed to be King or Queen of *Great Britain*. And for adding more ample Credit to the ſaid Acknowledgment and Promiſes, the moſt Chriſtian King does engage, That whereas the Perſon who, in the life-time of the late King *James* the Second, did take upon him the Title of Prince of *Wales*, and ſince his Deceaſe, that of King of *Great Britain*, is lately gone, of his own accord, out of the Kingdom of *France*, to reſide in ſome other place, He the aforeſaid moſt Chriſtian King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, will take all poſſible Care, that he ſhall not at any time hereafter, or under any Pretence whatſoever return into the Kingdom of *France*, or any the Dominions thereof.

V. Moreover the moſt Chriſtian King promiſes, as well in His own name, as in that of His Heirs and Succeſſors, That they will at no time whatever Diſturb, or give any Moleſtation to the Queen of *Great Britain*, Her Heirs and Succeſſors, deſcended from the aforeſaid Proteſtant Line, who poſſeſs the Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Dominions belonging

belonging thereunto. Neither will the aforeſaid moſt Chriſtian King, or any one of His Heirs, give at any time any Aid, Succour, Favour, or Council, directly or indirectly, by Land or by Sea, in Money, Arms, Ammunition, Warlike Proviſion, Ships, Soldiers, Seamen, or any other way, to any Perſon or Perſons, whatſoever they be, who for any Cauſe, or under any Pretext whatſoever, ſhould hereafter endeavour to oppoſe the ſaid Succeſſion, either by open War, or by fomenting Seditions, and formining Conſpiracies againſt ſuch Prince or Princes who are in Poſſeſſion of the Throne of *Great Britain*, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament aforementioned, or againſt that Prince or Princeſs, to whom the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* ſhall be open, according to the ſaid Acts of Parliament.

VI. Whereas the moſt deſtructive Flame of War, which is to be extinguiſhed by this Peace, ariſe chiefly from thence, That the Security and Liberties of *Europe* could by no means bear the Union of the Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* under one and the ſame King; And whereas it has at length been brought to paſs by the Aſſiſtance of the Divine Power, upon the moſt earneſt Inſtances of Her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and with the conſent both of the moſt Chriſtian, and of the Catholick King, that this Evil ſhould in all times to come be obviated, by means of Renunciations drawn in the moſt effectual form, and executed in the moſt ſolemn manner, the Tenor whereof is as follows.

(*Here follows*, 1ſt. the *French* King's Letters Patents, which admit the Renunciations of the King of *Spain*, and thoſe of the Dukes of *Berry* and Orleans, 2d. The King of *Spain*'s Renunciation. 3d. The Duke of *Berry's* Renunciation; 4th The Duke of *Orlean*'s Renunciation. 5th The *French* Kings Letters Patents of *December*, 1700: *All which Pieces having before been inſerted in this Collection, are omitted in this place.*)

NOw whereas it is provided and ſettled by the preceding Renunciation (which is always to have the force of a pragmatick, fundamental, and inviolable Law) That at no time whatever either the Catholick King himſelf, or any one of His Lineage, ſhall ſeek to obtain the Crown of *France*, or aſcend the Throne thereof; and by reciprocal Renunciatiations on the part of *France*, and by Settlements of the Hereditary Succeſſion there, tending to the ſame purpoſe, the Crowns of *France* and *Spain* are ſo divided and ſeperated from each other, that the aforeſaid Renunciations, and the other Tranſactions relating thereto, remaining in force, and being truly and faithfully obſerved, they can never

ver be joyned in one. Wherefore the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene the moſt Chriſtian King engage to each other ſolemnly, and on their Royal Words, That nothing ever ſhall be done by Them, or Their Heirs and Succeſſors, or allowed to be done by others, whereby the aforeſaid Renunciations, and the other Tranſactions aforementioned, may not have their full effect: But rather on the contrary, Their Royal Majeſties, with joint Councils and Forces, will always ſincerely take that care, and uſe thoſe endeavours, that the ſaid Foundations of the Publick Safety may remain unſhaken, and be preſerved untouched for ever.

Moreover the moſt Chriſtian King conſents and engages, That He will not, for the Intereſt of his Subjects, hereafter endeavour to obtain, or acccept of any other Uſage or Navigation and Trade to *Spain*, and the *Spaniſh Indies*, than what was practiſed there in the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second of *Spain*, or than what ſhall likewiſe be fully given and granted at the ſame time to other Nations and People, concerned in Trade.

VII. That there be a free Uſe of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both Their Royal Majeſties, as it was formerly in time of Peace, and before the Declaration of this laſt War, and it is alſo agreed and concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations.

VIII. That the Ordinary Diſtribution of Juſtice be revived and open again through the Kingdoms and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majeſties, ſo that it may be free for all the Subjects on both ſides to ſue for and obtain their Rights, Pretenſions and Actions according to the Laws, Conſtitutions, and Statutes of each Kingdom.

IX. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall take care that all the Fortifications of the City of *Dunkirk* be razed, that the Harbour be filled up, and that the Sluices or Moles which ſerve to cleanſe the Harbour be Levelled, and that at the ſaid Kings own expence, within the ſpace of Five Months after the Conditions of Peace are Concluded and Signed; That is to ſay, the Fortifications towards the Sea, within the ſpace of Two Months, and thoſe towards the Land, together with the ſaid Banks, within Three Months; on this expreſs Condition alſo, that the ſaid Fortifications, Harbour, Moles or Sluices, be never Repaired again. All which ſhall not however be begun to be Ruined, till after every thing is put into His Chriſtian Majeſty's Hands, which is to be given him, inſtead thereof, or as an Equivalent.

X. The ſaid moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reſtore to the King-

dom

dom and Queen of *Great Britain*, to be poſſeſſed in full Right for ever, the Bay and Streights of *Hudſon*, together with all Lands, Seas, Sea-Coaſts, Rivers, and Places ſituate in the ſaid Bay, and Streights, and which belong thereto, no Tracts of Land or Sea being excepted, which are at preſent poſſeſſed by the Subjects of *France*. All which, as well as any Buildings there made, in the Condition they now are, and likewiſe all Fortreſſes there erected, either before or ſince the *French* ſeized the ſame, ſhall, within Six Months from the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, or ſooner, if poſſible, be well and truly deliver d to the *Britiſh* Subjects, having Commiſſion from the Queen of *Great Britain*, to demand and receive the ſame, entire and undemoliſhed, together with all the Cannon and Cannon-Ball which are therein, as alſo with a Quantity of Powder, if it be there found, in Proportion to the Cannon-Ball, and with the other Proviſion of War uſually belonging to Cannon. It is however provided that it may be intirely free for the Company of *Quebec*, and all other the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King whatſoever, to go by Land, or by Sea, whitherſoever they pleaſe out of the Lands of the ſaid Bay, together with all their Goods, Merchandizes, Arms, and Effects, of what Nature or Condition ſoever, except ſuch things as above reſerved in this Article. But it is agreed on both ſides, to determine within a Year, by Commiſſaries to be forthwith named by each Party, the Limits which are to be fixed between the ſaid Bay of *Hudſon*, and the Places appertaining to the *French*; which Limits both the *Britiſh* and *French* Subjects ſhall be wholly forbid to paſs over, or thereby to go to each other by Sea or by Land. The ſame Commiſſaries ſhall alſo have Orders to deſcribe and ſettle in like manner the Boundaries between the other *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies in thoſe parts.

XI. The above-mentioned moſt Chriſtian King ſhall take care that Satisfaction be given, according to the Rule of Juſtice and Equity, to the *Engliſh* Company Trading to the Bay of *Hudſon*, for all Damage and Spoil done to their Colonies, Ships, Perſons, and Goods, by the Hoſtile Incurſions and Depredations of the *French*, in time of Peace, an Eſtimate being made thereof by Commiſſaries to be named at the Requiſition of each Party. The ſame Commiſſaries ſhall moreover inquire as well into the Complaints of the *Britiſh* Subjects concerning Ships taken by the *French* in time of Peace, as alſo concerning the Damages ſuſtained laſt Year in the Iſland called *Montſerat*, and others, as into thoſe things of which the *French* Subjects complain, relating to the Ca-

pitulaiton in the Iſland of *Nevis*, and Caſtle of *Gambia*, alſo to *French* Ships, if perchance any ſuch have been taken by *Britiſh* Subjects in time of Peace. And in like manner into all Diſputes of this kind, which ſhall be found to have ariſen between both Nations, and which are not yet ended; and due Juſtice ſhall be done on both ſides without delay.

XII. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the ſame Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty ſhall be exchanged, Solemn and Authentick Letters, or Inſtruments, by virtue whereof it ſhall appear that the Iſland of St. *Chriſtopher* is to be poſſeſſed alone hereafter by *Britiſh* Subjects, likewiſe all *Nova Scotia* or *Accadie*, with its ancient Boundaries, as alſo the City of *Port Royal*, now called *Annapolis Royal*, and all other things in thoſe Parts, which depend on the ſaid Lands and Iſlands, together with the Dominion, Propriety, and Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Iſlands, Lands, and Places, and all Rights whatſoever, by Treaties, or by any other way obtained, which the moſt Chriſtian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof, have hitherto had to the ſaid Iſlands, Lands, and Places, and the Inhabitants of the ſame, are yielded and made over to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to Her Crown for ever, as the moſt Chriſtian King doth at preſent yield and make over all the particulars abovesaid; and that in ſuch ample manner and form, that the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall hereafter be excluded from all kind of Fiſhing in the ſaid Seas, Bays, and other Places, on the Coaſts of *Nova Scotia*, that is to ſay, on thoſe which lye towards the Eaſt, within 30 Leagues, beginning from the Iſland commonly called *Sable*, incluſively, and thence ſtretching along towards the South-Weſt.

XIII. The Iſland called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Iſlands, ſhall from this time forward, belong of Right wholly to *Britain*; and to that end the Town and Fortreſs of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the ſaid Iſland, are in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*, ſhall be yielded and given up, within Seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or ſooner, if poſſible, by the moſt Chriſtian King to thoſe who have a Commiſſion from the Queen of *Great Britain*, for that purpoſe. Nor ſhall the moſt Chriſtian King, His Heirs and Succeſſors, or any of their Subjects, at any time hereafter lay Claim to any Right to the ſaid Iſland and Iſlands, or to any Part of it, or them. Moreover it ſhall not be Lawful for the Subjects of *France*, to Fortifie any Place in the ſaid Iſland of *Newfoundland*, or to Erect any Buildings there, beſides Stages made of Boards, and Huts neceſſary and uſual for Drying of Fiſh;

or

or to Reſort to the ſaid Iſland, beyond the time neceſſary for Fiſhing and Drying of Fiſh. But it ſhall be allowed to the Subjects of *France*, to catch Fiſh, and to Dry them on Land, in that part only, and in no other beſides that, of the ſaid Iſland of *Newfoundland*, which ſtretches from the Place called Cape *Bonaviſta*, to the Northern Point of the ſaid Iſland, and from thence running down by the Weſternſide, reaches as far as the Place called *Point Riche*. But the Iſland called *Cape Breton*, as alſo all others, both in the Mouth of the River of St. *Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of the ſame Name, ſhall hereafter belong of Right to the *French*; and the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have all manner of Liberty to Fortifie any Place, or Places, there.

XIV. It is expreſly provided, that in all the ſaid Places and Colonies to be yielded and reſtored by the moſt Chriſtian King, in purſuance of this Treaty, the Subjects of the ſaid King may have Liberty to remove themſelves within a Year to any other Place, as they ſhall think fit, together with all their moveable Effects. But thoſe who are willing to remain there, and to be ſubject to the Kingdom of *Great Britain*, are to enjoy the Free exerciſe of their Religion, according to the uſage of the Church of *Rome*, as far as the Laws of *Great Britain* do allow the ſame.

XV. The Subjects of *France* inhabiting in *Canada*, and others ſhall hereafter give no Hindrance or Moleſtation to the Five Nations or Cantons of *Indians*, ſubject to the Dominions of *Great Britain*, nor to the other Natives of *America*, who are Friends to the ſame. In like manner the Subjects of *Great Britain*, ſhall behave themſelves Peaceabl, towards the *Americans*, who are Subjects or Friends to *France*; and on both ſides they ſhall enjoy full Liberty of going and coming on account of Trade. As alſo the Na ives of thoſe Countries ſhall, with the ſame Liberty, reſort, as they pleaſe, to the *Britiſh* and *French* Colonies, for Promoting Trade on one ſide, and the other, without any Moleſtation or Hindrance, either on the Part of the *Britiſh* Subjects, or of the *French*. But it is to be exactly and diſtinctly ſettled by Commiſſaries, who are, and who ought to be accounted the Subjects and Friends of *Britain* or of *France*.

XVI. That all Letters, as well of Repriſal, as of Mark and Counter-Mark, which have hitherto on any account been Granted on either ſide, be and remain null, void, and of no effect; and that no Letters of this kind be hereafter Granted by either of Their ſaid Royal Majeſties, againſt the Subjects of the other, unleſs there ſhall have been plain Proof beforehand of a Denial, or wrongful Delay of Ju-

ſtice; and unleſs the Petition of him, who deſires the Grant of Letters of Repriſal, be exhibited and ſhown to the Miniſter, who reſides there in the Name of that Prince, againſt whoſe Subjects thoſe Letters are demanded, that he within the ſpace of Four Months, or ſooner, may make enquiry to the contrary, or procure that Satisfaction be forthwith given to the Plaintiff by the Party accuſed. But in caſe no Miniſter be Reſiding there from that Prince, againſt whoſe SubjectsRepriſals are Demanded, that Letters of Repriſal be not Granted till after the ſpace of Four Months, to be computed from the Day whereon the Petition was Exhibited and Preſented to the Prince, againſt whoſeSubjects Repriſals are deſired, or to his Privy Council.

XVII. Whereas it is expreſly Stipulated among the Conditions of the Suſpenſion of Arms, made between the above-mentioned Contracting Parties the 11-22 Day of *Auguſt* laſt paſt, and afterwards prolonged for Four Months more, in what caſes Ships, Merchandizes, and other moveable Effects, taken on either ſide, ſhould either become Prize to the Captor, or be reſtored to the former Proprietor; It is therefore agreed, that in thoſe Caſes the Conditions of the aforeſaid Suſpenſion of Arms ſhall remain in full Force, and that all things relating to ſuch Captures, made either in the *Britiſh* and *Northern-Seas*, or in any other Place, ſhall be well and truly executed according to the Tenor of the ſame.

XVIII. But in caſe it happen through Inadvertency, or Imprudence, or any other Cauſe whatſoever, that any Subject of Their aforeſaid Royal Majeſties do, or commit any thing by Land, by Sea, or on Freſh Waters, in any part of the World, whereby this preſent Treaty be not obſerved, or whereby any particular Article of the ſame hath not its Effect, this Peace and good Correſpendence between the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall not be therefore interrupted or broken, but ſhall remain in its former Strength, Force, and Vigor. But that Subject alone ſhall be anſwerable for his own Fact, and ſhall ſuffer the Puniſhment, which is inflicted by the Rules and Directions of the Law of Nations.

XIX. However in caſe (which God Almighty forbid) the Diſſenſions which have been laid aſleep, ſhould at any time be renewed, between Their ſaid Royal Majeſties, or their Succeſſors, and break out into Open War, the Ships, Merchandizes, and all the Effects, both moveable and immoveable, on both ſides, which ſhall be found to be and remain in the Ports, and in the Dominions of the adverſe Party, ſhall not be Confiſcated, or any

wiſe

wiſe Endamaged; But the intire ſpace of Six Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Rupture, ſhall be allowed to the ſaid Subjects of each of Their Royal Majeſties, in which they may ſell the aforeſaid things, or any part elſe of their Effects, or carry and remove them from thence whither they pleaſe, without any Moleſtation, and retire from thence themſelves.

XX. Juſt and reaſonable Satisfaction ſhall be given to all and ſingular the Allies of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in thoſe Matters which they have a right to demand from *France*.

XXI. The moſt Chriſtian King will, in conſideration of the Friendſhip of the Queen of *Great Britain*, Grant, that in making the Treaty with the Empire, all things concerning the State of Religion in the aforeſaid Empire, ſhall be ſettled conformable to the Tenor of the Treaties of *Weſtphalia*, ſo that it ſhall plainly appear, that the moſt Chriſtian King neither will have, nor would have had any alteration made in the ſaid Treaties.

XXII. Moreover, the moſt Chriſtian King engages that he will forthwith after the Peace is made, cauſe Juſtice to be done to the Family of *Hamilton*, concerning the Dukedom of *Chatelraut*, to the Duke of *Richmond*, concerning ſuch requeſts as he has to make in *France*, as alſo to *Charles Douglas*, concerning certain Lands to be reclaimed by him and to others.

XXIII. By the mutual Conſent of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, the Subjects of each Party, who were taken Priſoners during the War, ſhall be ſet at Liberty, without any Diſtinction or Ranſom, paying ſuch Debts, as they ſhall have contracted in the time of their being Priſoners.

XXIV. It is mutually agreed, That all and ſingular the Conditions of the Peace made this Day between His Sacred Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and His Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Portugal*, be confirmed by this Treaty; and Her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* takes upon Her Self the Guarranty of the ſame, to the end that it may be more firmly and inviolably obſerved.

XXV. The Treaty of Peace made this Day between His Sacred Royal moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy*, is particularly included in this Treaty, as an Eſſential part of it, and is confirm'd by it, in the ſame manner as if it were word for word inſerted therein; Her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain* declaring expreſly that She will be bound by the Stipulations of Security

curity and Guarranty promiſed therein, as well as by thoſe which She has formerly taken upon Her Self.

XXVI. The moſt Serene King of *Sweden* with His Kingdoms, Dominions, Provinces, and Rights, as alſo the Great Duke of *Tuſcany*, the Republick of *Genoa*, and the Duke of *Parma*, are in the beſt manner included in this Treaty.

XXVII. Their Majeſties have alſo been pleaſed to comprehend in this Treaty the Hans-Towns, namely *Lubeck*, *Bremen*, and *Hamburg*, and the City of *Dantzick*, with this effect, that as ſoon as the General Peace ſhall be concluded, the Hans-Towns and the City of *Dantzick*, may for the future, as Common Friends, enjoy the ancient Advantages which they have heretofore had in the Buſineſs of Trade, either by Treaties, or by old Cuſtom.

XXVIII. Thoſe ſhall be comprehended in this preſent Treaty of Peace, who ſhall be named by common conſent, on the one part and on the other, before the Exchange of the Ratifications, or within Six Months after.

XXIX. Laſtly, ſolemn Ratifications of this preſent Treaty, and made in due Form, ſhall be exhibited on both ſides at *Utrecht*, and mutually and duly exchanged within the ſpace of Four Weeks, to be computed from the Day of the ſigning, or ſooner if poſſible.

XXX. In Witneſs whereof We the under-written Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, have put our Seals to theſe preſent Inſtruments, ſubſcribed with Our own Hands, at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{March}{April}$ in the Year 1713.

(*L.S.*) *John Briſtol. C. P. S.* (*L.S.*) *Huxilles.*
(*L.S*) *Strafford.* (*L.S*) *Meſnager.*

TREATY of Navigation and Commerce between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs *Anne*, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Prince *Lewis* the XIVth, the moſt Chriſtian King, Concluded at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ of $\frac{March}{April}$ 1713.

WHereas the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Princeſs and Lady Anne, *by the Grace of God, Queen of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent*

tent Prince and Lord Lewis *the Fourteenth, by the Grace of God, the moſt Chriſtian King, ſince They apply'd Their Minds, by the diſpoſal of the Almighty, to the ſtudy of Peace, have both been moved with an earneſt deſire to encreaſe the Advantages of their Subjects, which are to ariſe therefrom, by a Reciprocal Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, which ought to be as well the Principal Fruit, as Eſtabliſhment of Peace: And to that end They have moſt Graciouſly given Inſtructions to Their Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, going to the Congreſs at* Utrecht, *that they ſhould employ their utmoſt Diligence and Care both to Re-eſtabliſh Peace, and to Renew the former Treaties of Commerce between the Two Nations, and to adapt them to the Preſent State of Affairs; That is to ſay, Her Sacred Royal Majeſty of* Great Britain, *to the Right Reverend,* John *by Divine Permiſſion, Biſhop of* Briſtol, *&c. (as in the Preceeding Treaty.) Whereupon the ſaid Ambaſſadors, to the end that the Deſign of Their Royal Majeſties which is ſo Pious and Wholſome might attain the deſired Effect, having had ſeveral Conferences upon that Affair, and having adjuſted the Principal Matters on both ſides, as far as they couldin ſo ſhort a time, after having Communicated to each other, and duly Exchanged the full Powers, wherewith they were provided for this purpoſe, Copies whereof are inſerted word for word at the end of this Inſtrument, have Agreed upon Articles of Navigation and Commerce, in manner and form as follows.*

I. IT is Agreed and Concluded between the moſt Serene and moſt Potent Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Serene and moſt Potent, the moſt Chriſtian King, That there ſhall be a reciprocal, and intirely perfect Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects on each part, through all and every the Kingdoms, States, and Dominions, and Provinces of Their Royal Majeſties in *Europe*, concerning all and ſingular kinds of Goods, in thoſe Places, and on thoſe Conditions, and in ſuch manner and form, as is ſettled and adjuſted in the following Articles.

II. But that the Commerce and Friendſhip between the Subjects of the aboveſaid Parties may be hereafter ſecure, and free from all Trouble and Moleſtation, it is Agreed and Concluded, That if at any time any ill Underſtanding and Breach of Friendſhip, or Rupture ſhould happen between the Crowns of Their Royal Majeſties (which God forbid) in ſuch caſe the Terms of Six Months ſhall be allowed, after the ſaid Rupture, to the Subjects and Inhabitants on each part, reſiding in the Dominions of the other, in which they themſelves may retire, together with their Families, Goods, Merchandizes, and Effects, and carrying them whitherſoever they ſhall pleaſe: As likewiſe at the ſame time

the

the ſelling and diſpoſing of their Goods, both moveable and immoveable, ſhall be allowed them freely without any diſturbance; and in the mean time their Goods, Effects, Wares, and Merchandizes, and particularly their Perſons, ſhall not be detained or troubled by Arreſt or Seizure: But rather in the mean while the Subjects on each ſide ſhall have and enjoy good and ſpeedy Juſtice, ſo that, during the ſaid ſpace of Six Months, they may be able to recover their Goods and Effects entruſted as well to the publick, as to private Perſons.

III. It is likewiſe Agreed and Concluded, That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of Their Royal Majeſties, ſhall exerciſe no Acts of Hoſtility and Violence againſt each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams, Ports or Havens, under any colour or pretence whatſoever, ſo that the Subjects of either Party ſhall receive no Patent, Commiſſion, or Inſtruction, for Arming and Acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Repriſal, as they are called, from any Princes or States, which are Enemies to one ſide or the other; nor by Vertue, or under Colour of ſuch Patents, Commiſſions or Repriſals, ſhall they diſturb, infeſt, or any way prejudice or damage the aforeſaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of *Great Britain*, or of the moſt Chriſtian King; neither ſhall they arm Ships in ſuch manner as is aboveſaid, or go out to Sea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either ſide, ſtrict and expreſs Prohibitions ſhall be renewed and publiſhed in all the Regions, Dominions, and Territories of each Party whereſoever, That no one ſhall in any wiſe uſe ſuch Commiſſions or Letters of Repriſal, under the ſevereſt Puniſhment that can be inflicted on the Tranſgreſſors, beſides Reſtitution and full Satisfaction to be given to thoſe, to whom they have done any damage; neither ſhll any Letters of Repriſal be hereafter granted on either ſide by the ſaid Confederates, to the Detriment or Diſadvantage of the Subjects of the other, except in ſuch caſe only as Juſtice is denyed or delayed; to which Denial or Delay, Credit ſhall not be given, unleſs the Petition of the Perſon who deſires the ſaid Letters of Repriſal, be communicated to the Miniſter reſiding there on the part of the Prince, againſt whoſe Subjects they are to be granted, that within the ſpace of Four Months, or ſooner, if it be poſſible, he may evince the contrary, or procure the performance of what is due to Juſtice.

IV. The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the aforeſaid Confederates ſhall have Liberty, freely and ſecurely, without Licenſe or Paſport, general or ſpecial, by Land or by Sea

Sea, or any other way, to go into the Kingdoms, Countries Provinces, Lands, Iſlands, Cities, Villages, Towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Sorts, Dominions, or Territories whatſoever of the other Confederate in *Europe* there to enter, and to return from thence, to abide there, or to paſs through the ſame, and in the mean time to Buy and Purchaſe as they pleaſe, all things neceſſary for their Subſiſtence and Uſe, and they ſhall be Treated with all mutual kindneſs and favour. Provided however that in all theſe Matters they behave and comport themſelves conformably to the Laws and Statutes, and live and converſe with each other friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Concord by all manner of good Underſtanding.

V. The Subjects of each of their Royal Majeſties may have Leave and Licenſe to come with their Ships, as alſo with the Merchandizes and Goods on Board the ſame (the Trade and Importation whereof are not prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, places, and Rivers of either ſide in *Europe*, to enter into the ſame, to reſort thereto, to remain and reſide there, without any Limitation of Time; alſo to hire Houſes, or to lodge with other People, and to buy all lawful kinds of Merchandizes, where they think fit, from the firſt Workman or ſeller, or in any other manner, whether in the publick Market for the Sale of Things, in Mart-Towns, Fairs, or whereſoever thoſe Goods are Manufactured or Sold; they may likewiſe lay up and keep in their Magazines and Ware-houſes, and from thence expoſe to Sale Merchandizes brought from other Parts; neither ſhall they be in any wiſe obliged, unleſs willingly of their own accord, to bring their ſaid Merchandizes to the Marts and Fairs, on this Condition however, That they ſhall not ſell the ſame by Retail in Shops, or any where elſe. But they are not to be loaded with any Impoſitions or Taxes on account of the ſaid Freedom of Trade, or for any other Cauſe whatſoever, except what are to be paid for their Ships and Goods according to the Laws and Cuſtoms received in each Kingdom. And moreover they ſhall have free Leave, without any Moleſtation, to remove themſelves, alſo if they ſhall happen to be Married, their Wives, Children, and Servants, together with their Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects, either bought or imported, whenſoever and whitherſoever they ſhall think fit, out of the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers and freſh Waters, Diſcharging the uſual Duties, notwithſtanding any Law, Priviledge, Grant, Immunity or Cuſtom, in any wiſe importing the contrary. But in the Buſineſs of Religion, there

ſhall be an entire Liberty allowed to the Subjects of each of the Confederates, as alſo, if they are Married, to their Wives and Children, neither ſhall they be Compelled to go to the Churches, or to be preſent at the Religious Worſhip in any other place. On the contrary, they may, without any kind of Moleſtation, perform their Religious Exerciſes after their own way, altho' it be forbid by the Laws of the Kingdom, privately and within their own Walls, and without the Admittance of any other Perſons whatſoever. Moreover Liberty ſhall not be refuſed to Bury the Subjects of either Party, who Dye in the Territories of the other, in convenient and decent places, to be appointed for that purpoſe, as occaſion ſhall require; neither ſhall the dead Bodies of thoſe that are Buried be any ways moleſted. The Laws and Statutes of each Kingdom ſhall remain in full force, and ſhall be duly put in Execution, whether they relate to Commerce and Navigation, or to any other Right, thoſe caſes only being accepted, concerning which it is otherwiſe determined in the Articles of this preſent Treaty.

VI. The Subjects of each Party ſhall pay the Tolls, Cuſtoms, and Duties of Import and Export through all the Dominions and Provinces of either Party, as are due and accuſtomed. And that it may be certainly known to every one what are all the ſaid Tolls, Cuſtoms, and Duties of Import and Export, It is likewiſe agreed, That Tables ſhewing the Cuſtoms, Port-Duties, and Impoſts, ſhall be kept in Publick Places, both at *London*, and in other Towns within the Dominions of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and at *Roan*, and other Towns of *France*, where Trading is uſed, whereunto recourſe may be had, as often as any queſtion or diſpute ariſes concerning ſuch Port-Duties, Cuſtoms, and Impoſts, which are to be demanded in ſuch manner, and no otherwiſe, as ſhall be agreeable to the plain Words and Genuine Senſe of the aboveſaid Tables. And if any Officer, or other Perſon in his name, ſhall under any pretence, publickly, or privately, directly or indirectly, aſk or take of a Merchant, or any other Perſon, any Sum of Money, or any thing elſe on account of Right, Dues, Stipend, Exhibition, or Compenſation, altho' it be under the name of a free gift, or in any other manner, or under any other pretence, more, or otherwiſe, than what is preſcribed above, in ſuch caſe the ſaid Officer, or his Deputy, if he be found guilty, and convicted of the ſame before a competent Judge, in the Country where the Crime was committed, ſhall give full Satisfaction to the Party that is wronged, and ſhall likewiſe be puniſhed according to the Direction of the

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VII. Merchants, Maſters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, Men of all kinds, Ships, and all Merchandizes in general, and Effects of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, ſhall on no publick or private Account, by virtue of any general or ſpecial Edict, be Seized in any the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores, or Dominions whatſoever of the other Confederate for the Publick Uſe, for Warlike Expeditions, or for any other Cauſe, much leſs for the private uſe of any one, ſhall they be detained by Arreſts, compelled by Violence, or under any colour thereof, or in any wiſe Moleſted or Injured. Moreover it ſhall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by force, except the Perſon to whom it belongs conſent, and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be underſtood of that Detention and Seizure, which ſhall be made by the Command and Authority of Juſtice, and by the ordinary Methods, on account of Debt, or Crimes, in reſpect whereof the Proceeding muſt be by way of Law, according to the form of Juſtice.

VIII. Furthermore it is agreed and concluded as a general Rule, That all and ſingular the Subjects of the moſt Serene Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Serene the moſt Chriſtian King, in all Countries and Places ſubject to their Power one each ſide, as to all Duties, Impoſitions, or Cuſtoms whatſoever, concerning Perſons, Goods and Merchandizes, Ships, Freights, Seamen, Navigation and Commerce, ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſame Privileges, Liberties, and Immunities at leaſt, and have the like favour in all things, as well in the Courts of Juſtice, as in all ſuch things as relate either to Commerce, or to any other Right whatſoever, which any Foreign Nation, the moſt favoured, has, uſes, and enjoys, or may hereafter have, uſe, and enjoy.

IX. It is further agreed, That within the ſpace of two Months after a Law ſhall be made in *Great Britain*, whereby it ſhall be ſufficiently provided that no more Cuſtoms or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from *France* to *Great Britain*, than what are payable for Goods and Merchandizes of the like nature, Imported into *Great Britain*, from any other Country in *Europe*; and that all Laws made in *Great Britain* ſince the Year 1664. for Prohibiting the Importation of any Goods and Merchandizes coming from *France*, which were not Prohibited before that time, be repealed, the general Tariff made in *France* the 18th Day of *September* in the Year 1664 ſhall take place there again, and the Duties payable in *France*

by the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for Goods Imported and Exported, ſhall be paid according to the Tenour of the Tariff abovementioned, and ſhall not exceed the Rule therein ſettled, in the Provinces whereof mention is there made, and in the other Provinces the Duty ſhall not be payable, otherwiſe than according to the Rule at that time preſcribed; And all Prohibi ions Tariffs Edicts, Declarations or Decrees made in *France* ſince the ſaid Tariff of the Year 1664. and contrary thereunto, in reſpect to the Goods and Merchandizes of *Great Britain*, ſhall be Repealed. But whereas it is urged on the Part of *France*, that certain Merchandizes, that is to ſay, Manufactures of Wooll, Sugar, Salted Fiſh, and the Product of Whales be excepted out of the Rule of the abovementioned Tariff, and likewiſe other Heads of Matters belonging to this Treaty remain, which having been propoſed on the part of *Great Britain*, have not yet been mutually adjuſted, a Specification of all which is contained in a ſeparate Inſtrument Subſcribed by the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries on both ſides; It is hereby Provided and Agreed, that within two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commiſſaries on both ſides ſhall meet at *London*, to conſider of, and remove the difficulties concerning the Merchandizes, to be excepted out of the Tariff of the Year 1664, and concerning the other heads, which, as is aboveſaid, are not yet wholly adjuſted. And at the ſame time the ſaid Commiſſaries ſhall likewiſe endeavour, (which ſeems to be very much for the Intereſt of both Nations) to have the methods of Commerce on one part, and of the other, more thoroughly examined, and to find out and eſtabliſh juſt and beneficial means on both ſides for removing the difficulties in this matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually. But it is always underſtood and provided, that all and ſingular Articles of this Treaty, do in the mean while remain in their full force; and eſpecially that nothing be deemed, under any pretence whatſoever, to hinder the benefit of the General Tariff of the Year 1664. from being granted to the Subjects of Her Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid *Britiſh* Subjects from having and enjoying the ſame, without any Delay or Tergiverſation, within the ſpace of Two Months after a Law is made in *Great Britain*, as aboveſaid, in as ample manner and form as the Subjects of any Nation, the moſt favoured, might have and enjoy the benefit of the aforeſaid Tariff, any thing to be done, or diſcuſſed by the ſaid Commiſſaries, to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

X. The

X. The Duties on Tobacco Imported into *France*, either in the Leaf, or prepared, ſhall be reduced hereafter to the ſame moderate Rate, as the ſaid Tobacco, of the growth of any Country in *Europe* or *America*, being brought into *France*, does or ſhall pay. The Subjects on both ſides ſhall alſo pay the ſame Duties in *France* for the ſaid Tobacco; There ſhall be likewiſe an equal liberty of Selling it; and the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall have the ſame Laws as the Merchants of *France* themſelves have and enjoy.

XI. It is likewiſe concluded that the Impoſition or Tax of 50 *Sols Tournois* laid on *Britiſh* Ships in *France* for every Tun, ſhall wholly ceaſe, and be from henceforward annulled. In like manner the Tax of Five Shillings Sterling, laid on *French* Ships in *Great Britain* for every Tun ſhall ceaſe; neither ſhall the ſame, or any the like Impoſitions be laid hereafter on the Ships of the Subjects on either ſide.

XII. It is further agreed and concluded, That it ſhall be wholly free for all Merchants, Commanders of Ships, and others the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, in all Places of *France*, to manage their own buſineſs themſelves, or to commit them to the management of whomſoever they pleaſe, nor ſhall they be obliged to make uſe of any Interpreter, or Broker, nor to pay them any Salary unleſs they chuſe to make uſe of them. Moreover Maſters of Ships ſhall not be obliged in loading or unloading their Ships to make uſe of thoſe Workmen, either at *Bourdeaux*, or in any other Places as may be appointed by Publick Authority for that purpoſe; but it ſhall be intirely free for them to load or unload their Ships by themſelves, or to make uſe of ſuch Perſons in loading or unloading the ſame as they ſhall think fit, without the payment of any Salary to any other whomſoever; neither ſhall they be forced to unload any ſort of Merchandizes either into other Ships, or to wait for their being loaded longer than they pleaſe. And all and every the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reciprocally have and enjoy the ſame Privileges and Liberty in all places in *Europe* ſubject to the Dominion of *Great Britain*.

It ſhall be wholly lawful and free for Merchants and others, being Subjects either to the Queen of *Great Britain*, or to the moſt Chriſtian King, by Will, and any other Diſpoſition made, either during the time of Sickneſs, or at any other time before, or at the point of Death, to deviſe or give away their Merchandizes, Effects, Money, Debts belonging to them, and all moveable Goods, which hey have or ought to have at any time of their Death, within

within the Dominions and any other Places belonging to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian King. Moreover, whether they Dye, having made their Will, or Inteſtate, their lawful Heirs and Executors, or Adminiſtrators, reſiding in either of the Kingdoms, or coming from any other Part, although they be not Naturalized, ſhall freely and quietly receive and take poſſeſſion of all the ſaid Goods and Effects whatſoever, according to the Laws of *Great Britain* and *France* reſpectively; in ſuch manner however, that the Wills, and Right of entring upon the Inheritances of Perſons Inteſtate, muſt be proved according to Law, as well by the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, as by the Subjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, in thoſe Places where each Perſon died, whether that may happen in *Great Britain*, or in *France*, any Law, Statute, Edict, Cuſtom, or *Droit d' Aubeine* whatever to the contrary notwithſtanding.

XIV. A Diſpute ariſing between any Commander of the Ships on both ſides, and his Seamen in any Port of the other Party, concerning Wages due to the ſaid Seamen, or other Civil Cauſes, the Magiſtrate of the Place ſhall require no more from the Perſon accuſed, than that he give to the Accuſer a Declaration in Writing, Witneſſed by the Magiſtrate, whereby he ſhall be bound to anſwer that matter before a Competent Judge in his own Country, which being done, it ſhall not be lawful either for the Seamen to deſert their Ship, or to hinder the Commander from proſecuting his Voyage. It ſhall moreover be lawful for the Merchants on both ſides, in the Places of their Abode, or elſewhere, to keep Books of their Accounts, and Affairs, as they ſhall think fit, and to have an Intercourſe of Letters, in ſuch Language or Idiom, as they ſhall pleaſe, without any moleſtation or ſearch whatſoever. But if it ſhould happen to be neceſſary for them to produce their Books of Accounts for deciding any Diſpute and Controverſie, in ſuch caſe they ſhall be obliged to bring into Court the intire Books or Writing, but ſo as that the Judge may not have liberty to inſpect any other Articles in the ſaid Books, than ſuch as ſhall relate to the Teſtimony, or Authority in queſtion, or ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary to give Credit to the ſaid Books; neither ſhall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the ſaid Books or Writings forcibly out of the Hands of the Owners, or to retain them; the caſe of Bankruptcy only excepted; neither ſhall the ſaid Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain* be obliged to Write their Accounts, Copies of Letters, Acts or Inſtruments relating to Trade, on Stamped Paper, in *French*,

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Papier timbre, except their Day-Book, which, that it may be produced as Evidence in any Law Suit, ought according to the Laws, which all Persons trading in *France* are to observe, to be subscribed *gratis* by the Judge, and signed with his own hand.

XV. It shall not be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, not being Subjects of one or of the other of the Confederates, who have Commissions from any other Prince, or State, in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatevever to Exchange either Ships, Merchandizes or any other Ladings; neither shall they be allowed even to Purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

XVI. The Ships of both Parties being Laden, Sailing along the Coasts, or Shores of the other, and being forced by Storm into the Havens or Ports, or coming to Land in any other manner, shall not be obliged there to Unlade their Goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any Duty, unless they do of their own accord unlade their Goods there, or dispose of any part of their Lading: But it may be lawful to take out of the Ship, and to sell, leave being first obtained from those who have the inspection of Sea-Affairs, a small part of their Lading, for this end only, that necessaries, either for the Refreshment or Victualling of the Ship may be purchased; and in that case the whole Lading of the Ship shall not be subject to pay the Duties, but that small part only, which has been taken out and sold.

XVII. It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the most Christian King, to Sail with their Ships, with all manner of Liberty and Security, no Distinction being made, who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes Laden thereon, from any Port to the places of those who are now, or shall be hereafter at Enmity with the Queen of *Great Briain*, or the most Christian King; It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to Sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforementioned, and to Trade with the same liberty and security from the Places, Ports, and Havens of those who are Enemies of both, or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the Enemy aforementioned to Neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an Enemy, to another place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. As it is now Stipulated concerning Ships and Goods,

that

that free Ships ſhall alſo give a freedom to Goods, and that every thing ſhall be deemed to be Free and Extempt, which ſhall be found on Board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, altho' the whole Lading, or any part thereof, ſhould appertain to the Enemies of either of Their Majeſties, Contraband Goods being always excepted, on the diſcovery whereof matters ſhall be managed according to the ſenſe of the ſubſequent Articles. It is alſo agreed in like manner, That the ſame Liberty be extended to Perſons who are on Board a Free Ship, with this Effect, That although they be Enemies to both, or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unleſs they are Soldiers, and in actual ſervice of the Enemies.

XVIII. This Liberty of Navigation and Commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of Merchandize, excepting thoſe only which follow in the next Article, and which are ſignified by the name of Contraband.

XIX. Under this name of Contraband, or Prohibited Goods, ſhall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuſees, and other things belonging to them, Fire-balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-Balls, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Hallberds, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-ball, Helmets, Headpieces, Breaſt-plates, Coats of Mail, and the like kinds of Arms, proper for arming Souldiers, Musket-reſts, Belts, Horſes with their Furniture, and all other Warlike Inſtruments whatever.

XX. Theſe Merchandizes which follow, ſhall not be reckoned among Prohibited Goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of Clothes, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wool, Flax, Silk, Cotten, or any other Materials whatever; all kinds of Cloths, wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are uſed to be made; Gold and Silver, as well Coyned as Uncoyned, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Braſs, Coals; As alſo Wheat and Barley, and any other kind of Corn and Pulſe; Tobacco, and likewiſe all manner of Spices, Salted and Smoaked Fleſh, ſalted Fiſh, Cheeſe and Butter, Beer, Oyls, Wines, Sugars, and all ſorts of Salt, and in general all Proviſions which ſerve for the nouriſhment of Mankind, and the Suſtenance of Life. Furthermore all kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tarr, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-cloths, Anchors, and any parts of Anchors; alſo Ship-Maſts, Planks, Boards and Beams of what Trees ſoever; and all other things proper either for Building or Repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been Worked into the form of any Inſtrument

ment, of thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other use; all which shall wholly be reckoned among free Goods, as likewise all other Merchandizes and things which are not comprehended, and particularly mentioned in the preceding Article, so that they may be Transported, and Carried in the freest manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or Places being only excepted, as are at that time Besieged, Blocked up round about, or Invested.

XXI. To the end that all manner of Dissentions and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one side, and t'other, it is Agreed, That in case either of their Royal Majesties, who are Allied, should be Engaged in War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally, must be furnished with Sea Letters or Pasports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby, that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes, which Pasports shall be made out and Granted, according to the Form annexed to this Treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to return Home within the space of a Year. It is likwise agreed, That such Ships being laden, are to be provided, not only with Pasports, as aboventioned, but also with Certificates containing the several particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship Sailed, and whither she is Bound, that so it may be known whether any forbidden or Contraband Goods as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on Board the same, which Certificates shall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship set Sail, in the accustomed Form. And if any one shall think it fit or adviseable to express in the said Certificates, the Person to whom they belong, he may freely do so.

XXII. The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of Both of Their most Serene Royal Majesties coming to any of the Sea-Coasts within the Dominions of either of the Confederates, but not willing to enter into Port, or being entred, yet not being willing to shew or to sell the Cargoes of their Ships, shall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unless they are suspected upon sure Evidence, of carrying to the Enemies of the other Confederate Prohibited Goods, called Contraband.

XXIII. And in case of the said manifest suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of both Their

moſt Serene Royal Majeſties ſhall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Paſports and Certificates, in the manner before ſpecified.

XXIV. But in caſe the Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of both Their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, either on the Sea-Coaſt, or on the high Seas, ſhall meet with the Men of War of the other, or with Privateers, the ſaid Men of War and Privateeers, for Preventing any Inconveniencies, are to remain out of any Cannon-ſhot, and to ſend a Boat to the Merchant Ship, which has been met with, and ſhall enter her with Two or Three Men only, to whom the Maſter or Commander of ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall ſhew his Paſport, concerning the Property thereof, made out according to the Form annexed to this Preſent Treaty; and the Ship which ſhall exhibit one, ſhall have free Paſſage, and it ſhall be wholly unlawful any way to moleſt her, ſearch, or compel her to quit her intended Courſe.

XXV. But that Merchant Ship of the other Party, which intends to go to a Port at Enmity with the other Confederate, or concerning whoſe Voyage, and the ſort of Goods on Board, there may be juſt ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, either on the high Seas, or in the Ports and Havens, not only her Paſports, but her Certificates, expreſſing, that they are not of the kind of Goods Prohibited which are ſpecified in the 19th Article.

XXVI. But if one Party, on the exhibiting the above-ſaid Certificates, mentioning the Particulars of the things on Board, ſhould diſcover any Goods of that kind which are declared Contraband or Prohibited by the 19th Article of this Treaty, deſigned for a Port ſubject to the Enemy of the other, it ſhall be unlawful to Break up the Hatches of of that Ship, wherein the ſame ſhall happen to be found, whether ſhe belong to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, or of *France*, to open the Cheſts, Packs, or Casks therein, or to remove, even the ſmalleſt Parcel of the Goods, unleſs the Lading be brought on Shore, in the Preſence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there ſhall be no Allowance to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, unleſs after that due and lawful Proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch Prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty reſpectively ſhall by a Sentence Pronounced, have Confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the Ship it ſelf, as the other Goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be eſteemed Free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being, as it were, infected by the Prohibited Goods, much leſs ſhall they be Confiſcated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only Part thereof

thereof, ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or Contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor, who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe the Captor having received thoſe Goods, ſhall forthwith diſcharge the Ship, and not hinder her, by any means, freely to proſecute the Voyage on which ſhe was bound.

XXVII On the contrary it is Agreed, That whatever ſhall be found to be Laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, and His Subjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of Prohibited Goods, may be Confiſcated, in the ſame manner as if it belonging to the Enemy himſelf; except thoſe Goods and Merchandizes as were put on Board ſuch Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after ſuch Declaration, if ſo be it were done within the time and limits following, that is to ſay, If they were put on Board ſuch Ship in any Port and Place within the ſpace of Six Weeks after ſuch Declaration within the bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibralter*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; and of Eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; ſo that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the nature of ſuch as are Prohibited, or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on Board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the ſame, within the time, and limits aboveſaid, ſhall no ways be liable to Confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the Proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid Merchandizes be Contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the Ports belonging to the Enemy.

XXVIII. And that more abundant care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of Both Their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, that They ſuffer no injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, and all Their Subjects, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be Puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all cauſe of Damage, and the Intereſt thereof, by Reparation, under the Bond and Obligation of their Perſon and Goods.

XXIX For this Cauſe all Commanders of Privateers, before they receive their Patents, or Special Commiſſions, ſhall hereafter be obliged to give, before a Competent

Judge, ſufficient Security by good Bail, who are Men able to Pay, and have no Intereſt in the ſaid Ship, and are each bound in the whole, for the Sum of 1500 *l.* Sterling, or 16500 *Livres Tournois*; or if ſuch Ship be provided with above One hundred and fifty Seamen or Soldiers, for the Sum of 3000 *l. Sterling*, or 3300 *Livres Tournois*, that they will make intire Satisfaction for any Damages and Injuries whatſoever, which they, or their Officers, or others in their Service, commit during their courſe at Sea, contrary to this preſent Treaty, or the Edicts of either of their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, Publiſhed by virtue thereof; under Penalty likewiſe of having their Special Commiſſions and Patents revoked and annulled.

XXX. Both their abovenamed Royal Majeſties being willing to ſhew a Mutual and Equal Favour in all their Dominions reſpectively, to the Subjects of each other, in the ſame manner as if they were their own Subjects, will give ſuch Orders as ſhall be neceſſary and effectual, That Juſtice be Adminiſtred concerning Prizes in the Court of Admiralty, according to the Rule of Equity and Right, and the Articles of this Treaty, by Judges who are above all Suſpicion, and have no manner of Intereſt in the Cauſe in Diſpute.

XXXI. Whenſoever the Ambaſſadors of each of Their Royal Majeſties abovenamed, and other Their Miniſters having a publick Character, and reſiding in the Court of the other Prince, ſhall complain of the unjuſtneſs of the Sentences which have been given, Their Majeſties on each ſide, ſhall take Care that the ſame be Reviſed and Re-examined in their reſpective Councils, that it may appear whether the Directions and Proviſions perſcribed in this Treaty have been obſerved, and have had their due effect: They ſhall likewiſe take care, that this matter be effectually provided for, and that Right be done to every Complainant, within the ſpace of Three Months However, before or after Judgment given, the Reviſion thereof ſtill depending, for the avoiding of all Damage, it ſhall not be lawful to ſell the Goods in Diſpute, or to unlade them, unleſs with the Conſent of the Perſons concerned.

XXXII. A Suit being commenced between the Captors of Prizes on one part, and the Reclaimers of the ſame on the other, and a Sentence or Decree being given in favour of the Reclaimer, that ſam- Sentence or Decree, Security being given, ſhall be put in Execution, the Appeal of the Captor to a neperior Judge in any wiſe notwithſtanding; which however is not to be obſerved when Judgment has been given againſt the Reclaimer.

XXXIII.

XXXIII. In case that either Ships of War, or Merchant-Men, forced by Storm, or other Misfortune, be driven on Rocks or Shelves on the Coasts of one or the other Party, and are there Broken to pieces, and Ship-wrecked, whatever part of the Ships, or Tackling thereof, as also of the Goods and Merchandizes shall be saved, or the Produce thereof, shall be faithfully restored to the Proprietors, Reclaimers, or their Factors, paying only the Expences of preserving the same, in such manner as it may be settled on both sides concerning the rate of Salvage: Saving at the same time the Rights and Customs of each Nation. And both Their most Serene Royal Majesties will interpose Their Authority, That such of Their Subjects may be severely punished, who in the like Accident shall be found guilty of Inhumanity.

XXXIV. It shall be free for the Subjects of each Party to employ such Advocates, Attornies, Notaries, Solicitors, and Factors, as they shall think fit, to which end the said Advocates, and others above-mentioned, may be appointed by the Ordinary Judges, if it be needful, and the Judges be required thereunto.

XXXV. And that Commerce and Navigation may be more securely and freely followed, it is further agreed, That neither the Queen of *Great Britain*, nor the most Christian King, shall receive any Pirates and Robbers, into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns, neither shall they permit them to be received into the Ports to be protected, or Assisted by any manner of harbouring or support by any the Subjects or Inhabitants of either of them; But they shall rather cause all such Pirate and Sea-Robbers, or whoever shall receive, conceal, or assist them, to be apprehended, and punished as they deserve, for a Terror and Example to others. And all the Ships, Goods, or Merchandizes, being piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of the Kingdom of of either, as much as can be found, although they have by Sale been conveyed to others, shall be restored to the lawful Owners, or their Deputies, having Instruments of Delegation, and an Authority of Procuration for reclaiming the same; and indemnisation shall be made, proper Evidence being first given in the Court of Admiralty, for proving the Property. And all Ships and Merchandizes, of what nature soever, which can be rescued out of their Hands on the high Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, with this intention, that they be delivered intire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due

and

and ſufficient proof ſhall have been made concerning the Property thereof.

XXXVI. It ſhall be lawful as well for the Ships of War of both Their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, as for Privateers, to carry whitherſoever they pleaſe, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, neither ſhall they be obliged to pay any thing to the Officers of the Admiralty, or to any other Judges, nor ſhall the aforementioned Prizes, when they come to, and enter the Ports of either of Their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties, be detained by Arreſt, neither ſhall Searchers, or other Officers of thoſe places, make Examination concerning them, or the validity thereof; But rather they ſhall have liberty to hoiſt Sail at any time, to depart and to carry their Prizes to that place, which is mentioned in their Commiſſion or Patent, which the Commanders of ſuch Ships of War ſhall be obliged to ſhew: On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge ſhall be given in their Ports to ſuch as have made a Prize upon the Subjects of either of Their Royal Majeſties, And if perchance ſuch Ships ſhall come in, being forced by ſtreſs of Weather, or the danger of the Sea, particular care ſhall be taken, (as far as it is not repugnant to former Treaties made with other Kings and States) that they go from thence, and retire elſewhere, as ſoon as poſſible.

XXXVII. Neither of Their moſt Serene Royal Majeſties ſhall permit that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coaſts, or in the Ports, or Rivers of Their Dominions, by Ships of War, or others having Commiſſion from any Prince, Commonwealth, or Town whatſoever. And in caſe ſuch a thing ſhould happen, both Parties ſhall uſe their Authority and united Force, that the damage done be made good.

XXXVIII. If hereafter it ſhall happen through Inadvertency, or otherwiſe, that any Contraventions, or Inconveniencies, on either ſide ariſe concerning the Obſervation of this Treaty, the Friendſhip and good Intelligence ſhall not immediately thereupon be broke off; but this Treaty ſhall ſubſiſt in all its force, and a proper Remedy for removing the Inconveniencies ſhall be procured, as likewiſe Reparation of the Contraventions; and if the Subjects of the one or the other be found in fault, they only ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed and chaſtiſed.

XXXIX. But if it ſhall appear that a Captor made uſe of any kind of Torture upon the Maſter of the Ship, the Ships-Crew, or others who ſhall be on Board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party; in ſuch caſe not only the Ship it ſelf, together with the Perſons, Mer-

Merchandizes, and Goods whatſoever, ſhall be forthwith releaſed without any further delay, and ſet intirely free, but alſo ſuch as ſhall be found Guilty of ſo great a Crime, as alſo the Acceſſaries thereunto, ſhall ſuffer the moſt ſevere Puniſhment, ſuitable to their Crime; This the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the moſt Chriſtian King do mutually engage ſhall be done without any reſpect of Perſons.

Form of the Paſports to be deſired of, and given by the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, *&c. or by the Lords Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of* Great Britain, *&c. according to the Direction of the 21ſt. Article of this Treaty.*

TO all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, Greeting We High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. (or) We Commiſſioners for executing the Office of High Admiral of *Great Britain*, &c. do make known and teſtifie by theſe Preſents, That *A. B.* of *C.* the uſual place of his Dwelling, Maſter or Commander of the Ship called *D.* appeared before us, and declared by ſolemn Oath (or) produced a Certificate under the Seal of the Magiſtrates, or of the Officers of the Cuſtoms of the Town and Port *E.* Dated the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 of and concerning the Oath made before that the ſaid Ship and Veſſel *D.* Burthen Tuns, whereof he himſelf is at this time Maſter or Commander, doth really and truly belong to the Subjects of Her moſt Serene Majeſty our moſt Gracious Sovereign. And whereas it would be moſt acceptable to us, that the ſaid Maſter or Commander ſhould be aſſiſted in the Affairs wherein he is juſtly and honeſtly employ'd, We deſire you, and all and every of you, That whereſoever the ſaid Maſter or Commander ſhall bring his Ship, and the Goods on board thereof, you would cauſe him to be kindly received, to be civilly treated, and in paying the lawful and accuſtomed Duties, and other things, to be admitted, to enter, to remain in, to depart out of your Ports, Rivers, and Dominions, and to enjoy all manner of Right, and all kind of Navigation, Traffick, and Commerce, in all Places where he ſhall think it proper and convenient. For which we ſhall always be moſt willing and ready to make returns to you in a grateful manner. In Witneſs and Confirmation whereof We have Signed theſe preſents, and cauſed Our Seal to be put thereunto. Given at the Day of the Month of in the Year 17

Form

Form of the Certificates to be required of, and to be given by the Magistrate, or Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port, in their respective Towns and Ports, to the Ships and Vessels which Sail from thence, according to the Direction of the 21st Article of this present Treaty.

WE *A. B.* Magistrate (or) Officers of the Customs of the Town and Port of *C.* do certifie and attest, That on the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17 *D. E.* of *F* personally appeared before us, and declared by a solemn Oath, That the Ship or Vessel called *G.* of about Tuns, whereof *H I.* of *K.* his usual place of Habitation, is Master or Commander, does rightfully and properly belong to him and others Subjects, of Her most Serene Majesty, our most Gracious Sovereign, and to them alone: That she is now bound from the Port of *L.* to the Port of *M.* laden with the Goods and Merchandizes here under particularly described and enumerated, that is to say, as follows,

In Witness whereof we have Signed this Certificate, and Sealed it with the Seal of our Office. Given the Day of the Month of in the Year of our Lord 17

Form of the Pasports and Letters, which are to be given in the Admiralty of France, *to the Ships and Barks, which shall go from thence, according to the 21st Article of this present Treaty.*

LEWIS Count of *Thoulouse*, Admiral of *France*, to all who shall see these presents, Greeting. We make known that We have given leave and permission to Master and Commander of the Ship called of the Town of Burthen Tuns, or thereabouts, lying at present in the Port and Haven of and bound for and Laden with after that his Ship has been visited, and before Sailing, he shall make Oath before the Officers, who have the Jurisdiction of Maritime Affairs, That the said Ship belongs to one or more of the Subjects of His Majesty, the Act whereof shall be put at the end of these Presents, as likewise that he will keep, and cause to be kept by his Crew on Board, the Marine Ordinances and Regulations, and enter in the proper Office a List signed, and witnessed, containing the Names and Sirnames, the places of Birth and Abode of the Crew of his Ship, and of all who shall embark on Board her, whom he shall not take on Board without the knowledge and

and permiſſion of the Officers of the Marine, and in every Port or Haven where he ſhall enter with his Ship he ſhall ſhew this preſent Leave to the Officers and Judges of the Marine, and ſhall give a faithful account to them of what paſſed and was done during his Voyage. And he ſhall carry the Colours, Arms and Enſigns of the King, and of Us during his Voyage. In Witneſs whereof We have Signed theſe Preſents, and put the Seal of Our Arms thereunto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by our Secretary of the Marine at the Day of 17 Signed *Lewis* Court of *Thoulouſe*, and underneath by

Form of the Act containing the Oath.

WE of the Admiralty of do Certifie that Maſter of the Ship named in the above Paſport, has taken the Oath mentioned therein. Done at the Day of 17

XL. The preſent Treaty mall be Ratified by the Queen of *Great Britain*, and by the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Ratifications thereof ſhall be duly Exchanged at *Utrecht* within four Weeks, or ſooner if poſſible.

XLI. In Witneſs whereof we the underwritten Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of the Queen of *Great Britain*, and of the moſt Chriſtian King, have ſet our Hands and Seals to this preſent Treaty, at *Utrecht* the $\frac{31}{11}$ Day of $\frac{March}{April}$ in the the Year of our Lord 1713.

(*L. S.*) *John Briſtol* G. P. S. (*L. S.*) *Huxelles.*
(*L. S.*) *Strafford.* (*L. S.*) *Meſnager.*

ANNA R.

ANNE, by the Grace of God, Queen of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all andſingular to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting Whereas the Congreſs that was held at *Utrecht* in the beginning of the laſt Year, for making a General Peace, has been drawn out into length above theſe Fourteen Months by various Obſtacles, which have been thrown in the way, contrary to Our Hopes and Wiſhes; But now, by the favour and goodneſs of Almighty God (who has been pleaſed to inſpire the Love of Concord more ſtrongly into the Breaſts of the Parties ingaged in War) it ſeems happily to tend towards the End ſo long deſired, and ſo neceſſary for the Tranquillity and Welfare of *Europe*; We having at laſt adjuſted with Our good Brother the moſt Chriſtian King Our Matters on both ſides, relating both to Peace

and to Commerce, to the end Our Miniſters have who hither. to under the Title of Plenipotentiaries applyed themſelves, with Our higheſt Approbation, to the diſcharge of this Employment, may, with greater Splendor, put an End to this moſt wholeſom Work, have thought fit to give them the moſt honourable Character of our Ambaſſador Extraordinary. Now Know ye, That We repoſing eſpecial Confidence in the Loyalty, Induſtry, Experience, and Sagacity in managing Matters of great Importance, of the Right Reverend Father in God Our Right Truſty and Wellbeloved Councellor *John* Biſhop of *Briſtol*, Keeper of Our Privy-Seal, Dean of *Windſor*, and Regiſter of Our moſt Noble Order of the Garter; And of Our Right Truſty and Right Wellbeloved Couſin and Councellor *Thomas* Earl of *Strafford*, Viſcount *Wentworth* of *Wentworth-Woodhouſe* and *Stainborough*, Baron of *Raby*, Lieutenant-General of Our Forces, Firſt Commiſſioner of Our Admiralty, Knight of Our moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and Our Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United *Netherlands*, have named, made, and conſtituted them, as by theſe preſents, We do name, make, and conſtitute them, Our true, certain, undoubted Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, Commiſſaries, Procurators, Plenipotentiaries, giving and granting to them joyntly and ſeparately, all and all manner of Power, Faculty, and Authority, as alſo both general and ſpecial Order (but ſo as the general do not derogate from the ſpecial, nor on the contrary) to meet and confer in the City of *Utrecht*, or in any other place, with the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries, which the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King ſhall have deputed on his part, being furniſhed with ſufficient Authority, and to treat, agree, and conclude concerning the adjuſting, in the moſt friendly manner, the Conditions of Navigation and Commerce between Our Subjects and thoſe of the ſaid moſt Chriſtian King; and to ſign for Us, and in Our Name, all ſuch things as ſhall be ſo agreed and concluded; and to make out ſuch and ſo many Inſtruments of what is concluded, as ſhall be neceſſary, and to exchange and mutually receive the ſame; and generally to do and perform all ſuch things as they ſhall judge neceſſary, or any way conducible towards making and ſettling the Conditions of Navigation and Commerce, as is aboveſaid, in as ample manner and form, and with the like force and effect, as We Our ſelves might do and perform, if We were preſent, Engaging and Promiſing on Our Royal Word, That We will accept, approve, and ratifie, in the ſame manner and form as they have been agreed, all and every

every thing that by vertue of theſe preſents ſhall happen to be tranſacted, concluded and ſigned by Our ſaid Ambaſſadorrs Extraorinary. Commiſſaries, Procurators, and Plenipotentiaries, joyntly, or ſeparately. In Witneſs, and Confirmation whereof, We have commanded Our Great Seal of *Great Britain* to be affixed to theſe preſents, ſigned with Our Royal Hand. Given at Our Palace of St. *James*'s the 24th Day of the Month of *March*, in the Year of our Lord $17\frac{12}{13}$, and of our Reign the Twelfth.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of *Fance* and *Navarre*, To all ſuch who ſhall ſee theſe Preſents, Greeting. Whereas we have omitted nothing for contributing with all Our Might towards the Re-eſtabliſhment of a ſincere and Solid Peace; And as Our moſt Dear and moſt Beloved Siſter the Queen of *Great Britain* has ſhewn the ſame Deſire, and there is room to hope, That the Conferences which are held at *Utrecht* for attaining to ſo deſirable a Good, will in a little time have a happy Iſſue; And being willing likewiſe to apply all our Care for promoting the effect thereof, and repoſing entire Confidence in the Capacity, Experience, Zeal, and Fidelity for Our Service, of Our moſt Dear and Well-beloved Couſin, the Marquis, *d' Huxelles*, Marſhal of *France*, Knight of Our Orders, and Our Lieutenant-General of the Government of *Burgundy*, and of our Dear and Well-beloved the Sieur *Meſnager*, Knight of Our Order of St. *Michael*. For theſe Cauſes, and other good Conſiderations Us hereunto moving, We have Commiſſioned, Ordained and Deputed, as by theſe Preſents Signed with Our Hand, We do Commiſſion, Ordain, and Depute the ſaid Sieurs, Marſhal *d' Huxelles*, and *Meſnager*, and have given, and do give to them full Power, Commiſſion, and ſpecial Command in quality of Our Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, and our Plenipotentiaries, to Confer, Negotiate, and Treat with the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, Plenipotentiaries of our ſaid Siſter, provided with Her Powers in due form, to agree, conclude, and ſign ſuch Treaties of Commerce, Articles and Conventions, as they ſhall ſee good. We will in that caſe of abſence of one of them by Sickneſs, or through any other lawful Cauſe, the other have the ſame Power, to confer, negotiate, treat, agree, conclude and ſign ſuch Treaties of Commerce, Articles, and Conventions as ſhall be agreeable to the good which We propoſe to Our ſelves, and to the reciprocal advantage of Our Subjects, ſo that our ſaid Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries may act in all which ſhall belong to the Negotiation with Our ſaid Siſter, with the ſame Authority

as we ſhould and might do, if We were preſent in Perſon, altho' there ſhould be ſomething which might require a more ſpecial Order than is contained in theſe Preſents. We promiſe on the Faith and Word of a King to approve, and to keep firm and laſting for ever, to fulfil and execute punctually all that the ſaid Sieurs Marſhal *d' Huxelles* and *Meſnager*, or one of them, in the ſaid Caſes of Abſence, or of Sickneſs, ſhall Stipulate, Promiſe, and Sign, by virtue of this preſent power, without ever acting contrary thereto, or permitting that any thing be done to the contrary, on any Cauſe, or under any pretence whatſoever; As likewiſe to cauſe Our Letters Ratifying the ſame to be diſpatched, in good form, and to cauſe them to be delivered in Order to be Exchanged within the time, which ſhall be Agreed on by the Treaties to be made. For this is Our Pleaſure. In Witneſs whereof We have cauſed Our Seal to be affixed to theſe Preſents. Given at *Verſailles* the Fourth Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord, 1713. and of Our Reign the Seventeth. Signed LEWIS, and on the fold, By the King. *Colbert.*

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded this Day between the moſt Serene Queen of Great Britain, *and the moſt Serene, the moſt Chriſtian King, by Their Majeſties Ambaſſadors Extraordinary, and Pleniptentiaries, mention is made of ſome Heads of Matters, which being propoſed on the part of* Great Britain, *have not as yet been mutually adjuſted; and therefore it was thought fit to refer them to be diſcuſſed and determined by Commiſſioners: We therefore the underwritten Ambaſſadors, that it may certainly appear what are thoſe Heads of Matters which are to be referred to Commiſſioners, have reſolved to give a particular Deſcription of them in this Writing; Declaring that they are the ſame, and no other than what follow.*

I. NO Manufactures of either Kingdom, and the Dominions belonging thereunto, ſhall hereafter be ſubject to be inſpected and confiſcated, under any pretence of fraud or defect in making or working them, or becauſe of any other Imperfection therein; But abſolute freedom ſhall be allowed to the buyer and ſeller to bargain and agree for the ſame, as they ſhall ſee good; Any Law, Statute, Edict, Arreſt, Priviledge, Grant, or Cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

II. And foraſmuch as a certain Uſage, not confirmed by any Law, has obtained in ſeveral Towns of *Great Britain* and of *France*; That is to ſay, That every one for coming in, and going out, ſhall pay a kind of Tax, called in *Engliſh*, *Head-Money*, and in *French*, *Du Chef*, it is concluded, That neither the ſame, nor any other Duty on that Account, ſhall any more be exacted.

III. And the *Britiſh* Merchants ſhall not hereafter be forbidden to ſell the ſaid Tobacco to any buyer whom they pleaſe, for which purpoſe the letting out the Duties on the ſaid Tobacco to Farmers, which has been hitherto Practiſed, ſhall ceaſe, neither ſhall ſuch Farming be uſed again hereafter.

IV. The following Caſe only being excepted, that is to ſay, where *Britiſh* Ships ſhall take up Merchandizes in one Port, and carry them to another Port of *France*, in which caſe, and in no other, the *Britiſh* Subjects ſhall be obliged to pay the Duties abrogated and aboliſhed by this Article, only in Proportion to the Goods which they take in, and not according to the bulk of the Ship.

V. Whereas kinds of Goods, contained in Casks, Cheſts, or other Caſes, for which the Duties are paid by weight, will be exported from, and Imported into *France* by *Britiſh* Subjects; It is therefore agreed that in ſuch caſe the aforeſaid Duties ſhall be payable only according to the Weight of the Goods themſelves, but the weight of the Casks, Cheſt, and other Caſes whatever, ſhall be deducted in ſuch manner and in ſuch proportion, as has been hitherto in uſe in *England*, and is ſtill practiſed.

VI. It is farther agreed, That if any Miſtake or Error ſhall on either ſide be committed by any Maſter of a Ship, his Interpreter, or Factor, or by others imployed by him in making the Entry or Declaration of the Goods on Board his Ship, for ſuch defect, if ſo be ſome Fraud does not evidently appear, neither the Ship nor the Lading thereof ſhall be ſubject to be confiſcated, but it ſhall be free for the Proprietors to take back again ſuch Goods as were omitted in the Entry or Declaration of the Maſter of the Ship, paying only the accuſtomed Duties, according to the Rates ſettled in the Books; neither ſhall the Merchants, or the Maſter of the Ship loſe the ſaid Goods or ſuffer any other Puniſhment, if ſo be that the ſaid Goods, ſo omitted, were not brought

brought on Shore, before the Declaration made, and the Cuſtoms paid for the ſame.

VII. And whereas the Quality of the Ship, Maſter, and Goods, will ſufficiently appear from ſuch Paſports and Certificates, It ſhall not be Lawful for the Commanders of Men of War to exact any other Verification under any Title whatſoever. But if any Merchant Ship ſhall want ſuch Paſports or Certificates, then it may be examined by a proper Judge but in ſuch manner as if it ſhall be found from other Proof, and Documents, that it does truly belong to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, and does not contain any Prohited Goods deſigned to be carried to the Enemy of the other, it ſhall not be liable to Confiſcation, but ſhall be releaſed, together with its Cargo, in order to proceed on its Voyage, ſince it may often happen that ſuch Papers could not come to the Ship when ſhe was ſetting Sail from any Port, or that they have been loſt by ſome chance or other, or that they have been taken away from the Ship. And if beſides the Paſports and Certificates made according to the form of their Treaty, other Paſports and Certificates happen to be found in the Ship, in another form, and perhaps according to the Preſcription of Treaties made with others, no pretence ſhall be taken from thence, of detaining, or in any wiſe moleſting, either the Ship or Men, or Goods. If the Maſter of the Ship named in the Paſports be removed by Death, or any other cauſe, and another be put in his place, the Paſports ſhall nevertheleſs retain their force, and the Ships, and Goods Laden thereon, ſhall be ſecure.

VIII. It is further provided on both ſides, and ſhall be taken for a general Rule, That a Ship and Goods, altho' they have remained in the Enemies Power for 24 Hours, ſhall not therefore be eſteemed as Capture, and be immediately made Prize, but if on other Accounts they ought to be reſtored, they may be reclaimed, and ſhall be given again to the Proprietors.

IX, It ſhall be free for both their Royal Majeſties, for the advantage of their Subjects, Trading to the Kingdoms and Dominions of the other, to Conſtitute Nation l Conſuls of their own Subjects, who ſhall enjoy that Right and Liberty which belongs to them by reaſon of the Exerciſe of their Function; But as to the places where ſuch Conſuls are to be appointed, both ſides ſhall afterwards agree between themſelves.

In

In Witneſs whereof we the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Her Sacred Royal Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and of his Sacred Royal moſt Chriſtan Majeſty have Subſcribed this preſent Inſtrument wth our Hands, and ſet Our Seals thereunto. At *Utrecht* the $\frac{11}{11}$ Day the Month of $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ in the Year 1713.

(*L.S.*) *John Briſtol* C.P.S (*L.S*) *Huxelles.*
(*L.S.*) *Strafford.* (*L.S.*) *Meſnager.*

BE it known unto all Men, That whereas in the 9th Aricle of the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, Concluded the $\frac{11}{11}$ *Day of* $\frac{\text{March}}{\text{April}}$ 1713. *between the moſt Serene Queen of* Great Britain, *aud the moſt Serene the moſt Chriſtian King, by the Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries of Their Majeſties certain Merchandizes, namely Wollen Manufactures, Sugar, Salt Fiſh, and what is produced from Whales, are excepted in general Words from the Rule of the Tariff made the 18th Day of the Month of* September, *in the Year* 1664. *in order to be afterwards referred to the diſcuſſion of Commiſſariers; To prevent therefore all miſtakes and ambiguity, which might perhaps ariſe from ſuch general Terms, and to make it more evidently appear what particular ſorts of Goods are to come under the Conſideration of the aforeſaid Commiſſaries. We the under written Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries have declared by theſe preſents, and do declare, That the Exemption of the abovementioned Merchandizes is to be underſtood in the manner following.*

I. WHalebone cut and prepared, Fins and Oyls of Whales, ſhall pay at all places of importation in the Kingdom, the Duties appointed by the Tariff of the 7th of *December*, 1699.

Clothes, Ratines, and Serges, ſhall be likewiſe ſubject to the ſame Duties of the Tariff of the 7th of *December* 1699 and in order to faciliate the Trade thereof, it ſhall be allowed to import them by St *Valvery* upon the *Somme* by *Rouen*, and by *Bourdeaux*, where theſe Goods ſhall be ſubject to Viſitation in the ſame manner as thoſe which are made in the Kingdom.

III. Salt Fiſh in Barrels only is to be imported into the Kingdom, and at all places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries, and Territories under the Dominion of the King, even at all Free Ports the Duties of Landing and of Conſumption ſhall be paid which were appointed before the Tariff of

of 1664. and besides 40 *Livres per* Last consisting of 12 Barrels weighing each 300 *l.* for the Duty of Entry which Entry shall not be permitted but by St. *Valery* upon the *Somme*, *Rouen*, *Nants*, *Libourne*, and *Bourdeaux*, and shall remain prohibited at all other Harbours or Ports as well in the Ocean as in the *Mideteranean*.

IV. Refin'd Sugar in Loaf or in Powder, white and brown Sugar Candy, shall pay the Duties appointed by the Tariff of 1699.

In Confirmation of which, We the Underwritten Ambassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the most Christian King, have Sign'd and Seal'd these Presents at *Utrecht* the $\frac{28}{5}$ Day of $\frac{April}{May}$ in the Year 1713.

(*L. S.*) *Joh. Bristol* C. P. S. (*L. S.*) *Huxelle.*
(*L. S.*) *Strafford.* (*L. S.*) *Mesnager.*

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

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